

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Commissioner for the Government
of Bombay,

1891, to 1893

WITH

APPENDICES.

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Bombay:

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ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT FOR 1891.

SECTION I.—METEOROLOGY. No remarks.

SECTION II.—EUROPEAN ARMY. No remarks.

SECTION III.—NATIVE ARMY. No remarks.

SECTION IV.—JAILS. No remarks.

These sections are omitted from this report (*vide* Government of India Resolution No. 118, dated 27th June 1878).

SECTION V.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 1824, dated 25th May 1891, directed that the designation of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Eastern Gujarát Registration District, be altered to Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarát Registration District.

POPULATION.

2. In order to make the report as complete as possible, a table showing the enumerated population for each registration district and collectorate is here given. It will be seen that by the census taken on the night of the 26th February, 1891, the total population, including Europeans and Eurasians, of the collectorates named was 18,857,044, consisting, by sexes, of

Males	...	...	...	9,763,067
Females	...	...	...	9,093,977
Total	...	...	...	18,857,044

Table showing the enumerated population by the census of 26th February 1891 :—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	POPULATION ENUMERATED AT THE CENSUS OF 1891.		
			Males.	Females.	Persons.
Western Registration ... District.	1	Khándesh ...	745,847	715,004	1,460,851
	2	Násik ...	432,338	411,244	843,582
	3	Thána ...	471,669	433,199	904,868
	4	City of Bombay ...	518,093	303,671	821,764
	5	Kolába ...	255,064	254,520	509,584
Central do. do. ...	6	Ahmednagar ...	451,825	436,930	888,755
	7	Poona ...	545,494	522,306	1,067,800
	8	Sholápur ...	381,400	369,289	750,689
	9	Sátára ...	613,852	612,137	1,225,989
	10	Ratnágiri ...	513,616	592,310	1,105,926
Southern do. do. ...	11	Belgaum ...	511,885	501,376	1,013,261
	12	Dhárwár ...	528,071	523,243	1,051,314
	13	Bijápur ...	398,104	398,235	796,339
	14	Kánara ...	234,356	211,995	446,351
Gujarát do. do. ...	15	Surat ...	321,625	328,364	649,989
	16	Broach ...	174,964	166,526	341,490
	17	Kaira ...	460,610	410,979	871,589
	18	Panch Maháls ...	162,101	151,316	313,417
	19	Ahmedabad ...	473,563	448,149	921,712
Sind do. do. ...	20	Karáchi ...	313,152	251,728	564,880
	21	Hyderabad ...	500,063	418,578	918,646
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	165,225	132,978	298,203
	23	Shikárpur ...	493,872	421,625	915,497
	24	Upper Sind Frontier...	96,273	78,275	174,548

Abstract.

Western Registration District...	...	2,423,011	2,117,638	4,540,649
Central do. do. ...	...	2,506,187	2,532,972	5,039,159
Southern do. do. ...	...	1,672,416	1,634,849	3,307,265
Gujarát do. do. ...	...	1,592,863	1,505,334	3,098,197
Sind do. do. ...	...	1,568,590	1,303,184	2,871,774
Total ...		9,763,067	9,093,977	18,857,044

Comparing the numbers (16,454,414) of the former census, 17th February 1881, with those (18,857,044) of last, 26th February 1891, it is seen that an increase of 2,402,630 in the total population for the Presidency has occurred during the last ten years.

3. As only the vital statistics of the native civil population of the Presidency are compiled (*vide* Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4674, dated 7th December 1872), the calculations are based on the population exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians.

The following table shows the enumerated population by the census of 1891 exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians. The area and density of population are given in annual Form No. II in the Appendix :—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	ENUMERATED POPULATION.		
			Males.	Females.	Persons.
Western Registration ... District.	1	Khándesh ...	745,550	714,769	1,460,319
	2	Násik ...	430,327	410,760	841,087
	3	Thána ...	471,340	432,863	904,203
	4	City of Bombay ...	507,681	298,463	806,144
	5	Kolába ...	255,032	254,511	509,543
Central do. do. ...	6	Ahmednagar ...	450,900	436,756	887,656
	7	Poona ...	540,949	520,500	1,061,449
	8	Sholápur ...	381,155	369,100	750,255
	9	Sátára ...	613,501	612,010	1,225,511
	10	Ratnágiri ...	513,581	592,281	1,105,862
Southern do. do. ...	11	Belgaum ...	510,391	501,062	1,011,453
	12	Dhárwár... ..	527,632	522,901	1,050,533
	13	Bijápur ...	398,070	398,216	796,286
	14	Kánara ...	234,241	211,915	446,156
Gujarát do. do. ...	15	Surat ...	321,541	328,283	649,824
	16	Broach ...	174,933	166,517	341,450
	17	Kaira ...	460,566	410,963	871,529
	18	Panch Maháls ...	162,073	151,308	313,381
	19	Ahmedabad ...	472,977	447,951	920,928
Sind do. do. ...	20	Karáchi ...	310,341	250,672	561,013
	21	Hyderabad ...	499,553	418,495	918,048
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	165,218	132,971	298,189
	23	Shikárpur ...	493,603	421,455	915,058
	24	Upper Sind Frontier...	96,231	78,238	174,469

Abstract.

Western Registration District...	...	...	2,409,930	2,111,366	4,521,296
Central do. do. ...	...	...	2,500,086	2,530,647	5,030,733
Southern do. do. ...	...	...	1,670,334	1,634,094	3,304,428
Gujarát do. do. ...	...	...	1,592,090	1,505,022	3,097,112
Sind do. do. ...	...	...	1,564,946	1,301,831	2,866,777
Presidency ...	...	...	9,737,386	9,082,960	18,820,346

BIRTHS.

4. In the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891 there were 682,677 births registered against 641,115 in 1890. The recorded births for the year under report were thus 41,562 in excess of the number registered in the previous year, and exceeded the mean of the preceding ten years ending 1890 by 118,077. By sexes there were 354,630 males and 328,047 females against 333,698 and 307,417 respectively in 1890.

5. The following table shows the number of births registered in each year from 1881 to 1891, their ratios per 1,000 of population and the proportion of males to females:—

Years.	Population.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			IN EVERY 100 BIRTHS THERE WERE		For every 100 male births the females were
		Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	
1881... ..	16,454,414	239,912	219,745	459,657	14.58	13.35	27.93	52.19	47.81	91.59
1882... ..	16,454,414	255,927	235,419	491,346	15.55	14.31	29.86	52.09	47.90	91.98
1883... ..	16,454,414	261,966	239,835	501,801	15.92	14.53	30.50	52.20	47.80	91.55
1884... ..	16,454,414	278,986	255,737	534,723	16.96	15.54	32.50	52.17	47.83	91.67
1885... ..	16,454,414	298,406	274,025	572,431	18.14	16.65	34.79	52.13	47.87	91.83
1886... ..	16,454,414	303,376	278,177	581,553	18.44	16.90	35.34	52.17	47.83	91.69
1887... ..	16,454,414	327,500	300,693	628,193	19.90	18.27	38.18	52.13	47.87	91.81
1888... ..	16,454,414	330,316	304,377	634,693	20.07	18.50	38.57	52.04	47.96	92.15
1889... ..	16,454,414	312,974	287,515	600,489	19.02	17.47	36.49	52.12	47.88	91.87
1890... ..	16,454,414	333,698	307,417	641,115	20.28	18.63	38.97	52.12	47.88	92.14
Mean for ten years.	16,454,414	294,306	270,294	564,600	17.89	16.42	34.31	52.13	47.87	91.84
1891	18,820,346	354,630	328,047	682,677	18.84	17.43	36.27	51.95	48.05	92.50

The recorded birth-rate for the year was 36·27 per 1,000 of population against 38·97 in 1890. It is satisfactory to notice that some improvement in birth registration has taken place in several districts.

6. From Annual Form No. I in the Appendix it will be seen that for every 100 female births 108·10 male births were recorded, but this proportion is greater in the undermentioned Collectorates and districts :—

In Kaira the ratio of male to female births was ...	113·15 per cent.
„ Ahmedabad „ „ „	110·31 „
„ Karáchi „ „ „	117·89 „
„ Hyderabad „ „ „	131·77 „
„ Thar and Párkar „ „ „	130·42 „
„ Shikárpur „ „ „	121·24 „
„ Upper Sind Frontier „ „ „	120·12 „

7. The monthly distribution of births in 1891 as compared with 1890 and with the monthly mean of the previous ten years is given in the following table :—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
• Mean for ten years 1881 to 1890 ...	42,917	39,477	44,515	44,674	47,222	50,624	50,899	50,536	49,861	50,522	47,795	45,558	564,600
1890... ..	45,532	42,652	47,356	48,563	50,809	55,949	59,410	63,247	63,209	63,346	54,603	46,439	641,115
1891... ..	49,645	52,260	58,558	56,531	59,503	62,408	60,227	61,994	59,610	57,807	55,355	53,779	682,677

The greatest number (62,408) was registered in June and the least (49,645) in January. In 1890 the highest and the lowest numbers (63,346) and (42,652) respectively were registered in the months of October and February.

Comparison between the number of births registered in each district and collectorate for 1891 with the number for 1890 and the mean for ten years.

8. The next table shows the number of births registered in 1891 in each district and collectorate of the Presidency contrasted with those for 1890 and the mean for ten years :—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	MEAN FOR TEN YEARS 1881—1890.		1890.		1891.	
				Number of Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh ...	1,460,369	47,421	38·33	56,709	45·84	64,111	43·90
	2	Násik ...	841,087	28,740	36·79	31,992	40·95	35,919	42·71
	3	Thána ...	904,203	25,133	31·13	28,298	35·05	27,233	30·12
	4	City of Bombay...	806,144	15,233	19·70	15,304	19·79	15,209	18·86
	5	Kolába ...	509,543	13,142	27·22	17,078	35·37	16,162	31·72
Central Registration District ...	6	Ahmednagar ...	887,656	32,275	42·96	37,405	49·79	40,177	45·26
	7	Poona ...	1,061,449	30,733	34·12	35,364	39·27	38,282	36·06
	8	Sholápur...	750,255	24,866	42·69	31,423	53·94	32,289	43·04
	9	Sátára ...	1,225,511	44,855	43·55	47,501	44·71	49,179	40·13
	10	Ratnágiri...	1,105,862	24,494	24·57	32,377	32·47	33,086	29·92
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum ...	1,011,453	36,277	41·99	38,515	44·58	40,923	40·46
	12	Dhárwár...	1,050,533	40,297	45·64	42,689	48·35	46,524	44·29
	13	Bijápur ...	796,286	27,689	43·37	34,064	53·35	35,185	44·19
	14	Kánara ...	446,156	13,222	31·34	13,298	31·38	13,723	30·75
Gujarát Registration District ...	15	Surat ...	649,824	23,089	37·60	24,669	40·16	26,826	41·28
	16	Broach ...	341,450	11,622	35·55	11,991	36·67	14,526	42·54
	17	Kaira ...	871,529	29,653	36·83	30,892	38·38	32,169	36·91
	18	Panch Maháls ...	313,381	8,725	34·15	10,574	41·39	12,815	40·89
	19	Ahmedabad ...	920,923	29,077	33·96	28,341	33·10	33,405	36·27
Sind Registration District ...	20	Karáchi ...	561,013	12,091	25·26	15,678	32·75	15,736	28·05
	21	Hyderabad ...	918,048	15,743	20·86	20,392	27·02	20,213	22·02
	22	Thar and Párkar.	298,189	6,042	29·71	5,236	25·75	6,871	23·04
	23	Shikárpur ...	915,058	21,698	25·44	27,540	32·28	27,454	30·00
	24	Upper Sind Frontier.	174,469	2,483	19·99	3,845	30·96	4,660	26·71

Abstract.

Western Registration District ...	4,521,296	129,669	31·77	149,381	36·60	158,634	35·09
Central do. do. ...	5,030,733	157,223	36·62	184,070	42·87	193,013	38·36
Southern do. do. ...	3,304,428	117,485	41·85	128,506	45·78	136,355	41·26
Gujarát do. do. ...	3,097,112	102,166	35·75	106,467	37·26	119,741	38·66
Sind do. do. ...	2,866,777	58,057	24·05	72,691	30·11	74,934	26·14
Presidency ...	18,820,346	564,600	34·31	641,115	38·97	682,677	36·27

It will be seen from the abstract of the above table that the number of births recorded in each district in 1891 was higher than in the previous year. It also exceeded the mean of the preceding ten years ending 1890.

9. Of the 24 collectorates, the number of recorded births in 1891 was higher than in 1890 in all the collectorates except Thána, City of Bombay, Kolába, Hyderabad and Shikárpur. In the City of Bombay, the recorded birth-rate for the year was only 18·86 per 1,000 of population against 19·79 in 1890, whilst the mean ratio for the last ten years ending 1890 amounted to 19·70 per 1,000 of population. Due attention is apparently not given to the registration of births in this city. In a subsequent table it will be seen that out of 56 towns in the Presidency, the City of Bombay occupies the fifth place from the bottom of the list.

10. The birth-rate per 1,000 of population among the urban and rural population in each collectorate of the Presidency during 1891 as compared with 1890 is given in the following table:—

Collectorates.	Urban and Rural.	Population according to Census of 1891.	1890.	1891.
Khándesh ...	Urban ...	56,658	31·68	35·19
	Rural ...	1,403,661	46·42	44·25
Násik... ..	Urban ...	49,319	22·25	25·24
	Rural ...	791,768	42·19	43·79
Thána	Urban ...	30,063	10·38	12·77
	Rural ...	874,140	35·92	30·71
City of Bombay ...	Urban ...	806,144	19·79	18·86
	Rural ...	.....	...	...
Kolába	Urban ...	23,172	25·37	19·94
	Rural ...	486,371	35·82	32·28
Ahmednagar	Urban ...	50,494	43·18	43·35
	Rural ...	837,162	50·23	45·38
Poona... ..	Urban ...	171,445	27·90	30·85
	Rural ...	890,004	41·49	37·07
Sholápur	Urban ...	102,069	31·63	31·97
	Rural ...	648,186	58·18	44·78
Sátára	Urban ...	50,269	26·32	31·13
	Rural ...	1,175,242	45·65	40·49
Ratnágiri	Urban ...	24,394	31·44	32·14
	Rural ...	1,081,468	32·49	29·87
Belgaum	Urban ...	61,597	33·81	32·01
	Rural ...	949,856	45·30	41·01
Dhárwár	Urban ...	122,354	45·09	39·29
	Rural ...	928,179	48·73	44·94
Bijápur	Urban ...	21,371	44·29	48·19
	Rural ...	774,915	53·62	44·08
Kánara	Urban ...	25,228	33·06	32·19
	Rural ...	420,928	31·28	30·67
Surat... ..	Urban ...	123,345	29·84	32·26
	Rural ...	526,479	42·35	43·40
Borach	Urban ...	52,207	29·80	30·59
	Rural ...	289,243	37·88	44·70
Kaira... ..	Urban ...	66,109	29·83	35·97
	Rural ...	805,420	39·17	36·99
Panch Maháls... ..	Urban ...	27,626	32·95	39·75
	Rural ...	285,755	42·33	41·00
Ahmedabad	Urban ...	194,096	34·39	33·36
	Rural ...	726,832	32·77	37·05
Karáchi	Urban ...	97,009	58·86	43·95
	Rural ...	464,004	28·40	24·73
Hyderabad	Urban ...	54,512	39·67	35·09
	Rural ...	863,536	26·22	21·19
Thar and Párkar ...	Urban ...	3,698	34·30	21·90
	Rural ...	294,491	25·63	23·06
Shikárpur	Urban ...	82,936	28·89	34·81
	Rural ...	832,122	32·65	29·52
Upper Sind Frontier	Urban ...	8,258	22·37	33·66
	Rural ...	166,211	31·83	26·36
Presidency	Urban ...	2,304,373	28·40	28·63
	Rural ...	16,515,973	40·52	37·34

11. The recorded birth-rates among the urban and rural populations of the Presidency were respectively 28·63 and 37·34 against 28·40 and 40·52 in 1890. Among the rural population of each collectorate except Ratnágiri, Bijápur, Kánara, Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier, the birth-rates were higher than in the urban population. In 1890 the birth-rates amongst the rural population were higher than in the urban population in each of the collectorates except Kánara, Ahmedabad, Karáchi, Hyderabad, and Thar and Párkar.

12. The difference is most marked in the following collectorates :—

				RATIO PER 1,000.	
				Rural.	Urban.
Násik	...	...	...	43·79	25·24
Thána	...	...	...	30·71	12·77
Broach	...	...	...	44·70	30·59
Sholápur	...	...	...	44·78	31·97
Kolába	...	...	...	32·28	19·94
Surat	...	...	...	43·40	32·26

whilst in the undermentioned 7 collectorates the birth-rates in the rural population were lower than in the urban :—

				Urban.	Rural.
Karáchi	...	...	...	43·95	24·73
Hyderabad	...	...	...	35·09	21·19
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	33·66	26·36
Shikárpur	...	...	...	34·81	29·52
Bijápur	...	...	...	46·19	44·08
Ratnágiri	...	...	...	32·14	29·87
Kánara	...	...	...	32·19	30·67

13. The birth-rate for each rural registration circle is shown in a diagram on the opposite page, which has been drawn so as to show at a glance the rate in each collectorate.

Birth-rates in talukas.

14. It will be seen that 11 talukas recorded a birth-rate of above 50 per 1,000 of population, whilst among 90 rural registration circles it was between 40 and 50 per 1,000. In 32 it was about 40 per 1,000, whilst in 35 it was 30 to 35 per 1,000; in 38 it ranged between 20 and 30 per 1,000; in 16 it was below 20 per 1,000. Of these 16 talukas 14 are in Sind, where the registration of births, although an improvement has taken place, is still very defective. Of the remaining 2 talukas 1 is situated in the collectorate of Khándesh and the other in Kánara, where the attention of the authorities concerned is much needed to improve birth registration in these circles.

15. In Khándesh the registration of births is well carried out in all the talukas except Taloda and petha Navápur.

In Násik the registration of births is well attended to in all the talukas with the exception of Dindori, Násik and Igatpuri, in which the birth-rates are low.

In Thána the registration of births shows a low rate throughout the collectorate, except Váda, Kalyán, Karjat and Murbád, where it is well attended to.

In Kolába the registration of births shows a low rate throughout the collectorate, except Roha and petha Nágothna, in which it appears to be well carried out.

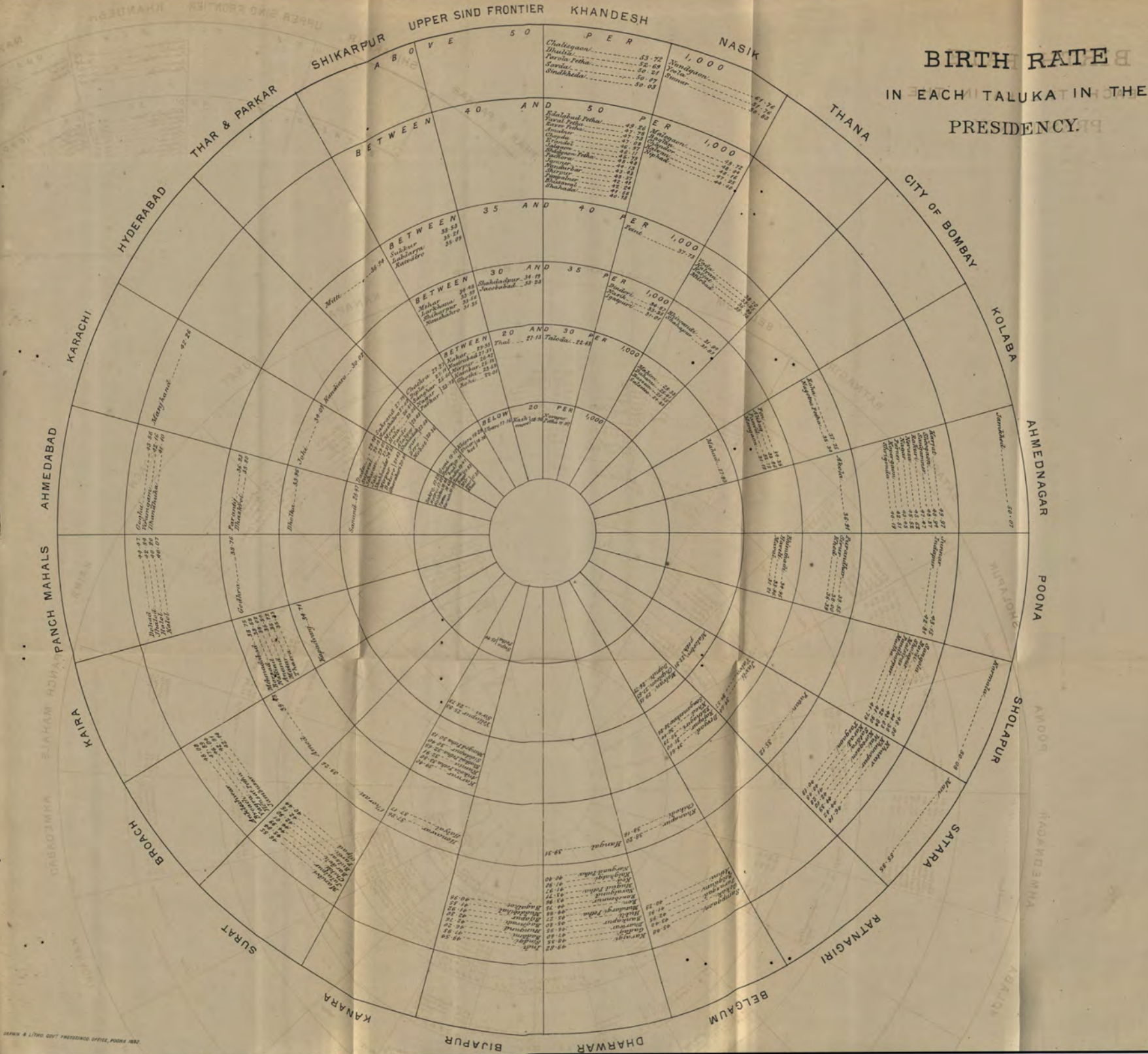
In the Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholápur collectorates birth-registration is well-attended to.

In Sátára the registration of births is well carried out in all the talukas with the exception of Jávli, Válva and Málcómpeth, where the rate is very low.

In Ratnágiri the registration of births shows a low rate throughout the collectorate.

BIRTH RATE

IN EACH TALUKAT IN THE
PRESIDENCY.



In the Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápúr collectorates birth-registration is carried out satisfactorily.

In Kánara the registration of births shows a low rate throughout the collectorate with the exception of Honávar and Haliyál, in which it is well attended to.

In Surat and Broach the registration of births is carefully attended to throughout both collectorates.

In Kaira the registration of births is fairly carried out in all the talukas with the exception of Kapadvanj, in which more attention is necessary.

In Panch Maháls birth registration is well attended to throughout the collectorate.

In Ahmedabad the registration of births is well carried out in all the talukas except Dholka and Sánand, where the birth-rate is low.

In Karáchi the registration of births shows a very low rate throughout the collectorate, with the exception of Mánjhand, in which it seems to have been well carried out.

In Hyderabad the registration of births shows a very low rate throughout the collectorate.

In Thar and Párkar, birth-registration is well attended to in Mitti, but in the remaining talukas the rates are very low.

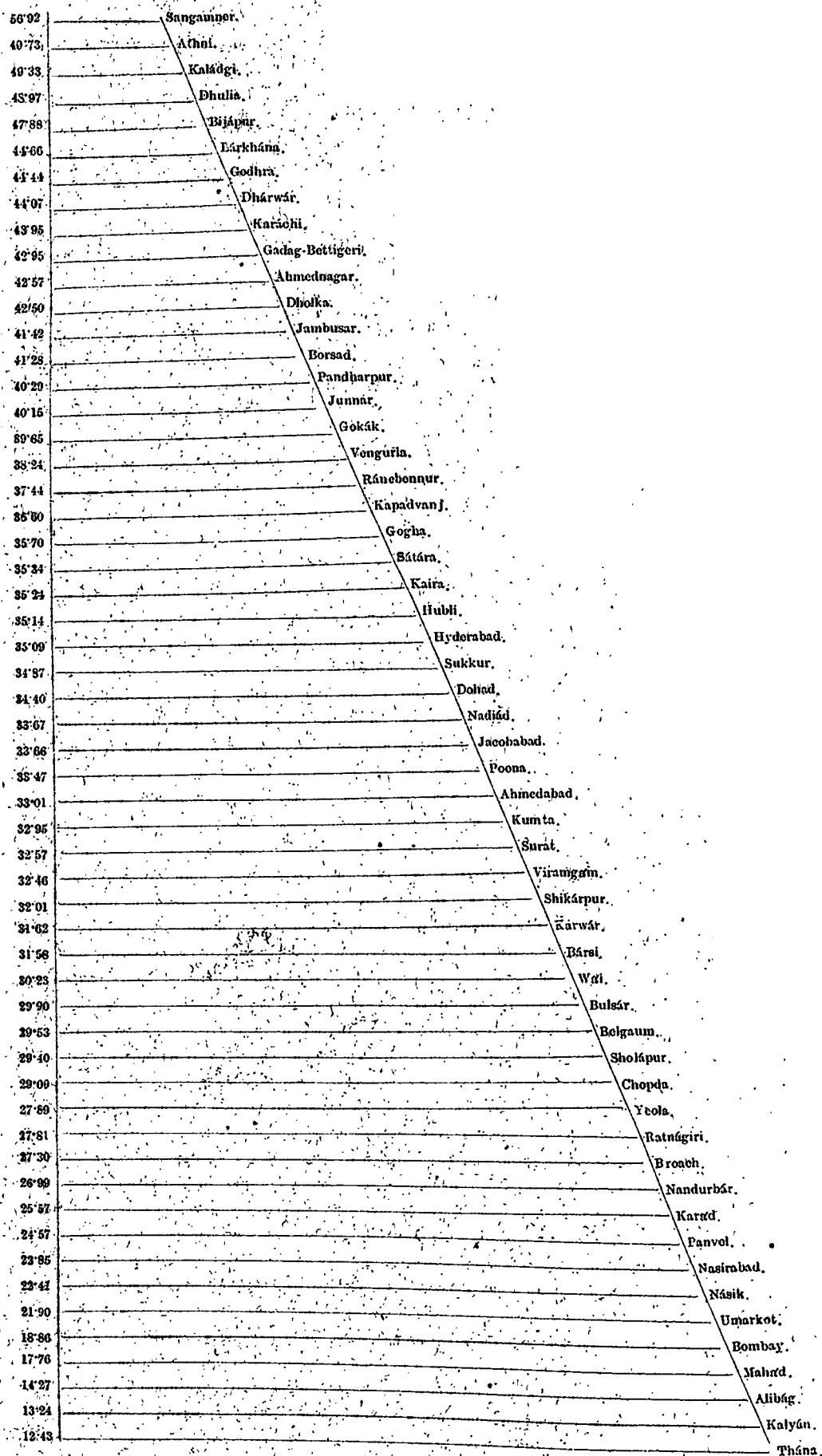
In Shikárpur the registration of births is fairly carried out in Sukkur, Labdarya and Rato-dero, but in the remaining talukas the rates are very low.

In the Upper Sind Frontier, birth-registration shows a low rate throughout the district, with the exception of Shahdádpur and Jacobabad, in which the work seems to have been fairly carried out.

I hope Government will be pleased to call the especial attention of the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in the following districts to the necessity of a more careful examination of the registration of births in their respective collectorates :—

Thána	Hyderabad.
Kolába	Thar and Párkar.
Ratnágiri	Shikárpur.
Kánara	Upper Sind Frontier.
Karáchi	

16. The following diagram shows the recorded birth-rate in each town in the Presidency, arranged in sequence of highest birth-rate per 1,000 of population :—

Recorded Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population in Towns.

17. It will be seen that out of 56 towns in the Presidency 16 had a birth-rate exceeding 40 per 1,000. In many towns, however, little attention appears to have been paid to the registration of births. For instance, in the town of Thana a birth-rate of 12.43 per 1,000 of population was recorded against 7.54 in

1890; in the town of Alibág a birth-rate of 14·27 per 1,000 was registered against 20·86 in 1890, and in the town of Umarnkot 21·90 against 34·30. In the towns of Násik and Broach the recorded birth-rates were respectively 22·41 and 27·30 per 1,000 against 18·51 and 25·88 in 1890. Birth-rates, such as those of Thána 12·43, Kalyán 13·24, Alibág 14·27, Mahád 17·76, City of Bombay 18·86 and those returned by Umarnkot, Násik, Nasirabad and Panvel are absolutely valueless. These and other Municipalities, which have returned apparently equally inaccurate birth-rates, cannot be supposed to have been attending to their duties properly, and I hope Government will be pleased to call the special attention of the authorities to the necessity of much greater attention being paid to this most important subject. The undermentioned Municipalities deserve credit for the attention they have paid to the registration of births:—

Collectorates.	Municipalities.	Birth-rate.
Ahmednagar ...	Sangamner ...	56·92
Belgaum ...	Athni ...	49·73
Bijápúr ...	Kaládgi ...	49·33
Khándesh ...	Dhulia ...	48·97
Bijápúr ...	Bijápúr ...	47·88
Shikárpúr ...	Lákhána ...	44·66
Panch Maháls...	Godhrá ...	44·44
Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár ...	44·07
Karáchi ...	Karáchi ...	43·95
Dhárwár ...	Gadag-Bettigeri ...	42·95
Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	42·57
Ahmedabad ...	Dholka ...	42·50
Broach ...	Jambusar ...	41·42
Kaira ...	Borsad ...	41·28
Sholápur ...	Pandharpur ...	40·29
Poona ...	Junnar ...	40·15

18. The above table confirms the view that a high birth-rate is not confined to any particular part of the Presidency, but solely depends on the accuracy of registration and the care and supervision exercised by the officials who interest themselves specially in this subject.

19. The following table contrasts the recorded birth-rate in each cantonment in British territory in 1891 with the results of the previous year:—

Cantonments.	Birth-rate, 1890.	Birth-rate, 1891.
Devláli ...	28·55	24·86
Málegaon ...	26·45	30·59
Ahmednagar ...	18·09	21·35
Poona ...	27·91	24·09
Kirkee ...	33·43	9·23
Belgaum ...	14·09	12·76
Ahmedabad ...	20·10	6·99

It will be seen from the above table that the recorded birth-rate was below 40 per 1,000 in each of the cantonments. The cantonments of Málegaon and Ahmednagar show some improvement in the registration of births in 1891 over 1890. Sufficient attention appears not to have been paid to the registration of births in the cantonments of Kirkee, Belgaum and Ahmedabad, as the birth-rates (9·23, 12·76 and 6·99 per 1,000 respectively) are very low in comparison with those (33·43, 14·09 and 20·10) for 1890. In the cantonments of Devláli and Poona the registration of births is apparently not carefully looked after, as the birth-rates 24·86 and 24·09 per 1,000 respectively against 28·55 and 27·91 are very low. I hope Government will be pleased again to call the special attention

of the Magistrates in all the cantonments to the necessity for a more careful examination of their birth registers.

20. During the year 1891, 6,176 children were registered as still-born against 5,827 in 1890. Of these 3,433 were males and 2,743 females against 3,245 and 2,582 respectively in 1890. These births occurred in the following collectorates :—

Collectorates.	Recorded Births.	STILL-BORN.			Percentage of still-born to born alive.
		Urban.	Rural.	Total.	
Khándesh ...	64,111	4	124	128	0·20
Násik... ..	35,919	6	86	92	0·26
Thána	27,233	...	43	43	0·16
City of Bombay ...	15,209	1,392	...	1,392	9·15
Kolába	16,162	...	63	63	0·39
Ahmednagar	40,177	16	69	85	0·21
Poona	38,282	79	57	136	0·36
Sholápur	32,289	12	38	50	0·15
Sátára	49,179	21	248	269	0·55
Ratnágiri	33,086	5	17	22	0·07
Belgaum	40,923	27	118	145	0·35
Dhárwár	46,524	109	614	723	1·55
Bijápur	35,185	6	162	168	0·46
Kánara	13,723	28	622	650	4·74
Surat	26,826	81	277	358	1·33
Broach	14,526	46	123	169	1·16
Kaira	32,169	27	86	113	0·35
Panch Maháls ...	12,815	6	38	44	0·34
Ahmedabad	33,405	504	30	534	1·60
Karáchi	15,736	194	129	323	2·05
Hyderabad	20,213	82	64	146	0·72
Thar and Párkar ...	6,871	1	34	35	0·51
Shikárpur	27,454	134	303	437	1·59
Upper Sind Frontier ...	4,660	12	39	51	1·10
Presidency	682,677	2,792	3,384	6,176	0·90

21. The percentage of still-born to born alive was high in the City of Bombay (9·15 against 8·34 in 1890). In Kánara it was 4·74 against 4·12 in 1890.

DEATHS.

22. Among the civil population in the rural, town and cantonment circles in the Presidency 513,132 deaths were registered during the year 1891. In 1890, 463,616 deaths, or 49,516 less than in 1891, were recorded. The following statement shows the number of deaths recorded in each year since 1881 :—

1881	381,450	1887	455,261
1882	343,418	1888	468,039
1883	420,198	1889	518,562
1884	408,409	1890	463,616
1885	473,591	1891	513,132
1886	381,185		

The year under report as compared with 1890 was, therefore, on the whole an unhealthy one.

23. Of the total deaths registered, 267,282 occurred among males and 245,850 among females against 242,835 and 220,781 respectively in 1890.

24. The computed death-rate per 1,000 of population in 1891 was 27·26 against 28·18 in 1890 and a decennial mean of 26·22. Omitting Sind, where registration is defective, the recorded death-rate in the other parts of the Presidency amounted to 28·83 per 1,000 of population.

25. The millesimal ratio of males dying to males living was 27·46 and of females dying to females living 27·07. In 1890 these ratios were respectively 28·58 and 27·75. For every 100 females who died, 106·64 deaths among males were recorded, but these proportions vary considerably in the following collectorates :—

In Násik	the ratio of male to female deaths was	110·23	per cent.
„ Poona	do.	110·55	„
„ Kánara	do.	111·35	„
„ Kaira	do.	121·46	„
„ Panch Maháls	do.	115·33	„
„ Karáchi	do.	116·14	„
„ Hyderabad	do.	127·00	„
„ Thar and Párkar	do.	132·25	„
„ Shikárpur	do.	114·63	„
„ Upper Sind Frontier	do.	123·40	„

26. The following table shows, for each registration district, the population enumerated at the census of 1891, the number of deaths recorded in 1891 by sexes, and their ratios per 1,000 of population. The highest ratio (32·09 per 1,000) occurred in the Gujarát Registration District and the lowest (18·54) in Sind :—

Registration Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.			NUMBER OF DEATHS.			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Western Registration District	2,409,930	2,111,366	4,521,296	71,519	65,794	137,313	29·68	31·16	30·37
Central do. do.	2,500,086	2,530,647	5,030,733	69,433	65,147	134,580	27·77	25·74	26·75
Southern do. do.	1,670,334	1,634,094	3,304,428	45,146	43,444	88,590	27·03	26·59	26·81
Gujarát do. do.	1,592,190	1,505,022	3,097,212	52,113	47,290	99,403	32·74	31·43	32·09
Sind do. do.	1,504,946	1,301,831	2,806,777	29,071	24,175	53,246	18·53	18·55	18·54
	9,737,386	9,082,900	18,820,286	267,282	245,850	513,132	27·46	27·07	27·26

27. The next table shows the recorded deaths in each collectorate in 1891 as compared with 1890 and the mean of the previous ten years :—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	MEAN FOR TEN YEARS, 1881—1890.		1890.		1891.	
				Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,460,319	37,409	30·24	37,939	30·66	50,698	34·72
	2	Násik	841,087	24,142	30·90	23,156	29·64	30,282	36·00
	3	Thána	904,203	20,411	25·28	16,117	19·96	20,675	22·87
	4	City of Bombay	806,144	21,435	27·72	20,231	26·17	23,501	29·15
	5	Kolába	509,543	9,886	20·47	9,564	19·81	12,157	23·86
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	887,656	23,155	30·82	22,497	29·95	30,163	33·97
	7	Poona	1,061,449	23,377	25·95	21,599	23·98	29,117	27·43
	8	Sholápur	750,255	17,076	29·32	19,616	33·68	22,168	29·54
	9	Satára	1,225,511	29,731	27·98	32,904	30·97	31,268	25·51
	10	Ratnágiri	1,105,862	16,438	16·48	19,147	19·20	21,864	19·77
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	1,011,453	24,167	27·97	26,935	31·17	24,186	23·91
	12	Dhárwár	1,050,533	26,240	29·72	28,709	32·52	27,875	26·53
	13	Bijápur	796,286	16,078	25·18	24,088	31·46	24,875	31·24
	14	Kánara	446,156	11,919	28·25	13,267	31·45	11,654	26·12
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	649,824	18,712	30·47	17,169	27·95	19,567	30·11
	16	Broach	341,450	11,522	35·24	12,853	39·32	14,379	42·11
	17	Kaira	871,529	24,319	30·22	28,907	35·92	25,623	29·40
	18	Panch Maháls	313,381	5,453	21·31	5,775	22·60	6,740	21·50
	19	Ahmedabad	920,928	26,852	31·36	35,070	40·95	33,094	35·93
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	561,013	9,820	20·51	11,608	24·25	11,985	21·36
	21	Hyderabad	918,048	12,584	16·68	13,482	17·87	14,190	15·46
	22	Thar and Párkar	298,189	3,570	17·55	4,107	20·20	5,265	17·66
	23	Shikárpur	915,058	15,499	18·17	20,616	24·17	19,190	20·97
	24	Upper Sind Frontier	174,469	1,580	12·72	2,260	18·20	2,616	14·99

Abstract.

Western Registration District	...	...	4,521,296	113,283	27.75	107,007	26.22	137,313	30.37
Central do.	do.	...	5,030,733	169,777	25.57	115,763	26.96	134,580	26.75
Southern do.	do.	...	3,304,428	78,404	27.93	88,999	31.70	88,590	26.81
Gujarāt do.	do.	...	3,097,112	86,858	30.39	99,774	34.91	99,403	32.09
Sind do.	do.	...	2,866,777	43,053	17.84	52,073	21.57	53,246	18.54
Presidency	...	...	18,820,346	431,375	26.22	463,616	28.18	513,132	27.26

It will be seen from the above table that in 1891 the recorded death-rate per 1,000 of population was higher than in 1890 in the collectorates of Khándesh, Násik, Thána, City of Bombay, Kolába, Ahmednagar, Poona, Surat and Broach. In the collectorates of Ratnágiri and Bijápur the recorded death-rates (19.77 and 31.24 per 1,000 respectively) during the year were nearly the same as those for 1890 (19.20 and 31.46). In the remaining collectorates it was lower than in 1890.

The recorded death-rate per 1,000 of population in 1891 was higher than the annual mean of the preceding ten years in all the collectorates except Thána, Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kánara, Kaira and Hyderabad. The death-rates 29.54 per 1,000 of population in Sholápur, 30.11 in Surat, 21.50 in Panch Maháls and 17.66 in Thar and Párkár were nearly the same as those of the annual mean of the preceding ten years (29.32, 30.47, 21.34 and 17.55 respectively).

28. The next statement shows the deaths in 1891 by collectorates in sequence of the highest rates, which range from 42.11 per 1,000 in Broach to 14.99 in Upper Sind Frontier. In 1890 the maximum and minimum ratios (40.95 and 17.87 per 1,000 respectively) occurred in Ahmedabad and Hyderabad:—

Collectorates.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Broach	7,417	6,962	14,379	42.40	41.81	42.11
Násik	15,878	14,404	30,282	36.90	35.07	36.00
Ahmedabad	17,277	15,817	33,094	36.53	35.31	35.93
Khándesh	26,544	24,154	50,698	35.60	33.79	34.72
Ahmednagar	15,687	14,476	30,163	34.79	33.14	33.97
Bijápur	12,526	12,349	24,875	31.47	31.01	31.24
Surat	9,756	9,811	19,567	30.34	29.88	30.11
Sholápur	11,562	10,606	22,168	30.33	28.74	29.54
Kaira	14,053	11,570	25,623	30.51	28.15	29.40
City of Bombay	12,204	11,297	23,501	24.04	37.85	29.15
Poona	15,288	13,829	29,117	28.26	26.56	27.43
Dhárwár	14,279	13,596	27,875	27.06	26.01	26.53
Kánara	6,140	5,514	11,654	26.21	26.02	26.12
Sátára	15,946	15,322	31,268	25.99	25.03	25.51
Belgaum	12,201	11,985	24,186	23.91	23.92	23.91
Kolába	6,266	5,891	12,157	24.57	23.15	23.86
Thána	10,627	10,048	20,675	22.54	23.21	22.87
Panch Maháls	3,610	3,130	6,740	22.28	20.69	21.50
Karáchi	6,440	5,545	11,985	20.75	22.12	21.36
Shikárpur	10,249	8,941	19,190	20.76	21.21	20.97
Ratnágiri	10,950	10,914	21,864	21.32	18.43	19.77
Thar and Párkár	2,998	2,267	5,265	18.15	17.05	17.66
Hyderabad	7,939	6,251	14,190	15.89	14.94	15.46
Upper Sind Frontier	1,445	1,171	2,616	15.12	14.97	14.99
Presidency	267,282	245,850	513,132	27.46	27.07	27.26

29. This statement shows that in the collectorates of Thána, City of Bombay, Karáchi and Shikárpur the recorded death-rate of females was higher than that among males. In Sátára, Belgaum, Bijápur and Kánara, the death-rates of males and females, were equal. In the remaining collectorates the death-rates of males everywhere

exceeded those of females. In 1890 the female death-rate exceeded that among males in the City of Bombay and in the Karáchi Collectorate.

30. In the City of Bombay the recorded birth-rate was much below the registered death-rate. It was 18·86 and 29·15 per 1,000 of population respectively; the difference may be partly ascribed to defective registration of births. In the collectorate of Broach the recorded birth and death-rates were nearly equal—42·54 and 42·11 per 1,000 respectively. In all other collectorates the recorded birth-rates were higher than the registered death-rates. This is noticeable in the following collectorates:—

			Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
Panch Maháls	...	...	40·89	21·50
Dhárwár	...	...	44·29	26·53
Belgaum	...	...	40·26	23·91
Sátára	...	...	40·13	25·51
Sholápur	...	...	43·04	29·54
Bijápur	...	...	44·19	31·24

31. The figures given below show the total deaths in 1891 under different ages, as also the ratio per 1,000 living, calculated on the population of each age period enumerated at the census of 1891 and the percentage on total deaths:—

Age periods.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Percentage on Total Deaths.
Under 1 year ...	680,472	113,832	167·28	22·18
1 and under 5 years ...	2,178,646	110,874	50·89	21·61
5 do. 10 do. ...	2,615,588	25,575	9·78	4·98
10 do. 15 do. ...	1,820,754	12,392	6·81	2·41
15 do. 20 do. ...	1,470,976	13,843	9·41	2·70
20 do. 30 do. ...	3,410,817	41,854	12·27	8·16
30 do. 40 do. ...	2,765,949	42,803	15·47	8·34
40 do. 50 do. ...	1,841,976	38,812	21·07	7·56
50 do. 60 do. ...	1,117,120	39,841	35·66	7·77
60 years and upwards ...	918,048	73,306	79·85	14·29
Total ...	18,820,346	513,132	27·26	100

The mortality amongst infants under 1 year and children above 1 year, but under 5, was, as usual, very high in comparison with other periods of life. In fact, the deaths among children under 5 years of age formed 43·79 per cent. of the total deaths. The period of greatest immunity was in the age of above 10 and under 15, the rate being 6·81 per 1,000. The percentage on total deaths amongst infants under 1 year was 22·18 against 21·22 in 1890. For those above 1 and under 5 the percentage on total deaths was 21·61 against 21·55 in 1890. Among old people 60 and upwards the percentage on total deaths was 14·29 against 14·62 in 1890. The total deaths by sexes under the different ages in 1891 in each collectorate are given in Annual Form No. IV in the Appendix.

32. The deaths by caste in each collectorate are given in Annual Form No. V in the Appendix. According to the census of 1891, the Mahomedan population numbered 3,501,910 persons, amongst whom, in 1891, 76,401 deaths were recorded against 72,307 in 1890, the death-rate being 21·82 per 1,000 of population against 23·27 in 1890. The Hindu population amounted to 14,897,629 persons, amongst whom 431,153 deaths, or 28·94 per 1,000 of population, were reported. In 1890 the total deaths amongst this race were 386,095, equal to a death-rate of 29·41 per 1,000 of population. Amongst the Christian population numbering 122,089 persons, 2,433 deaths were reported during the year against 2,270 in 1890, the death-rate being 19·93 against 16·41 per 1,000 in 1890. Under the heading "Other Castes" are included all those not belonging to either of the above sects who by the census of 1891 numbered 298,718 persons, amongst whom during 1891 there were

3,145 deaths against 2,944 in 1890, the death-rate being 10·53 per 1,000 against 36·65 in 1890. Among Mahomedans the maximum death-rate during the year (38·68 per 1,000), which is nearly the same as that of the City of Bombay (38·20 per 1,000), took place in the collectorate of Násik, and the minimum (14·34 per 1,000), which is nearly the same as that of Hyderabad (14·85 per 1,000) in Upper Sind Frontier. In 1890 these rates were 39·77 and 13·59 and were reported as having occurred in Ahmedabad and Thar and Párkar. Amongst Hindus the maximum death-rate (46·83 per 1,000) in 1891 was in the collectorate of Broach and the minimum (19·10 per 1,000) in Hyderabad. In 1890 these rates occurred in Ahmedabad and Ratnágiri, 41·14 and 19·08 per 1,000 respectively. The maximum death-rate during the year amongst Christians was 36·14 and was reported from the Shikárpur Collectorate, and the minimum (10·12) from Ahmednagar. In the collectorates of Broach, Panch Maháls, Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar no deaths amongst Christians were reported in 1891.

33. The subjoined table shows the deaths in 1891 arranged according to the specified causes laid down by the Government of India, and contrasted with the results for 1890 and the mean of the preceding ten years. The causes of deaths will be briefly noticed in the next section :—

Causes of Deaths.	MEAN FOR TEN YEARS, 1881—1890.		1890.		1891.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Cholera	21,170	1·29	3,259	0·20	17,850	0·95
Small-pox	5,087	0·31	2,877	0·17	1,491	0·08
Fevers	296,021	17·99	344,897	20·96	368,913	19·60
Dysentery and diarrhoea ..	38,395	2·33	36,037	2·19	37,728	2·00
Injuries	5,781	0·35	5,883	0·36	5,887	0·31
Other causes	64,921	3·95	70,663	4·30	81,263	4·32
All causes	431,375	26·22	463,616	28·18	513,132	27·26

34. The monthly distribution of deaths in 1891 is shown in the following table, contrasted with deaths in 1890 and the mean for ten years. During 1891 the greatest number of deaths (61,917) took place in December, and the least (34,493) in February. In 1890 the greatest and least numbers occurred in April (51,527) and June (29,518) :—

Months.	DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.					
	Mean for ten years, 1881—1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	33,416	2·03	37,540	2·28	39,201	2·08
February	30,075	1·84	33,506	2·04	34,493	1·83
March	33,581	2·04	43,825	2·67	35,120	1·86
April	34,525	2·10	51,527	3·13	39,674	2·11
May	34,170	2·08	35,565	2·16	39,891	2·12
June	34,583	2·10	29,518	1·79	38,179	2·03
July	39,205	2·38	35,207	2·14	41,024	2·18
August	42,016	2·55	39,828	2·42	47,207	2·51
September	37,789	2·30	36,992	2·25	48,313	2·57
October	37,703	2·29	39,219	2·38	43,636	2·32
November	37,773	2·29	41,931	2·55	44,477	2·36
December	36,539	2·22	38,958	2·37	61,917	3·29
Year	431,375	26·22	463,616	28·18	513,132	27·26

35. The high mortality in the month of December is due to the epidemic of influenza. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarát Registration District, in his report states that “in the year 1890 an epidemic wave of influenza occurred in the months of March and April. The high mortality in these months was owing to such a cause. In 1891 a similar wave occurred in the

months of November and December, and continued in January of the current year. December was the month of greatest intensity, during which all parts of the province suffered much, the epidemic influenza causing 10,000 more deaths during this month as compared with December 1890."

36. Statistical returns are received from 222 rural and 56 town circles, from 7 cantonments in British and 9 in foreign territory. The aggregate population, according to the census of 1891, of the rural circles was 16,515,973, of the town circles 2,238,399 and of the cantonments in British territory 65,974, exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians, or a total of 18,820,346.

37. The death-rate per 1,000 of population among urban and rural population in each collectorate of the Presidency during the year 1891 as compared with 1890 is given in the following table:—

Collectorates.	Urban and Rural.	Population according to Census of 1891.	1890.	1891.
Khándesh ...	Urban ...	56,658	20·60	31·90
	Rural ...	1,403,661	31·08	34·83
Násik ...	Urban ...	49,319	28·74	32·97
	Rural ...	791,768	29·70	36·19
Thána ...	Urban ...	30,063	12·24	13·07
	Rural ...	874,140	20·23	23·20
City of Bombay	Urban ...	806,144	26·17	29·15
	Rural ...	...	...	...
Kolába ...	Urban ...	23,172	17·55	17·91
	Rural ...	486,371	19·92	24·14
Ahmednagar	Urban ...	50,494	40·66	43·60
	Rural ...	837,162	29·24	33·40
Poona ...	Urban ...	171,445	21·71	25·22
	Rural ...	890,004	24·43	27·85
Sholápur ...	Urban ...	102,069	37·57	36·57
	Rural ...	648,186	32·93	28·44
Sátára ...	Urban ...	50,269	23·95	25·52
	Rural ...	1,175,242	31·33	25·51
Ratnágiri ...	Urban ...	24,394	25·65	22·09
	Rural ...	1,081,468	19·06	19·71
Belgaum ...	Urban ...	61,597	30·95	25·44
	Rural ...	949,856	31·19	23·81
Dhárwár ...	Urban ...	122,354	29·36	23·84
	Rural ...	928,179	32·88	26·92
Bijápur ...	Urban ...	21,371	35·40	27·84
	Rural ...	774,915	31·34	31·33
Kánara ...	Urban ...	25,228	24·72	19·54
	Rural ...	420,928	31·86	26·52
Surat ...	Urban ...	123,345	24·27	24·27
	Rural ...	526,479	28·88	31·47
Broach ...	Urban ...	52,207	29·57	25·51
	Rural ...	289,243	41·02	45·10
Kaira ...	Urban ...	66,109	37·71	30·37
	Rural ...	805,420	35·75	29·32
Panch Maháls	Urban ...	27,626	38·89	35·00
	Rural ...	285,755	20·78	20·20
Ahmedabad	Urban ...	194,096	52·63	41·97
	Rural ...	726,832	38·03	34·32
Karáchi ...	Urban ...	97,009	35·85	32·26
	Rural ...	464,004	22·31	19·09
Hyderabad ...	Urban ...	54,512	27·15	27·15
	Rural ...	863,536	17·27	14·61
Thar and Párkar	Urban ...	3,698	61·53	45·70
	Rural ...	294,491	19·61	17·30
Shikárpur ...	Urban ...	82,936	28·02	23·38
	Rural ...	832,122	23·75	20·73
Upper Sind Frontier	Urban ...	8,258	17·62	25·91
	Rural ...	166,211	18·26	14·45
Presidency ...	Urban ...	2,304,373	29·80	29·45
	Rural ...	16,515,973	27·96	26·96

38. The recorded death-rates among the urban and rural population of the Presidency were respectively 29·45 and 26·96 per 1,000 of population against 29·80 and 27·96 in 1890. Amongst the rural population the death-rates were higher than in the urban population in the following collectorates:—

Khándesh.	Dhárwár.
Násik.	Bijápur.
Thána.	Kánara.
Kolába.	Surat.
Poona.	Broach.

39. The difference is most marked in Broach and Thána, where the death-rates were respectively 45·10 and 23·20 per 1,000 in rural and 25·51 and 13·07 in urban circles.

40. In the collectorate of Sátára the recorded death-rates in the rural and urban population were the same (25·51 and 25·52 per 1,000 respectively). In the undermentioned 12 collectorates the death-rates in the rural population were lower than in the urban:—

Collectorates.	Urban.	Rural.
Ahmednagar ...	43·60	33·40
Sholápur ...	36·57	28·44
Ratnágiri ...	22·09	19·71
Belgaum ...	25·44	23·81
Kaira ...	30·37	29·32
Panch Maháls ...	35·00	20·20
Ahmedabad ...	41·97	34·32
Karáchi ...	32·26	19·09
Hyderabad ...	27·15	14·61
Thar and Párkar ...	45·70	17·30
Shikárpur ...	23·38	20·73
Upper Sind Frontier ...	25·91	14·45

41. The death-rate in each táluka (rural registration circle) in the Presidency and in Sind is shown in the diagram on the opposite page, from which it will be seen that 15 tálukas record a high death-rate of above 40 per 1,000. Among 52 rural circles the death-rate was between 30 and 40 per 1,000 and in 62 tálukas between 25 and 30, whilst 47 show death-rates between 20 and 25 and in 46 the death-rate recorded was below 20 per 1,000.

42. In Khándesh the registration of deaths is evidently carefully attended to in all the tálukas in the collectorate except Taloda and Nayápur Petha, in which the rates are very low.

In Násik the registration of deaths is fairly carried out in all the tálukas with the exception of Násik, Igatpuri and Peint.

In Thána, death registration shows a very low rate in all the tálukas except Váda.

In Kolába the registration of deaths does not appear to have been properly attended to throughout the collectorate.

In Ahmednagar the registration of deaths is carefully attended to throughout the collectorate, with the exception of Ráhuri, Akola, Shrigonda and Párner.

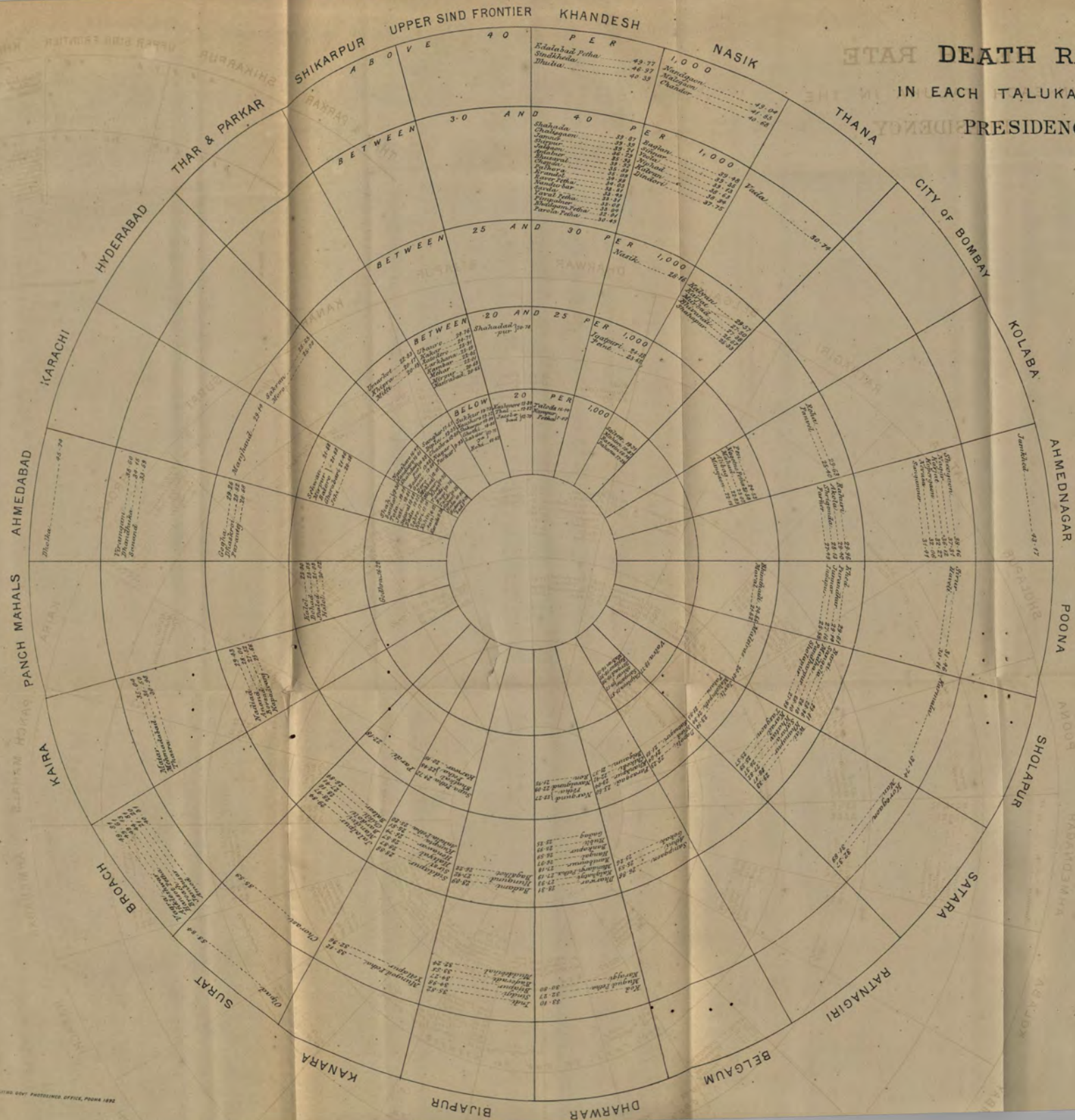
In Poona, death registration shows a low rate in all the tálukas except Sirúr and Haveli.

In Sholápur the registration of deaths does not appear to have been properly attended to, with the exception of Karmála Táluka.

In Sátára, death registration shows a low rate in all the tálukas with the exception of Koregaon and Mán.

In Ratnágiri the registration of deaths appears to have been much neglected throughout the collectorate.

DEATH RATE
IN EACH TALUKA IN THE
PRESIDENCY



In Belgaum, death registration shows a low rate in all the talukas in the Collectorate.

In Dhárwár the registration of deaths does not appear to have been carefully attended to in all the talukas, with the exception of Kod, Mugud Petha and Karajgi.

In Bijápur the registration of deaths is fairly carried out in all the talukas except Bádámi, Hungund and Bágalkot.

In Kánara the registration of deaths shows a low rate in all the talukas with the exception of Mundgod Petha and Yellápur Táluka.

In Surat the registration of deaths shows a low rate in all the talukas, with the exception of Olpád and Chorási.

In Broach, death registration is well attended to throughout the collectorate.

In Kaira the registration of deaths shows a low rate in all the talukas except Mátar, Mehmabad and Thásra.

In Pañch Maháls the registration of deaths appears to have been much neglected throughout the collectorate.

In Ahmedabad, death registration is well attended to in all the talukas, with the exception of Gogha, Daskroi and Parántij.

In Karáchi the registration of deaths is apparently neglected in all the talukas except Mánjhand.

In Hyderabad, death registration appears to have been greatly neglected throughout the collectorate except Sakrand and Moro.

In Thar and Párkar the registration of deaths is apparently neglected throughout the district.

In Shikárpur, death registration does not appear to have been carefully attended to in all the talukas.

In Upper Sind Frontier the registration of deaths is apparently neglected throughout the district.

I hope Government will be pleased to call the special attention of the Collectors in the following districts to the necessity of improving the registration of deaths in their respective collectorates and districts :—

Thána.	Panch Maháls.
Kolába.	Karáchi.
Poona.	Hyderabad.
Sátára.	Thar and Párkar.
Ratnágiri.	Shikárpur.
Belgaum.	Upper Sind Frontier.
Kánara.	

43. It may be useful to show, side by side, the birth and death-rates in sequence in the town circles of this Presidency, in order to exhibit the high death-rate that has taken place in some of them, and the very low birth-rate which has been recorded in others.

Birth-rate per 1,000.

Death-rate per 1,000.

56.92	Sangamner.
48.73	Athol.
49.33	Kaladgi.
48.97	Dhulla.
47.88	Bijapur.
44.60	Larkhana.
44.44	Godhra.
44.07	Dharwar.
43.96	Karachi.
42.95	Godag-Bettigeri.
42.57	Ahmednagar.
42.50	Dholka.
41.42	Jambusar.
41.28	Borsad.
40.29	Pandharpur.
40.15	Junnar.
39.05	Gokak.
38.24	Vengurda.
37.44	Ranchennur.
36.60	Kapadvanj.
35.70	Gogha.
35.34	Satara.
35.24	Kaira.
35.14	Hubli.
35.09	Hyderabad.
34.87	Sukkur.
34.40	Dohad.
33.67	Nadiad.
33.66	Jacobabad.
33.47	Poona.
33.01	Ahmedabad.
32.95	Kumta.
32.57	Surat.
32.16	Virangam.
32.01	Shikarpur.
31.62	Karwar.
31.58	Barsi.
30.23	Wai.
29.90	Bulsar.
29.53	Belgaum.
29.40	Sholapur.
29.00	Chopda.
27.89	Yeola.
27.81	Ratnagiri.
27.30	Broach.
26.99	Nandurbar.
25.57	Karad.
24.57	Panvel.
22.85	Nasirabad.
22.41	Nasik.
21.90	Umarkot.
18.86	Bombay.
17.76	Mahad.
14.27	Alibag.
13.24	Kalyan.
12.43	Thana.

61.01	Virangam.
55.53	Dholka.
49.17	Ahmednagar.
46.70	Umarkot.
41.09	Jambusar.
40.37	Dhulla.
37.06	Ahmedabad.
37.67	Sholapur.
37.22	Yeola.
36.64	Nandurbar.
36.31	Gogha.
36.28	Pandharpur.
35.94	Dohad.
34.72	Sangamner.
34.56	Athol.
34.49	Nadiad.
34.17	Godhra.
33.77	Junnar.
33.57	Barsi.
32.26	Karachi.
30.06	Nasik.
29.31	Larkhana.
29.30	Kaira.
29.15	Bombay.
28.95	Vengurda.
28.62	Hyderabad.
28.78	Bijapur.
27.84	Dharwar.
27.79	Godag-Bettigeri.
27.47	Karad.
27.14	Borsad.
26.56	Belgaum.
26.44	Nasirabad.
25.91	Jacobabad.
25.35	Gokak.
25.67	Poona.
25.06	Kapadvanj.
20.37	Surat.
24.45	Kaladgi.
24.03	Shikarpur.
23.98	Kumta.
23.73	Mahad.
23.12	Wai.
23.01	Satara.
21.72	Chopda.
20.82	Broach.
20.40	Hubli.
20.21	Ranchennur.
19.08	Sukkur.
17.23	Ratnagiri.
10.25	Karwar.
16.10	Bulsar.
15.63	Alibag.
15.35	Panvel.
15.12	Thana.
10.28	Kalyan.

Deaths by causes and their ratios per 1,000 of population in each taluka and town in each collectorate; also the births.

44. The following tables show the number of deaths by causes and their ratios per 1,000 of population in each taluka and town in each collectorate, comparing the zilla rate with the results of the preceding year and the mean of the previous ten years, as well as the birth-rate.

WESTERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

COLLECTORATES.

1. Khándesh.
2. Násik.
3. Thána.
4. City of Bombay.
5. Kolába.

45. In Khándesh during the year 1891 cholera was prevalent to a considerable extent in each of the registration circles in the collectorate except the petha of Navápur, taluka of Taloda and the town of Nandurbár, and caused 1,979 deaths, or 1·36 per 1,000 of population against 41 or 0·03 in 1890. The death-rates (4·71 and 4·43 per 1,000) in the town of Nasirabad and the petha of Edalabad respectively were high. The death-rate (3·50 per 1,000) from this cause in the petha of Ráver was also high. Small-pox prevailed to a considerable extent in each taluka and town in the collectorate except the petha of Navápur, taluka of Taloda and the towns of Chopda and Nasirabad. The recorded deaths from this cause for the collectorate were 357 or 0·24 per 1,000 against 395 or 0·32 in 1890. A high death-rate from this disease (1·69 per 1,000) took place in the town of Nandurbár. The death-rate (1·17 per 1,000) from small-pox in the taluka of Sávida was also high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 27·21 per 1,000 against 24·86 in 1890. High death-rates from this cause (35·48 and 33·43 per 1,000) prevailed in the petha of Edalabad and the taluka of Chálsigaon respectively. The death-rates (32·36, 32·24 and 31·26 per 1,000) from fevers in the talukas of Sháháda, Sindkheda and Jámner respectively were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1890.				
						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Typhoid and Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other Causes.	All Causes.								
Khandesh.	Dhulia R. C....	76,257	757·16	100·71	154	4,018	52·69	55·94	201	2·64	9·0·12	2,259	29·62	434	5·69	25·0·33	152	1·99	3,080	40·39	33·84		
	Amalner	79,888	527·	208·43	166	3,360	47·08	54·31	83	1·18	12·0·17	2,096	29·91	244	3·48	10·0·14	73	1·04	2,518	35·02	31·08		
	Párola Petha	39,753	460·	230·01	62	1,996	50·21	45·40	23	0·58	1·0·03	1,097	27·59	56	1·41	7·0·18	28	0·70	1,212	30·46	39·09		
	Erandol	105,896	460·	230·01	194	4,879	46·11	45·40	219	2·07	12·0·11	2,686	25·39	486	4·59	27·0·25	171	1·62	3,091	34·03	39·09		
	Páchora	73,532	535·	215·44	126	3,245	44·18	47·39	54	0·73	6·0·08	1,952	26·55	335	4·56	14·0·19	212	2·88	2,373	34·09	25·86		
	Bhadgaon Petha.,, ...	41,750	504·	148·55	66	1,898	45·48	57·92	24	0·58	1·0·02	1,152	27·12	113	2·71	4·0·10	62	1·48	1,330	32·01	32·54		
	Chálsigaon	74,569	504·	148·55	128	4,022	53·72	57·92	87	1·16	15·0·20	2,503	33·43	164	2·19	14·0·19	166	2·22	2,949	39·39	32·54		
	Pimpalner	59,192	1,022·	57·92	153	2,510	42·24	38·58	2	0·02	5·0·08	1,687	28·50	214	3·62	15·0·25	33	0·56	1,956	33·04	29·51		
	Nandurbár	67,565	990·54	105·13	197	2,939	43·37	31·18	4	0·06	11·0·16	2,022	29·93	163	2·41	18·0·26	45	0·87	2,263	33·49	18·71		
	Navapur Petha	30,627	990·54	105·13	82	339	11·07	35·81	...	...	...	...	155	6·04	18	0·59	9·0·29	3	0·10	215	7·02	20·67	
	Sháháda	64,733	479·	135·14	155	2,598	40·13	35·81	...	...	...	...	1,148	13·85	147	1·77	18·0·22	25	0·50	1,338	16·14	20·67	
	Taloda	82,910	1,177·	70·43	394	1,876	22·63	32·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sindkheda	73,379	504·	145·59	140	3,671	50·03	57·94	156	2·13	64·0·87	2,366	32·24	649	8·84	10·0·14	202	2·75	3,447	46·07	35·42		
	Shirpur	56,012	651·	86·04	100	2,376	42·42	50·64	92	1·64	13·0·23	1,531	27·33	306	5·46	1·0·21	79	1·41	2,033	36·29	36·91		
	Chopda	57,164	367·52	155·54	93	2,685	46·97	50·01	58	1·02	13·0·23	1,640	29·68	221	3·87	13·0·22	61	1·07	2,006	35·09	35·88		
	Sávida	80,326	553·	233·49	82	4,022	50·07	40·90	81	1·09	20·0·45	1,250	27·91	149	3·33	7·0·16	24	0·54	1,491	33·81	33·88		
	Yával Petha	44,767	553·	233·49	54	2,139	47·73	40·90	111	3·50	3·0·09	895	28·25	52	1·66	3·0·09	7	0·22	1,071	33·81	...		
	Ráver Petha	31,676	571·	198·84	107	3,238	41·56	48·68	186	2·39	5·0·06	2,056	26·39	409	5·25	20·0·26	51	1·04	2,757	35·93	36·29		
	Bhusával	77,911	571·	198·84	78	1,755	49·26	48·68	158	4·43	5·0·14	1,264	35·45	307	3·62	7·0·20	32	0·90	1,773	49·77	...		
	Edalabad Petha	35,627	317·83	223·13	90	3,320	45·79	42·51	108	1·49	13·0·18	1,890	26·07	384	5·30	19·0·26	191	2·63	2,605	35·93	34·88		
	Jalgaon	72,507	525·	166·15	156	3,788	43·43	40·94	165	1·89	15·0·17	2,727	31·26	334	3·83	24·0·28	155	1·78	3,420	39·21	34·20		
	Jámner	87,230	625·	11,886·41	1	3,788	43·43	40·94	54	2·47	11·0·60	556	25·42	101	4·62	13·0·59	148	0·77	683	40·37	23·02		
	Dhulia T. C....	21,871	1·84	11,886·41	1	1,071	48·97	28·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Nandurbár	7,670	0·46	16,673·91	1	207	26·09	14·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Chopda	15,555	0·48	32,614·58	1	454	29·00	33·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Nasirabad	11,462	0·17	67,423·63	1	262	22·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1891 ...		1,460,319	9,944·	146·85	2,828	64,111	43·90	...	1,979	1·36	357	0·24	39,732	27·21	6,161	4·22	336	0·23	2,133	1·46	50,698	34·72	...
1890 ...		56,709	45·84	...	...	...	...	...	41	0·03	395	0·32	30,763	24·86	4,793	3·87	277	0·22	1,670	1·35	37,939	30·66	...
Mean for ten years 1881—1890 ...		47,421	38·33	...	...	...	...	...	2,536	2·05	643	0·52	27,331	22·09	5,415	4·38	287	0·23	1,197	0·97	37,409	30·24	...

46. In Násik during 1891 cholera was prevalent to a great extent in each táluka and town in the collectorate. In the cantonments no deaths were recorded from this disease. The total deaths from this cause for the collectorate were 971 or 1·15 per 1,000 of population against 35 or 0·05 in 1890. The death-rates (2·26 and 2·12 per 1,000) from cholera in the tálukas of Yeola and Málegaon respectively were high. Small-pox was prevalent in each of the tálukas in the collectorate, except the tálukas of Sinnar, Dindori, Yeola, Kalvan and Peint. Among the town and cantonment circles only 1 death was recorded in the town of Násik and 2 in the cantonment of Málegaon from this disease. The recorded deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 88 or 0·10 per 1,000 of population against 23 or 0·03 in 1890; a high death-rate (0·70 per 1,000) from this cause was recorded in the táluka of Málegaon. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 25·95 per 1,000 of population against 22·79 in 1890; a high death-rate from fevers (38·26 per 1,000) took place in the táluka of Nándgaon. The death-rate (33·69 per 1,000) from the same cause in the táluka of Málegaon was also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1890.				
						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other Causes.	All Causes.								
Násik.	Násik R. C. ...	74,436	464·44	160·27	133	2,475	33·25	37·00	65	0·87	2	0·03	1,470	19·75	192	2·58	6	0·08	361	4·85	2,096	28·16	25·56
	Sinnar " " ...	73,137	519	140·92	100	3,718	50·33	48·35	108	1·42	...	...	1,915	26·18	308	4·21	14	0·19	533	7·29	2,378	39·35	31·33
	Igatpuri " " ...	69,072	376	183·70	128	2,142	31·01	29·63	92	1·33	1	0·01	1,253	18·14	130	1·88	16	0·23	175	2·54	1,667	24·13	20·94
	Dindori " " ...	82,624	529	156·19	128	2,831	34·87	44·58	96	1·16	...	...	2,157	26·11	425	5·11	15	0·18	426	5·16	3,119	37·75	33·05
	Niphád " " ...	92,363	411	224·73	121	4,101	44·40	42·86	143	1·55	5	0·05	2,196	23·77	487	5·27	19	0·21	710	7·78	3,569	38·63	28·93
	Chándor " " ...	51,476	385	133·70	105	2,479	48·16	46·48	31	0·61	3	0·06	1,514	20·41	347	6·74	9	0·17	190	3·69	2,094	40·65	36·46
	Yeola " " ...	46,945	411·78	114·00	119	2,130	51·76	57·42	106	2·26	...	...	1,256	26·75	186	3·96	10	0·21	279	5·94	1,837	39·11	36·71
	Nándgaon " " ...	33,583	437	76·84	88	2,074	61·76	55·29	35	1·04	7	0·21	1,285	38·26	125	3·72	7	0·21	188	5·60	1,647	49·04	36·58
	Málegaon " " ...	82,469	775	106·41	145	4,100	49·72	45·84	175	2·12	58	0·70	2,778	33·69	257	3·12	17	0·21	160	2·01	3,451	41·55	31·19
	Báglán " " ...	65,647	619	106·05	155	3,184	48·34	45·46	4	0·06	9	0·14	1,308	30·44	464	7·06	11	0·17	106	1·61	2,592	39·48	33·06
	Kalvan " " ...	58,964	554	106·43	182	2,786	47·25	37·87	22	0·33	...	...	1,808	30·64	266	4·51	10	0·17	156	2·44	2,262	38·24	28·98
	Peint " " ...	61,052	458	133·30	239	2,304	37·73	27·49	45	0·74	...	...	1,252	20·51	56	0·91	14	0·23	77	1·26	1,444	23·65	20·76
	Násik T. C. ...	24,406	0·56	43,582·14	1	547	22·41	18·51	36	1·47	1	0·04	503	20·61	110	4·51	11	0·45	73	2·99	734	30·06	27·94
	Yeola " " ...	18,881	0·22	85,731·81	1	526	27·89	28·44	13	0·69	...	...	358	18·98	162	8·59	1	0·05	168	8·91	702	37·22	32·00
	Devlali Cantonment " " ...	2,293	...	...	1	57	24·86	28·55	...	...	...	...	9	3·93	...	1	0·44	...	21	9·16	31	13·52	40·51
	Málegaon " " ...	3,750	...	...	1	115	30·59	26·45	...	...	2	0·53	72	19·15	...	...	1	0·27	84	22·35	159	42·30	38·33
1891 ...		841,097	5,940	141·59	1,647	35,919	42·71	...	971	1·15	88	0·10	21,824	25·95	3,519	4·18	161	0·19	3,722	4·43	30,242	36·00	...
1890 ...		...	...	...	...	31,992	40·95	...	35	0·05	23	0·03	17,808	22·79	2,237	2·91	163	0·21	2,350	3·65	23,156	29·84	...
Mean for ten years, 1881—1890 ...		...	...	...	...	23,740	36·79	...	1,477	1·89	258	0·33	17,149	21·95	2,586	3·31	153	0·20	2,519	3·22	24,142	30·00	...

N. B.—The area in square miles of the cantonments of Devlali and Málegaon is included in the towns of Násik and Málegaon.

47. In Thána during 1891 cholera was prevalent to a slight extent throughout the collectorate, except in the táluka of Dáhánu and the town of Thána, and caused 143 deaths or 0·16 per 1,000 of population against 226 or 0·28 in 1890. The death-rate (0·62 per 1,000) from this cause in the táluka of Kalyán was high. Small-pox prevailed to a slight extent in each táluka of the collectorate, except the tálukas of Murbád, Bhiwandi and Sálsette. Among the town circles only 1 death from small-pox was recorded in the town of Kalyán. The recorded deaths from this cause for the collectorate were 82 or 0·09 per 1,000 of population against 158 or 0·20 in 1890; a high death-rate (0·31 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the táluka of Máhim. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 18·90 per 1,000 of population against 15·71 in 1890; a high death-rate (26·42 per 1,000) from this disease was recorded in the táluka of Váda. The death-rates (23·76 per 1,000) in the táluka of Bhiwandi, 23·50 in Kalyán, 23·38 in Sháhápur and 23·19 in Murbád from fevers were also high.

Thána.	Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1890.			
							Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.		Other Causes.		All Causes.		
										Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.
Dáhanu	R. C.	134,388	643	209'00	212	3,461	25'91	34'51	...	...	22	0'16	1,871	13'92	50	0'37	77	0'57	300	2'23	2,320	17'26	18'23
Máhim	"	85,832	419	204'85	188	2,432	28'33	34'50	2	0'02	27	0'31	1,403	16'35	15	0'17	26	0'30	147	1'71	1,620	18'87	18'27
Váda	"	39,327	310	126'86	154	1,522	28'70	44'94	21	0'53	3	0'08	1,039	26'42	23	0'59	29	0'74	94	2'39	1,209	30'74	26'58
Sháhápur	"	124,020	870	142'55	268	3,948	31'73	37'33	10	0'08	13	0'10	2,900	23'38	43	0'35	40	0'32	136	1'10	3,142	25'33	23'83
Murbád	"	65,640	351	187'01	170	2,345	35'73	34'08	12	0'18	...	...	1,522	23'19	81	1'23	43	0'66	139	2'12	1,797	27'38	20'41
Kalyán	"	67,497	275'50	244'99	224	2,582	38'25	40'01	42	0'62	10	0'15	1,586	23'50	114	1'69	19	0'28	225	3'53	1,996	29'57	23'11
Bhiwandi	"	37,444	250	340'78	195	2,733	31'94	38'98	2	0'02	...	...	2,073	23'76	79	0'90	32	0'37	141	1'61	2,332	26'67	21'56
Bassein	"	76,092	221	314'31	91	1,944	25'65	28'96	14	0'18	2	0'03	1,053	13'84	56	0'74	33	0'43	223	2'92	1,820	18'14	16'22
Sálssette	"	103,664	234'02	404'33	122	2,700	24'85	27'78	34	0'31	...	...	1,453	13'37	151	1'39	45	0'41	459	4'22	2,142	19'71	20'80
Karjat	"	85,236	353	241'46	265	3,102	36'39	39'18	2	0'02	4	0'05	1,931	22'65	117	1'37	21	0'25	269	3'16	2,344	27'50	18'97
Thána	T. C.	17,456	6'98	2,500'71	1	217	12'43	7'54	...	...	...	...	178	10'20	21	1'20	7	0'40	58	3'32	264	15'12	14'73
Kalyán	"	12,608	2'50	5,043'20	1	167	13'24	13'55	4	0'32	1	0'08	76	6'03	6	0'47	8	0'63	34	2'70	129	10'23	9'45
1891		904,203	39'36	229'73	1,891	27,233	30'12	...	143	0'16	82	0'09	17,090	18'90	766	0'84	380	0'42	2,224	2'46	20,675	22'87	...
1890		...	...	...	...	28,298	35'05	...	226	0'28	158	0'20	12,691	15'71	717	0'89	407	0'50	1,918	2'38	16,117	19'06	...
Mean for ten years, 1881—1890		...	...	...	...	25,133	31'13	...	1,465	1'81	366	0'45	15,588	19'31	646	0'80	400	0'50	1,946	2'41	20,411	25'28	...

48. In the City of Bombay during 1891 there were 146 deaths or 0'18 per 1,000 of population from cholera against 100 or 0'13 in 1890. Small-pox prevailed more or less throughout the year, and caused 118 deaths against 151 in 1890, the death-rate being 0'15 per 1,000 of population against 0'19 in 1890. The death-rate from fevers was 8'46 per 1,000 against 8'37 in 1890, and the death-rate from all causes was 29'15 per 1,000 of population against 26'17 in 1890 and a decennial mean of 27'72 :—

Year.	Population according to Census of 1891.	CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVERS.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.		INJURIES.		OTHER CAUSES.		ALL CAUSES.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
1891 ..	806,144	146	0'18	118	0'15	6,823	8'46	1,457	1'81	337	0'42	14,620	18'13	23,501	29'15
1890 ..	...	100	0'13	151	0'19	6,468	8'37	1,376	1'78	376	0'49	11,760	15'21	20,231	26'17
Mean for ten years 1881—1890	...	408	0'53	279	0'36	6,267	8'11	1,633	2'11	345	0'45	12,503	16'16	21,435	27'72

49. In Kolába during 1891 cholera was prevalent to a considerable extent in the tálukas of Panvel, Alibág and Roha; the remaining tálukas were free from this disease. Among the town circles 8 deaths from this disease were recorded, of which 6 took place in the town of Panvel and 2 in Alibág. The total deaths from this cause for the collectorate were 120 against 74 in 1890, the death-rate being 0'23 per 1,000 of population against 0'15 in 1890. The death-rates (0'58 and 0'58 per 1,000) from cholera in the tálika and town of Panvel respectively were high. Small-pox prevailed to a slight extent in the tálukas of Panvel, Alibág, Pen and Roha; the remaining tálukas and towns were free from the disease. The recorded deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 30 or 0'06 per 1,000 of population against 100 or 0'21 in 1890; a high death-rate (0'22 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the tálika of Roha. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 18'37 per 1,000 against 14'56 in 1890; a high death-rate (22'62 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the tálika of Roha.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	
						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other Causes.	All Causes.					
Kolaba.	Panvel... ..R.C.	97,415	304	320.44	220	3,187	32.72	39.60	56.0.58	12.0.12	1,919	19.69	149	1.53	34.0.35	805	3.13	2,475	25.40	19.73
	Alibag	72,235	193.40	373.50	175	2,446	33.86	37.33	32.0.44	2.0.03	1,998	15.20	101	1.40	32.0.44	384	5.32	1,649	22.83	23.35
	Pen	51,817	298	250.03	129	1,780	34.35	35.08	...	6.0.12	915	17.66	148	1.86	25.0.48	177	3.42	1,271	24.53	...
	Nagothna Petha... ..	22,691	200	230.31	72	802	35.34	35.08	...	...	454	20.01	11	0.48	9.0.40	61	2.69	535	23.58	1.77
	Roha... ..	46,063	200	230.31	131	1,739	37.75	33.21	24.0.52	10.0.22	1,042	22.62	60	1.30	15.0.32	214	4.05	1,365	23.63	24.06
	Mangaoon	83,837	353	237.49	225	2,609	31.12	33.29	...	...	1,541	18.38	88	1.05	28.0.33	204	2.43	1,861	22.19	19.55
	Mahad	112,313	458.57	244.92	246	3,137	27.93	35.37	...	...	2,167	19.29	56	0.49	54.0.48	309	2.70	2,586	23.02	17.02
	Panvel T.C.	10,417	3	3,472.33	1	256	24.37	28.02	6.0.8	...	78	7.48	23	2.20	6.0.58	47	4.51	160	15.35	12.17
	Alibag	5,886	0.60	9,810.00	1	84	14.27	20.86	2.0.31	...	53	9.00	7	1.19	3.0.51	27	4.59	92	15.63	21.17
	Mahad	6,869	0.43	15,974.42	1	122	17.76	25.57	...	...	93	13.54	19	2.77	2.0.29	49	7.13	163	28.73	22.33
1891 ...		509,543	1,811	281.36	1,201	16,162	31.72	...	120.0.23	30.0.06	9,360	18.37	662	1.30	208.0.41	1,777	3.49	12,157	23.86	...
1890 ...						17,073	35.37	...	74.0.15	100.0.21	7,029	14.56	612	1.27	191.0.40	1,558	3.23	9,564	19.81	...
Mean for ten years, 1881—1890 ...						13,142	27.22	...	528.1.09	152.0.31	7,041	14.59	523	1.08	167.0.35	1,475	3.05	9,886	20.47	...

CENTRAL REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

COLLECTORATES.

1. Ahmednagar.
2. Poona.
3. Sholapur.
4. Sátara.
5. Ratnágiri.

50. In Ahmednagar during 1891 cholera prevailed to a great extent throughout the collectorate except the town of Sangamner and the cantonment of Ahmednagar, and caused 2,284 deaths or 2.57 per 1,000 of population against 43 or 0.06 in 1890. The death-rate (9.34 per 1,000) from this cause in the taluka of Jámkhed was very high. The death-rates (4.52, 3.91 and 3.20 per 1,000) from cholera in the talukas of Shevgaon, Nagar and Karjat, respectively, were also high. Small-pox caused only 2 deaths, of which 1 was recorded in the taluka of Nagar and 1 in Ráhuri. In 1890 the recorded deaths from this disease were 8 or 0.01 per 1,000 of population. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 21.75 per 1,000 of population against 21.67 in 1890; a high death-rate (26.17 per 1,000) from this disease was recorded in the taluka of Jámkhed. The death-rates (25.04, 24.74 and 24.38 per 1,000) from fevers in the talukas of Shevgaon, Karjat and Nagar, respectively, were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1890.			
						Number for 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhæa.		Injuries.		Other Causes.		All Causes.		
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Ahmednagar.	Nagar R.C.	82,598	618.50	133.55	116	3,760	45.52	47.44	323	3.91	1	0.01	2,014	24.38	260	3.15	20.0.24	464	5.62	3,082	37.31	30.36
	Akola	68,002	588	115.65	155	2,510	36.91	44.10	38	0.56	...	...	1,536	22.59	101	1.49	17.0.26	307	4.51	1,999	29.40	33.31
	Jámkhed	76,208	482	158.11	77	3,816	50.07	55.87	712	9.34	...	...	1,994	26.17	245	3.21	26.0.34	313	4.11	3,290	43.17	29.21
	Párner	76,971	779	101.37	117	3,431	43.45	45.05	45	0.57	...	...	1,614	20.44	117	1.48	10.0.13	385	4.87	2,171	27.49	25.62
	Shrigonda	66,667	625	106.65	85	2,679	40.19	47.44	41	0.61	...	...	1,348	20.22	223	3.35	10.0.15	258	3.80	1,475	25.13	27.96
	Karjat	48,828	580	84.19	80	2,440	49.97	60.22	156	3.20	...	...	1,208	24.74	215	4.40	10.0.20	175	3.59	1,764	36.12	33.83
	Nevása	88,145	607	145.21	146	4,021	45.62	47.47	232	2.63	...	...	1,593	18.07	369	4.19	20.0.23	612	6.94	2,826	35.06	24.63
	Kopargaon	89,337	511	174.83	122	3,798	42.51	55.01	153	1.71	...	...	1,965	21.99	306	3.43	11.0.12	448	5.02	2,893	35.27	32.49
	Sangamner	73,199	707.41	103.47	152	3,541	48.37	57.49	40	0.55	...	...	1,502	20.52	180	2.46	19.0.26	558	7.62	2,299	31.41	34.69
	Ráhuri	64,844	497	130.47	114	3,080	47.47	52.16	63	0.97	1	0.01	1,509	23.27	94	1.45	14.0.22	262	4.04	1,943	29.96	25.91
Shevgaon	100,373	670	149.81	181	4,912	48.94	49.15	454	4.52	...	...	2,513	25.04	405	4.03	14.0.14	444	4.42	3,830	38.16	27.59	
Ahmednagar ...T.C.	36,031	0.50	72,062.00	1	1,534	42.57	43.64	27	0.75	...	...	298	8.27	228	6.33	8.0.2	1,211	33.60	1,772	49.17	44.64	
Sangamner	9,733	0.59	16,496.61	1	554	56.92	54.57	...	...	...	...	162	16.94	6	0.62	1.0.10	169	17.36	338	34.72	33.53	
Ahmednagar ... Ct.	4,730	...	...	1	101	21.35	18.09	...	...	...	...	52	10.99	16	3.38	...	...	23	4.86	91	19.23	25.71
1891 ...		887,656	6,666	133.16	1,348	40,177	45.26	...	2,284	2.57	2	...	19,308	21.75	2,765	3.11	180.0.20	5,624	6.34	30,163	33.97	...
1890 ...						37,405	49.79	...	43	0	8	0.01	16,281	21.67	1,600	2.13	144.0.19	4,421	5.89	22,497	29.95	...
Mean for ten years, 1891—1890 ...						32,275	42.96	...	1,787	2.40	92	0.12	15,616	20.79	2,105	2.80	122.0.14	3,433	4.57	23,165	30.82	...

N.B.—The area in square miles for the cantonment of Ahmednagar is included in the town of Ahmednagar.

51. In Poona during 1891 cholera prevailed to a great extent throughout the collectorate except the town of Junnar, and caused 2,316 deaths or 2·18 per 1,000 of population against 64 or 0·07 in 1890. The death-rate (4·69 per 1,000) from this disease in the taluka of Sirúr was high. Small-pox prevailed to a slight extent in the talukas of Junnar, Sirúr, Bhimthadi and Haveli. Among the town and cantonment circles only 4 deaths from this cause were recorded in the city of Poona. The remaining talukas, towns and cantonments were free from the disease. The total deaths from this disease for the collectorate were 23 or 0·02 per 1,000 of population against 75 or 0·08 in 1890; a high death-rate (0·09 per 1,000) from small-pox took place in the taluka of Bhimthadi. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 19·75 per 1,000 against 18·84 in 1890. A high death-rate (24·43 per 1,000) took place in the taluka of Purandhar from this cause. The death-rates (23·11 and 22·04 per 1,000) from fevers in the talukas of Junnar and Khed respectively were also high :—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1890.				
						Number for 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery & Diarrhoea.		Injuries.			Other Causes.		All Causes.	
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
Poona.	Junnar R. C. ...	103,857	610·64	170·08	153	4,481	43·15	45·05	10	0·10	1	0·01	2,400	23·11	79	0·76	25	0·24	306	2·95	2,321	27·16	26·62
	Khed... ..	162,389	888·	182·87	244	5,910	36·39	41·25	494	3·04	...	...	3,579	22·04	168	1·03	42	0·26	526	3·24	4,809	29·61	24·56
	Indápur	70,946	567·	125·13	87	3,029	42·81	58·94	110	1·55	...	...	1,430	20·15	83	1·17	15	0·21	177	2·50	1,815	25·68	30·07
	Sirúr... ..	85,202	577·	147·66	80	3,238	38·00	38·04	399	4·69	1	0·01	1,723	20·22	162	1·90	11	0·13	385	4·51	2,681	31·40	22·84
	Purandhar	88,976	470·	189·31	93	3,519	39·55	45·55	167	1·88	...	...	2,174	24·43	89	1·00	13	0·15	150	1·68	2,593	29·14	26·97
	Bhimthadi	140,203	1,037·	135·20	130	4,900	34·95	40·73	246	1·75	12	0·09	2,773	19·73	193	1·38	22	0·15	212	1·51	3,458	24·66	21·09
	Haveli	171,950	790·23	215·14	236	5,841	33·96	38·84	632	3·67	5	0·03	3,496	20·33	241	1·40	41	0·24	763	4·44	5,178	30·11	23·69
	Mával	66,481	385·	172·68	165	2,075	31·21	30·14	16	0·24	...	...	1,225	18·43	63	0·95	10	0·15	123	1·85	1,437	21·62	20·05
	Poona City T. C. ...	118,657	5·	23,731·40	1	3,971	33·47	28·92	235	1·99	4	0·03	1,610	13·57	150	1·26	17	0·14	1,030	8·68	3,046	25·67	22·03
	Junnar	11,905	0·36	33,069·44	1	473	40·15	39·81	...	...	...	...	86	7·22	4	0·34	2	0·17	310	26·04	402	33·77	27·48
	Poona Ct.	31,134	4·55	6,827·63	1	750	24·09	27·93	6	0·19	...	...	407	13·07	43	1·38	10	0·32	267	8·68	733	23·54	25·36
	Kirkee	9,749	4·22	2,310·18	1	90	9·23	33·43	1	0·10	...	...	57	5·85	7	0·72	...	...	79	8·10	144	14·77	23·59
1891	1,061,449	5,348·	198·48	1,191	38,282	36·06	...	2316	2·18	23	0·02	20,960	19·75	1,282	1·20	208	0·20	4,328	4·08	29,117	27·43	...	
1890						35,304	39·27	...	64	0·07	75	0·08	16,970	18·84	1,079	1·20	243	0·27	3,165	3·52	21,599	23·98	...
Mean for ten years, 1881—1890 ...						30,733	34·12	...	1523	1·69	355	0·39	16,059	17·83	1,610	1·79	302	0·33	3,528	3·92	23,377	25·95	...

52. In Sholápur during 1891 cholera was prevalent to a great extent throughout the collectorate, and caused 2,442 deaths or 3·25 per 1,000 of population against 157 or 0·27 in 1890. The death-rates (5·86, 4·52 and 4·50 per 1,000 of population) from this disease in the town of Pandharpur and the talukas of Bársi and Sholápur respectively were high. Small-pox prevailed to a slight extent in the talukas of Bársi, Karmála, Pandharpur and Sângola. The remaining talukas and towns were free from the disease. The recorded deaths from this cause for the collectorate were 8 or 0·01 per 1,000 against 57 or 0·10 in 1890; a comparatively high death-rate (0·06 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the taluka of Sângola. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 19·73 per 1,000 of population against 26·27 in 1890; a high death-rate from fevers (28·06 per 1,000) took place in the town of Sholápur. The death-rates (23·58 and 22·38 per 1,000) from this cause in the taluka of Karmála and the town of Bársi respectively were also high :—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1890.				
						Number for 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.	Other Causes.		All Causes.			
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Sholápur.	Sholápur R. C. ...	118,658	845·67	140·31	149	5,177	43·63	51·89	534	4·50	...	...	1,988	16·75	176	1·48	22	0·19	602	5·07	3,322	27·99	28·09
	Bársi	119,753	505·62	201·06	122	5,315	44·38	57·12	541	4·52	1	...	1,973	16·47	250	2·09	33	0·28	688	5·75	3,484	29·11	33·39
	Mádhá	92,658	619·	149·09	89	3,872	41·79	61·96	360	3·89	...	...	1,659	17·90	327	3·53	23	0·25	242	2·61	2,611	28·18	34·77
	Karmála	93,352	766·	121·87	123	4,675	50·08	69·67	266	2·85	1	0·01	2,201	23·58	119	1·27	16	0·17	360	3·86	2,963	31·74	33·12
	Pandharpur ...	71,307	469·49	152·09	85	2,968	41·90	55·39	115	1·61	1	0·01	1,387	19·45	109	1·53	8	0·11	384	5·39	2,004	28·10	33·68
	Sângola	76,420	649·	120·83	76	3,827	48·80	60·65	242	3·08	5	0·06	1,565	19·98	71	0·90	22	0·28	366	4·67	2,271	28·96	36·21
	Málasir	74,038	574·	128·98	69	3,172	42·84	53·02	131	1·77	...	...	1,455	19·63	63	0·85	8	0·11	121	1·63	1,778	24·01	27·80
	Sholápur T. C. ...	61,584	1·33	462·88	1	1,810	29·40	30·12	97	1·58	...	...	1,728	28·06	105	1·71	19	0·31	370	6·01	2,319	37·67	35·93
	Bársi	20,552	0·38	54,084·21	1	649	31·58	20·40	39	1·90	...	...	460	22·38	40	1·94	9	0·44	142	6·91	690	33·57	42·79
	Pandharpur ...	19,953	0·51	39,128·53	1	894	40·29	47·06	117	5·86	...	...	590	19·55	117	5·86	4	0·20	96	4·81	724	36·28	38·37
1891 ...		750,255	4,521·	165·95	716	32,289	43·04	...	2,442	3·25	8	0·01	14,806	19·73	1,377	1·84	164	0·22	3,371	4·49	22,168	29·54	...
1890 ...						31,423	53·94	...	157	0·27	57	0·10	15,304	26·27	1,551	2·67	148	0·25	2,399	4·12	19,616	33·68	...
Mean for ten years, 1881—1890 ...						24,866	42·69	...	1,356	2·33	89	0·15	11,999	20·60	1,291	2·22	145	0·25	2,196	3·77	17,076	29·32	...

53. In Sátára during 1891 cholera was prevalent to a considerable extent throughout the collectorate except the táluka of Malcolmpeth and the town of Karád, and caused 855 deaths, or 0·70 per 1,000 of population, against 1,051, or 0·99 in 1890. The death-rates (1·18 and 1·16 per 1,000) from this cause in the tálukas of Tásgaon and Khatáv respectively were high. Small-pox prevailed to a considerable extent throughout the collectorate except the tálukas of Malcolmpeth and the town of Karád. The recorded deaths from this cause for the collectorate were 101, or 0·08 per 1,000 of population, against 92, or 0·09, in 1890; a comparatively high death-rate (0·21 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the táluka of Khánápur. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 19·86 per 1,000 of population against 24·43 in 1890; a high death-rate (26·49 per 1,000) from this cause was recorded in the táluka of Koregaon. The death-rate (24·45 per 1,000) from fevers in the táluka of Wái was also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1890.				
						Number for 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.			Other Causes.		All Causes.	
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Sátára.	Sátára R. C.	107,330	335·18	320·02	147	4,431	41·28	46·75	51	0·48	2	0·02	2,563	23·88	63	0·59	21	0·19	286	2·66	2,986	27·82	32·22
	Jávli " " " "	59,375	419·	141·71	197	2,057	34·64	38·83	22	0·37	5	0·08	1,192	20·09	20	0·34	6	0·10	129	2·15	1,374	23·14	26·28
	Wái " " " "	85,721	300·	219·80	124	3,805	44·39	45·49	70	0·82	2	0·09	2,096	24·45	94	1·10	19	0·22	227	2·67	2,514	29·33	30·36
	Karád " " " "	148,783	394·63	377·02	103	6,023	40·48	44·59	84	0·56	3	0·02	2,897	19·47	354	2·38	36	0·24	434	2·92	3,808	25·59	37·21
	Yálva " " " "	192,252	543·	354·06	137	6,647	34·57	38·95	82	0·43	16	0·10	2,614	13·60	355	1·85	43	0·22	465	2·57	3,608	18·77	28·99
	Tásgaon " " " "	92,185	341·	273·27	49	3,744	40·18	45·42	110	1·18	10	0·11	1,384	14·85	294	3·16	24	0·26	561	6·02	2,383	25·57	27·52
	Khánápur " " " "	95,930	531·	180·66	91	4,261	44·42	51·33	89	0·93	20	0·21	2,143	22·34	127	1·32	16	0·17	307	3·20	2,702	28·17	31·11
	Khatáv " " " "	95,217	497·	191·58	85	4,393	46·14	55·32	110	1·16	15	0·16	2,127	22·34	64	0·67	22	0·23	173	1·81	2,511	26·37	34·08
	Mán " " " "	62,857	649·	96·85	78	3,479	55·35	64·53	63	1·00	4	0·06	1,504	23·93	95	1·51	21	0·33	818	5·06	2,005	31·89	36·11
	Malcolmpeth, " " " "	11,309	...	...	56	258	22·81	23·85	...	...	...	...	205	18·13	11	0·97	2	0·18	29	2·56	247	21·84	16·30
Koregaon " " " "	92,249	349·	264·32	74	3,834	42·10	45·32	94	1·02	5	0·05	2,444	26·49	125	1·36	33	0·36	285	3·09	2,366	32·37	33·90	
Pátan " " " "	131,034	536·	244·47	202	4,602	35·12	42·61	62	0·47	6	0·06	2,449	18·09	24	0·18	18	0·14	308	2·31	2,861	21·83	23·40	
Sátára T. C. " " " "	25,748	0·82	31,400·00	1	910	35·34	28·39	6	0·23	4	0·16	349	13·55	124	4·82	16	0·62	219	8·51	718	27·89	23·01	
Wái " " " "	12,436	2·	6,218·	1	376	30·23	30·15	12	0·96	1	0·08	188	15·12	28	2·25	2	0·10	54	4·34	285	22·91	23·13	
Karád " " " "	12,085	0·37	32,662·16	1	309	25·57	21·99	...	...	...	...	187	15·47	44	3·64	3	0·26	46	3·81	280	23·17	27·37	
1891		1,225,511	4,938·	245·69	1,346	49,179	40·13	...	855	0·70	101	0·08	24,342	19·86	1,322	1·49	282	0·23	3,866	3·16	81,368	25·51	...
1890		...	...	...	...	47,501	44·71	...	1,051	0·99	92	0·09	25,953	24·43	2,142	2·01	247	0·23	3,419	3·22	82,904	30·97	...
Mean for ten years, 1881—1890		...	...	...	...	44,355	43·55	...	1,881	1·77	185	0·17	21,350	20·09	2,287	2·15	303	0·30	3,725	3·50	29,731	27·98	...

N.B.—The area in square miles of Malcolmpeth is included in Jávli Táluka.

54. In Ratnágiri during 1891 cholera prevailed to a slight extent in the tálukas of Chiplún and Dápoli; the remaining tálukas and towns in the collectorate were free from the disease. The recorded deaths from cholera for the collectorate were 130 or 0·12 per 1,000 of population against 77 or 0·08 in 1890. A high death-rate (0·65 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the táluka of Dápoli. Small-pox was prevalent in each táluka of the collectorate except the tálukas of Khed and Dápoli. Among the town circles no deaths from this disease were recorded. The recorded deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 133 or 0·12 per 1,000 against 116 or 0·12 in 1890. A high death-rate (0·39 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the táluka of Ratnágiri. The death-rate (0·33 per 1,000) from this disease in the táluka of Chiplún was also high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 10·56 per 1,000 of population against 8·84 in 1890; a comparatively high death-rate (15·91 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the táluka of Khed. The death-rates (14·47 and 12·86 per 1,000) from this disease in the tálukas of Dápoli and Chiplún respectively were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1890.				
						Number for 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other Causes.		All Causes.							
														Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	
Ratnágiri.	Málvan R. C.	121,718	431·96	281·78	68	3,548	29·15	31·31	...	...	3·0·02	641	5·27	84	0·69	38	0·31	1,205	9·90	1,971	16·19	18·46	
	Devgad	128,695	543·	237·01	121	4,454	34·61	31·13	...	...	15·0·12	815	6·33	143	1·11	56	0·44	1,413	10·98	2,442	18·98	18·90	
	Rájápur	140,941	512·	275·47	182	4,369	31·00	31·61	...	...	6·0·04	1,145	8·12	260	1·84	58	0·41	1,114	7·91	2,582	19·32	20·37	
	Ratnágiri	122,536	302·97	404·45	146	3,773	30·79	32·29	...	...	48·0·39	1,406	11·47	294	2·40	33	0·27	816	6·66	2,597	21·19	22·40	
	Sangameshvar	126,700	557·	227·29	191	3,834	30·26	35·23	...	...	1·0·01	1,244	9·82	323	2·55	36	0·29	825	6·51	2,429	19·17	18·02	
	Chiplún	185,340	670·	276·63	210	5,121	27·63	32·32	29	0·16	61	0·33	2,384	12·80	272	1·47	23	0·12	914	4·93	3,638	19·87	18·00
	Khed	100,559	400·	251·12	146	3,061	30·44	36·12	...	...	...	1,600	15·91	115	1·14	18	0·18	443	4·41	2,176	21·64	17·34	
	Dápoli	154,988	505·	306·91	244	4,142	26·72	31·34	101	0·65	...	2,243	14·47	181	1·17	23	0·16	897	5·79	3,445	22·23	18·18	
	Vengurla T. C.	10,120	0·03	337,333·33	1	387	38·24	35·43	...	...	...	79	7·81	30	2·98	2	0·20	182	17·98	193	25·95	27·61	
	Ratnágiri	14,274	0·04	356,350·00	1	397	27·81	28·61	...	...	...	116	8·13	21	1·47	3	0·21	196	7·42	246	17·23	24·25	
1891		1,105,862	3,922	281·96	1,310	33,086	29·92	...	130	0·12	133	0·12	11,673	10·56	1,723	1·56	290	0·26	7,915	7·15	21,864	19·77	...
1890		...	...	...	...	32,377	32·47	...	77	0·08	116	0·12	8,815	8·84	2,247	2·25	357	0·35	7,535	7·66	19,147	19·20	...
Mean for ten years, 1881—1890		...	...	...	...	24,494	24·57	...	162	0·16	300	0·30	8,724	8·75	1,523	1·53	306	0·30	5,423	5·44	16,438	16·48	...

SOUTHERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

COLLECTORATES.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Belgaum. | 3. Bijapur |
| 2. Dhárwár. | 4. Kánara.. |

55. In Belgaum during 1891 cholera was prevalent to a slight extent throughout the collectorate except in the taluka and cantonment of Belgaum, and caused 295 deaths or 0·29 per 1,000 of population against 809 or 0·94 in 1890. The death-rate (5·18 per 1,000) from this disease in the town of Athni was very high. Small-pox prevailed to a considerable extent throughout the collectorate except in the cantonment of Belgaum, and caused 148 deaths against 140 in 1890, the death-rate from this cause being 0·15 per 1,000 against 0·16 in 1890. The death-rate from small-pox (0·96 per 1,000) in the town of Athni was high. The general death rate from fevers for the collectorate was 12·35 per 1,000 of population against 17·22 in 1890, but comparatively high death-rates (15·72 and 15·33 per 1,000) from this cause were recorded in the talukas of Sampgaon and Khánápur respectively.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1890.				
						Number for 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Popula- tion.	Ratio per 1,000 of Popula- tion for 1890.	Cholera.		Small- pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.			Other Causes.		All Causes.	
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Belgaum.	Belgaum R. C.	106,308	661·55	160·69	200	4,460	41·95	41·39	...	...	2	0·02	1,429	13·44	487	4·58	28	0·26	326	3·07	2,272	21·37	29·95
	Sampgaon „	132,631	425·	312·07	122	6,032	45·48	43·08	7	0·06	19	0·14	2,085	15·72	722	5·44	40	0·30	690	5·20	3,563	26·86	32·91
	Khánápur „	85,577	632·	1·5·41	217	3,269	38·20	37·07	4	0·04	1	0·01	1,312	15·33	315	3·68	18	0·21	322	3·76	1,972	23·04	28·09
	Chikodi „	295,308	840·	351·55	211	11,268	38·16	45·92	7	0·01	19	0·06	2,883	9·76	1,313	6·14	94	0·32	1,806	6·12	6,621	22·42	32·06
	Athni „	113,021	786·08	143·78	84	4,554	40·29	47·49	138	1·22	10	0·09	1,320	11·68	938	8·30	31	0·27	455	4·03	2,892	25·59	33·35
	Gokák „	106,434	670·61	158·71	113	4,618	43·40	50·75	32	0·30	43	0·40	1,404	13·19	509	4·78	21	0·19	680	6·39	2,689	25·26	30·72
	Parasgad „	110,582	640·	172·79	125	4,750	42·95	46·64	38	0·34	43	0·39	1,415	12·79	599	5·42	28	0·25	487	4·40	2,610	23·60	28·74
	Belgaum T. C.	28,342	0·45	62,982·22	1	837	29·53	30·93	11	0·39	1	0·03	363	12·81	134	4·73	12	0·42	232	8·19	753	26·56	32·01
	Gokák „	12,146	0·39	31,041·03	1	480	39·65	40·07	4	0·33	1	0·08	127	10·49	104	8·59	6	0·49	71	5·88	313	25·85	31·14
	Athni „	10,416	0·92	11,321·74	1	518	49·73	50·87	54	5·18	10	0·96	91	8·74	119	11·42	2	0·19	84	8·06	360	34·56	40·85
Belgaum Ct.	10,733	...	...	1	137	12·76	14·09	...	...	...	...	60	5·59	18	1·68	3	0·28	60	5·59	141	13·14	16·59	
1891		1,011,458	4,657	217·19	1,076	40,923	40·46	...	295	0·29	148	0·15	12,489	12·35	5,758	5·69	283	0·28	5,213	5·15	24,186	23·91	...
1890		...	...	...	...	38,515	44·58	...	809	0·94	140	0·16	14,876	17·22	6,089	6·99	318	0·37	4,753	5·50	26,935	31·17	...
Mean for ten years, 1881—1890		...	...	...	...	36,277	40·9	...	1,445	1·67	313	0·40	11,840	13·70	5,113	5·92	296	0·34	5,130	5·94	24,167	27·97	...

N.B.—The area in square miles for the cantonment of Belgaum is included in the town of Belgaum.

56. In Dhárwár during 1891 cholera was prevalent to a great extent throughout the collectorate, except in the petha of Mugud, talukas of Hubli and Hangal and the towns of Dhárwár and Hubli, and caused 1,031 deaths or 0·98 per 1,000 of population. In 1890 no deaths from cholera were recorded. The death-rates (4·24 and 3·10 per 1,000) from this disease in the town of Gadag-Bettigeri and in the taluka of Karajgi respectively were high. Small-pox prevailed to a slight extent in each taluka in the collectorate except Navalgund and pethás of Mugud and Mundargi. Among the town circles 23 deaths from this cause were recorded in the town of Dhárwár and 3 in the town of Ranebennur. The recorded deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 133 or 0·13 per 1,000 against 145 or 0·16 in 1890; a comparatively high death-rate (0·71 per 1,000) from this disease was recorded in the town of Dhárwár. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 15·62 per 1,000 of population against 21·20 in 1890; a high death-rate (21·43 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the taluka of Kod. The death-rate (20·73 per 1,000) from fevers in the petha of Mugud was also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1890.					
						Number for 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.			Other Causes.		All Causes.		
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	
Dhárwār.	Dhárwār R. C.	72,478	423.85	223.32	79	3,450	47.60	47.02	1	0.01	15	0.21	973	13.42	427	6.58	25	0.34	561	7.74	2,052	28.31	34.76	
	Mugud Petha	21,750		48	48	951	43.71						461	20.73	121	5.56	5	0.23	125	5.75	702	32.27		
	Hubli	65,584	309.82	211.68	69	3,004	45.80	52.29			3	0.05	1,177	47.04	364	5.55	12	0.18	149	2.27	1,705	25.99		
	Navalgund	76,538		502	57	3,369	43.86						897	11.72	470	6.44	17	0.22	273	3.63	1,691	22.09		
	Nargund Petha	29,337	562	188.39	30	1,185	40.10	51.85	40	1.36	8	0.27	339	11.56	185	6.31	6	0.20	75	2.56	653	22.27		
	Gadag	65,584			57	3,171	43.86					1	0.02	893	13.42	305	4.65	17	0.20	342	5.21	1,656		22.25
	Mundargi Petha.	35,229	608.72	144.23	42	1,585	45.27	54.43	30	0.95			630	17.88	142	4.08	1	0.06	155	4.30	958	27.19		
	Karajgi	90,190	442	204.07	130	4,494	49.82	48.57	289	3.10		0.01	1,587	17.50	283	3.14	27	0.29	601	6.66	2,779	30.80		
	Baukápúr	85,602	343	249.57	143	4,019	46.96	47.63	40	0.47		0.05	1,551	16.12	550	6.53	24	0.28	98	1.14	2,277	26.59		
	Ron	92,365	370	249.03	86	4,145	44.88	44.53	171	1.88		0.02	1,426	12.19	335	3.03	20	0.22	823	3.51	1,981	21.45		
	Kalghatgi	55,360	279	198.42	105	2,319	41.90	41.40	45	0.81	5	0.09	966	17.45	336	6.07	25	0.45	109	3.05	1,540	27.93		
	Ranebennur	79,214	404.63	195.76	416	3,545	44.75	49.86	48	0.64	20	0.25	1,295	16.35	329	4.15	17	0.21	444	5.61	2,153	27.18		
	Kod	84,427	400	211.07	177	3,544	41.97	27.73	120	1.53	32	0.38	1,833	21.43	386	4.56	22	0.26	413	4.89	2,795	33.10		
	Hangal	74,506	299	249.18	100	2,929	39.31	42.28			15	0.20	1,397	18.75	261	3.11	18	0.24	319	4.28	2,010	26.97		
Dhárwār P. C.	Dhárwār	32,583	1.15	28,333.04	1	1,436	41.07	49.45			23	0.71	421	13.92	3	0.09	16	0.40	444	13.03	907	27.84		
Hubli	52,194	1.18	44,232.20	1	1,834	36.74	38.23						544	10.42	194	3.72	17	0.33	315	6.04	1,070	20.50		
Gadag-Bettigeri	23,321	0.28	85,075.00	1	1,023	42.95	52.64	101	4.24				215	9.02	207	12.47	9	0.38	40	1.68	662	27.79		
Ranebennur	18,756	0.37	37,178.38	1	515	37.44	45.48	16	1.17	3	0.22	430	9.89	22	1.59	4	0.20	97	7.05	278	20.21			
1891		1,050,538	4535	231.65	1,303	46,524	44.29		1,034	0.98	138	0.13	16,411	15.62	5,069	4.82	282	0.27	4,949	4.71	27,876	26.53		
1890						42,689	48.35				145	0.16	38,721	21.20	4,902	5.66	235	0.33	4,560	5.16	28,709	32.52		
Mean for ten years, 1881-1890						40,207	45.64		1,226	1.40	458	0.52	14,535	16.46	4,772	5.40	230	0.32	4,009	5.62	26,240	29.72		

57. In Bijápúr during 1891 cholera prevailed to a great extent throughout the collectorate and caused 5,064 deaths or 6.36 per 1,000 of population against 60 or 0.09 in 1890. The death-rates (9.88 and 8.45 per 1,000) from this disease in the talukas of Bijápúr and Indi respectively were very high. Small-pox prevailed to a slight extent in each taluka of the collectorate except Hungund and Indi. Among the town circles only 2 deaths from this cause were recorded during the year in the town of Bijápúr. The recorded deaths from small-pox for the collectorate, were 71 or 0.09 per 1,000 of population against 212 or 0.33 in 1890; a comparatively high death-rate (0.23 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the taluka of Bijápúr. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 15.64 per 1,000 of population against 21.04 in 1890; a high death-rate (20.20 per 1,000) from fevers took place in the taluka of Indi. The death-rate (19.09 per 1,000) from fevers in the taluka of Muddebihal was also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1890.				
						Number for 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other Causes.	All Causes.								
																Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.
Bijapur.	Hungund R. C.	102,894	518	198.63	161	4,400	42.76	52.56	601	5.84	...	...	1,421	13.91	171	1.66	28	0.27	600	5.83	2,321	27.32	28.46
	Muddebihal "	81,572	564	144.63	148	3,373	41.35	51.93	524	6.42	...	...	1,558	19.09	276	3.38	23	0.28	248	3.04	2,630	32.24	27.19
	Sindga "	98,018	812	115.29	144	4,430	47.95	63.77	713	7.67	...	...	1,530	16.34	540	5.77	24	0.26	461	4.92	3,275	34.08	33.39
	Bagevadi "	102,426	764	134.07	120	4,331	42.30	50.78	642	6.77	...	...	1,615	16.18	639	6.24	32	0.31	400	3.91	3,436	33.56	31.03
	Bijapur "	87,020	866.87	100.39	92	3,648	41.92	54.96	890	9.88	...	...	2,003	12.14	1,395	5.92	21	0.24	275	3.10	2,982	34.27	35.21
	Bagevadi "	114,402	832.88	137.53	157	4,689	40.98	46.74	356	3.11	...	...	1,554	13.58	665	5.81	27	0.24	379	3.31	3,000	26.22	27.33
	Bagevadi "	100,505	675	148.68	163	4,644	46.20	48.14	484	4.82	...	...	1,391	13.84	364	3.62	32	0.32	601	6.08	2,823	28.09	29.16
	Bagevadi "	92,472	871	106.17	120	4,531	49.54	61.36	781	8.45	...	...	1,303	20.20	377	4.08	16	0.17	271	2.93	3,313	35.82	40.70
	Indi "	16,749	2.13	7,863.33	1	802	47.53	54.53	38	2.27	...	...	215	12.83	141	8.42	5	0.30	81	4.94	482	28.78	42.23
	Bijapur Taluk "	4,622	0.12	38,516.66	1	228	49.33	27.62	10	2.16	...	...	45	9.74	42	9.09	1	0.22	15	3.24	113	24.45	24.70
1891 ...		796,286	5,757	138.32	1,112	35,185	44.19	...	5,064	6.36	71	0.09	12,453	15.64	3,747	4.71	209	0.20	3,381	4.18	24,875	31.24	...
1890 ...						34,064	53.35	...	60	0.09	212	0.33	13,431	21.04	3,140	4.92	219	0.39	2,906	4.99	20,088	31.46	...
Mean for ten years, 1881-1890 ...						27,689	43.37	...	979	1.53	316	0.50	9,399	15.50	2,017	3.16	210	0.33	2,637	4.16	16,078	25.18	...

58. In Kánara during 1891 cholera prevailed to a slight extent in the taluka of Sirsi, petha Mungod and the town of Kárwār. Kánara. The remaining talukas and towns were free from

this disease. The total deaths from this cause for the collectorate were 17 or 0·04 per 1,000. In 1890 no deaths from cholera were recorded. The death-rate (0·62 per 1,000) from this cause in the petha of Mungod was comparatively high. Small-pox also prevailed to a slight extent in the talukas of Honávar, Sirsi, Siddápur and petha Mungod. The remaining talukas and towns were free from the disease. The total deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 16 or 0·04 per 1,000 of population against 356 or 0·84 in 1890; comparatively high death-rates (0·13 and 0·12 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the talukas of Siddápur and Sirsi respectively. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 15·82 per 1,000 of population against 18·61 in 1890; a high death-rate (25·28 per 1,000) from this disease occurred in the petha of Mundgod. The death-rates (22·60 and 20·77 per 1,000) from fevers in the talukas of Yellápur and Haliyál respectively were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	
						Number for 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other Causes.	All Causes.					
Kárwár.						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Kárwár R. C.	38,698	269·23	143·73	53	1,331	34·40	36·99	...	...	465	12·02	20	0·51	14·036	281	7·26	78·20	26·57	
	Kumta	52,079	222·65	233·90	107	1,714	32·91	37·98	...	...	620	11·90	71	1·36	28·054	610	11·71	1,329	30·97	
	Ankola Petha	36,937	367·	100·65	90	1,248	33·80	34·06	...	...	579	15·68	33	0·89	11·029	308	8·34	931	28·08	
	Honávar	59,400	446·	209·68	92	2,213	37·26	39·39	...	2·003	750	12·62	99	1·67	44·074	694	11·68	1,589	36·92	
	Bhatkal Petha	34,117	...	...	64	1,114	32·65	33·95	...	...	385	11·23	51	1·55	13·033	317	9·29	766	28·80	
	Sirsi	63,034	779·	80·95	233	1,496	23·73	24·63	3·005	8·012	1,227	19·47	48	0·76	22·353	512	8·12	1,820	33·90	
	Siddápur	39,080	239·	163·51	167	1,188	30·40	31·86	...	5·013	772	19·75	39	0·99	17·043	296	7·58	1,129	32·89	
	Yellápur	18,234	...	...	78	471	25·83	25·28	...	...	412	22·60	25	1·37	11·606	153	8·39	601	36·04	
	Mungod Petha	16,063	58·23	...	68	484	30·13	21·95	10·062	10·06	406	25·23	7	0·44	2·012	106	6·60	532	41·49	
	Haliyál	31,047	980·	64·58	99	1,154	37·17	23·33	...	...	645	20·77	41	1·32	9·029	192	6·19	887	27·96	
	Supa Petha	32,239	...	...	132	498	15·44	...	...	...	614	19·05	4	0·12	11·034	168	5·21	797	24·72	
	Kárwár T. C.	14,515	11·77	1,233·22	1	459	31·62	31·97	4·028	...	87	5·99	10	0·69	3·020	132	9·09	236	20·27	
	Kumta	10,713	7·35	1,457·55	1	353	32·95	34·53	...	...	97	9·05	26	2·43	11·102	123	11·48	257	30·48	
	1891	446,156	3,911	114·08	1,185	13,723	30·75	...	17·004	16·004	7,059	15·82	474	1·06	190·044	3,892	8·72	11,654	26·12	
	1890	...	...	...	...	13,238	31·38	...	...	...	356·084	7,852	18·61	759	1·80	190·046	4,104	9·73	13,267	31·45
	Mean for ten years, 1881—1890	...	...	...	...	13,222	31·34	...	57·011	242·058	6,819	16·17	752	1·79	212·050	3,837	9·10	11,919	28·25	

GUJARAT REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

COLLECTORATES.

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| 1. Surat. | 4. Panch Maháls. |
| 2. Broach. | 5. Ahmedabad. |
| 3. Kaira. | |

59. In Surat no deaths from cholera were reported during 1891. In 1890

Surat.

there was only 1 death recorded from this cause. Small-pox was prevalent to a slight extent in the talukas of Olpád, Chorási, Bulsár and Páridi. Among the town circles only 2 deaths from this disease were recorded. Of these 1 took place in the town of Surat and 1 in the town of Bulsár. The remaining talukas were free from this disease. The recorded deaths from this cause for the collectorate were 35 or 0·05 per 1,000 of population against 107 or 0·17 in 1890; a comparatively high death-rate (0·24 per 1,000) from this cause occurred in the taluka of Olpád. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 25·35 per 1,000 of population against 22·26 in 1890; a very high death-rate (44·90 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the taluka of Olpád. The excess of mortality from fevers in the taluka of Olpád may probably be attributed to influenza.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1890.				
						Number for 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other Causes.	All Causes.								
															Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Surt.	Olpad R. C.	66,600	323	206.57	133	2,696	40.44	41.72	...	...	16	0.24	2,993	44.90	72	1.08	34	0.51	474	7.11	3,589	53.84	41.22
	Mandvi	53,937	280	192.63	136	2,511	46.55	41.70	...	...	...	...	1,490	27.62	...	...	19	0.35	27	0.50	1,536	28.47	28.69
	Chordasi	50,456	101	471.55	66	1,981	39.26	44.23	...	...	5	0.09	1,428	28.31	23	0.45	25	0.49	315	6.25	1,796	35.59	36.37
	Bardoli	84,111	222	378.87	126	3,702	44.01	46.45	...	...	...	...	2,220	26.40	5	0.05	22	0.26	122	1.45	2,369	38.18	29.52
	Jakhpur	76,648	189	416.12	91	3,606	45.84	45.58	...	...	...	...	2,074	26.37	32	0.41	25	0.32	216	2.74	2,347	29.34	26.95
	Chikhli	61,315	167	367.15	66	2,759	44.99	39.03	...	...	...	...	1,434	23.38	7	0.11	18	0.29	222	3.63	1,681	27.41	24.44
	Bulsar	73,110	205.50	355.76	95	3,137	42.90	41.10	...	...	1	0.01	1,638	22.54	14	0.19	32	0.43	268	3.67	1,963	26.84	24.64
	Pardi	58,242	163	357.31	82	2,455	42.15	37.26	...	...	11	0.18	971	16.68	26	0.44	24	0.41	260	4.47	1,292	22.18	20.94
	Surat T. C.	108,631	3	36,210.33	1	3,538	32.57	31.37	...	...	1	...	2,100	19.34	13	0.12	21	0.19	622	5.72	2,757	25.37	25.94
	Bulsar	14,714	2.50	5,885.60	1	440	29.90	32.20	...	...	1	0.06	118	8.02	4	0.27	7	0.47	107	7.23	237	16.10	13.53
1891		649,824	1,662	390.99	797	26,826	41.28	...	...	...	35	0.05	16,476	25.35	196	0.30	227	0.34	2,633	4.06	19,567	30.11	...
1890		...	...	...	...	24,600	40.16	...	1	...	107	0.17	13,671	22.26	856	1.39	229	0.37	2,305	3.75	17,169	27.95	...
Mean for ten years, 1881—1890		...	...	...	...	23,089	37.60	...	1,120	1.82	192	0.31	13,594	22.13	1,779	2.90	255	0.41	1,772	2.90	18,712	30.47	...

60. In Broach only 1 death from cholera in the taluka of Anklesvar was recorded during 1891. In 1890 no deaths from cholera were recorded. Small-pox was prevalent to a slight extent in the talukas of Vagra, A'mod, Jambusar and Hansot Petha. Among the town circles 16 deaths from this disease were recorded in the town of Jambusar. The remaining talukas and town were free from this disease. The total deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 27 or 0.08 per 1,000 of population against 207 or 0.63 in 1890. A high death-rate (1.32 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the town of Jambusar. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 37.30 per 1,000 of population against 33.78 in 1890. A high death-rate (47.32 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the taluka of Vagra. The death-rates (43.83, 43.54 and 41.97 per 1,000) from fevers in the petha of Hansot and the talukas of Anklesvar and Broach respectively were also high. The high death-rates from fevers may be due to the epidemic of influenza which was prevalent at the end of the year.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.												Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1890.		
						Number for 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.		Other Causes.		All Causes.				
											Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Broach	Broach R. C.	72,737	300.32	242.19	105	3,484	47.89	37.40	...	...	...	...	3,053	41.97	12	0.16	35	0.48	160	2.20	3,260	44.81	40.65
	Vagra	36,939	308	119.93	65	1,701	46.04	35.45	...	...	1	0.03	1,748	47.32	2	0.05	10	0.27	79	2.14	1,840	49.81	41.73
	A'mod	38,545	176	219.00	50	1,520	39.43	32.76	...	...	2	0.05	1,413	36.66	16	0.41	9	0.23	114	2.96	1,554	40.31	39.88
	Jambusar	70,324	372.46	188.80	81	2,964	42.14	40.33	...	...	5	0.07	2,595	36.90	8	0.11	30	0.42	260	3.70	3,898	41.20	43.39
	Anklesvar	44,279	294	240.46	55	2,124	48.08	40.30	...	...	1	0.02	1,928	43.54	17	0.38	13	0.29	238	5.38	2,197	49.61	39.32
	Hansot Petha	26,419			47	1,131	42.81	...	...	3	0.11	1,158	43.83	9	0.35	8	0.30	120	4.54	1,298	49.13		
	Broach T. C.	40,137			1.68	23,891.07	1	1,097	27.30	25.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jambusar	12,070	0.54	22,351.85	1	500	41.42	42.51	...	...	16	1.32	180	14.92	15	1.24	8	0.66	277	22.95	486	41.09	25.80
1891 ...		341,450	1,453	235	405	14,526	42.54	...	1	...	27	0.08	12,735	37.30	85	0.25	131	0.38	1,399	4.10	14,379	42.11	...
1890 ...						11,991	36.67	...	...	...	207	0.63	11,043	33.78	148	0.45	155	0.47	1,300	3.98	12,853	39.32	...
Mean for ten years 1881-1890 ...						11,622	35.55	...	451	1.40	52	0.16	9,544	29.20	462	1.40	120	0.38	843	2.70	11,522	35.24	...

61. In Kaira no deaths from cholera were recorded during 1891. In 1890 there were 25 deaths, or 0.03 per 1,000 of population, from this cause. Small-pox was prevalent to a slight extent in the talukas of Nadiad, Borsad, A'nand and Thasra. The remaining talukas and towns were free from this disease. The general death-rate from small-pox for the collectorate was 0.04 per 1,000 against 0.04 in 1890, but a comparatively high death-rate (0.10 per 1,000) from this cause was recorded in the taluka of A'nand. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 24.17 per 1,000 against 30.37 in 1890; a high death-rate (30.55 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the taluka of Matar. The death-rates (28.04

and 27.48 per 1,000) from fevers in the táluka of Thásra and in the town of Nadiád, respectively, were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.											Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1890.					
						Number for 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injuries.		Other Causes.		All Causes.				
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population.				
Kaira.	Mehmabad R.C.	82,261	173.72	473.52	59	3,188	38.75	38.87	...	...	...	...	...	2,210	26.87	9	0.11	37	0.44	336	4.08	2,562	31.50	43.21	...
	Nadiad "	142,036	223.67	635.02	92	5,401	38.02	38.43	...	...	...	...	...	3,474	24.46	5	0.04	61	0.43	639	4.50	4,180	29.43	36.98	...
	Borsad "	149,963	217.81	688.50	89	5,786	38.58	44.86	...	...	...	...	...	5,092	20.62	21	0.14	72	0.48	930	6.20	4,128	27.52	34.15	...
	Thasra "	169,758	243.9	698.59	74	6,203	36.54	41.00	...	...	...	...	...	3,737	22.02	14	0.08	68	0.40	919	5.41	4,766	25.01	30.03	...
	Kapadvanj "	95,605	253.9	377.88	97	3,758	35.33	39.52	...	...	...	...	...	2,681	28.04	8	0.08	56	0.59	213	2.23	2,962	30.98	36.10	...
	Matar "	86,717	279.77	309.95	87	3,010	34.71	34.40	...	...	...	...	...	1,883	22.87	6	0.06	23	0.26	214	2.47	2,226	25.66	31.77	...
	Kaira T.C.	79,080	217.7	364.42	81	2,825	35.72	31.94	...	...	...	...	...	2,416	30.55	10	0.13	30	0.38	313	3.98	2,771	35.04	43.84	...
	Nadiad "	10,101	0.23	36,075.00	1	356	35.24	23.97	...	...	...	...	...	186	18.42	3	0.29	3	0.29	99	9.80	298	29.30	36.84	...
	Borsad "	29,044	0.33	88,012.12	1	97	33.67	28.30	...	...	...	...	...	798	27.48	22	0.75	21	0.72	161	5.54	1,002	34.49	42.26	...
Kapadvanj "	12,159	0.19	63,991.73	1	502	41.28	33.20	...	...	...	...	...	272	22.38	2	0.16	9	0.74	47	3.86	330	27.14	25.76	...	
1891 ...		571,529	1609	541.66	582	32,169	36.91	...	...	...	...	36	0.04	21,068	24.17	121	0.14	383	0.44	4,015	4.61	25,623	29.40	...	...
						1890 ...	30,892	38.38	...	25	0.03	29	0.04	24,439	30.37	505	0.63	347	0.43	3,562	4.42	28,907	35.92	...	...
Mean for ten years, 1881-1890. ...						29,653	36.33	...	630	0.45	40	0.04	19,749	24.54	1,767	2.20	344	0.43	2,059	2.56	24,319	30.22	...	...	

62. In the Panch Maháls during 1891 cholera appeared only in the town of Godhra and caused 22 deaths, or 1.50 per 1,000 of population. In 1890 there were 48 deaths, or 0.19 per 1,000, from this disease for the collectorate. Small-pox was prevalent to a slight extent in the tálukas of Godhra, Dohad, Kálol and Hálol. The remaining táluka and towns were free from this disease. The total deaths from this cause for the collectorate were 19 or 0.06 per 1,000 against 44 or 0.17 in 1890; a comparatively high death-rate (0.23 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the táluka of Kálol. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 20.17 per 1,000 of population against 21.10 in 1890; high death-rates (35.41 and 28.11 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the towns of Dohad and Godhra respectively.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.											Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1890.			
						Number for 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.		Other Causes.		All Causes.		
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
Panch Mahāla.	Godhra, R.C.	92,840	597.83	155.29	222	3,599	38.76	47.75	...	...	3	0.03	1,390	14.97	3	0.03	35	0.38	75	0.81	1,508	16.22	19.11
	Dohad " " " " " "	55,741	599.83	175.15	121	2,479	44.47	43.83	...	...	3	0.05	1,223	21.94	3	0.05	15	0.27	41	0.74	1,285	23.05	22.44
	Jhalod " " " " " "	49,323			98	2,113	42.84	35.56	...	...	...	...	1,014	20.56	...	...	12	0.24	14	0.28	1,040	21.08	19.69
	Kālol " " " " " "	47,110	415.7	211.68	65	1,888	40.07	40.02	...	...	11	0.23	1,044	22.16	7	0.15	23	0.49	41	0.87	1,126	23.90	22.81
	Hālol " " " " " "	40,741			148	1,638	40.20	40.95	...	...	2	0.04	781	19.17	...	...	14	0.35	19	0.46	816	20.02	21.59
	Godhra T.C.	14,691	0.17	86,417.64	1	653	44.14	41.97	22	1.50	...	...	413	28.11	17	1.16	1	0.07	49	3.33	502	34.17	43.40
	Dohad " " " " " "	12,935	0.17	76,088.23	1	445	34.40	23.88	...	...	...	...	458	35.41	2	0.15	3	0.23	2	0.15	465	35.94	34.05
1891 ...		313,381	1,613.7	194.28	656	12,815	40.89	...	22	0.07	19	0.06	6,323	20.17	32	0.10	103	0.33	241	0.76	6,740	21.50	...
1890 ...						10,574	41.39	...	48	0.19	44	0.17	5,391	21.10	24	0.09	97	0.38	171	0.67	5,775	22.60	...
Mean for ten years, 1881-1890 ...						8,725	34.15	...	116	0.45	21	0.09	5,010	19.61	86	0.34	111	0.43	109	0.42	5,453	21.34	...

63. In Ahmedabad during 1891 cholera prevailed in the tálukas of Dakroi, Viramgám and Parántij and the town of Ahmedabad; the remaining tálukas, towns and cantonment were free from this disease. The recorded deaths from this cause for the collectorate were 28 or 0.03 per 1,000 of population against 72 or 0.08 in 1890; a comparatively high death-rate (0.11 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the town of Ahmedabad. Small-pox caused 17 deaths, of which 12 were recorded in the táluka of Gogha, 1 in Dhandhuka, 1 in Sánand and 3 in the town of Gogha. In 1890 the recorded deaths from this disease were 6, or 0.01 per 1,000 of population. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was

31.44 per 1,000 of population against 34.91 in 1890; a high death-rate (53.67 per 1,000) from this cause was recorded in the town of Viramgām. The death-rates (43.96 and 41.97 per 1,000) from fevers in the town and talukas of Dholka respectively were also high. The high death-rates from fevers in the taluka of Dholka and in the towns of Viramgām and Dholka may probably partly be attributed to influenza.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1890.				
						Number for 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.			Other Causes.		All Causes.	
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Ahmedabad.	Daskroi	R. C.	147,490	345.80	426.51	133	5,281	35.80	34.24	...	7	0.04	...	4,060	27.53	9.06	61.04	115	0.78	4,252	28.32	37.57	
	Gogha	"	26,384	223.25	118.18	63	1,150	43.58	41.46	...	12	0.45	...	624	23.65	34.12	71.27	95	3.60	772	29.26	36.31	
	Dhandhuka	"	124,926	1,098	113.77	140	5,135	41.10	35.61	...	1	...	...	3,257	26.07	64.05	41.03	904	7.24	4,267	34.15	36.52	
	Sinand	"	88,089	390	244.69	85	2,552	29.97	30.89	...	1	0.1	...	2,837	32.21	30.01	33.03	85	0.96	2,959	33.50	35.49	
	Viramgam	"	122,066	676.39	180.16	155	5,147	42.16	33.71	1	...	...	4,248	34.80	57.05	31.02	372	3.05	4,712	38.00	39.83		
	Parantij	"	116,135	449	258.65	150	4,908	36.23	28.00	...	4	0.03	...	3,224	27.77	110.06	40.03	55	0.47	3,331	28.68	33.29	
	Dholka	"	101,742	664.25	153.16	117	3,456	33.96	30.54	...	...	...	4,270	41.97	29.02	37.36	318	3.13	4,654	45.74	46.65		
	Ahmedabad	T. C.	144,192	2.20	65,541.81	1	4,760	33.01	35.17	...	16	0.11	...	4,235	29.37	54.03	26.18	1,143	7.93	5,474	37.26	51.00	
	Gogha	"	6,637	0.75	8,849.33	1	237	33.70	27.75	...	3	0.45	...	192	28.93	10.15	...	36	5.42	241	36.31	25.96	
	Viramgam	"	23,197	0.61	39,027.86	1	753	32.46	31.91	...	...	...	1,245	53.67	4.07	7.30	229	9.87	1,485	64.01	80.8		
Dholka	"	16,494	0.75	21,992.00	1	701	42.50	37.54	...	...	...	725	43.96	11.06	6.26	174	10.55	916	55.53	47.70			
Ahmedabad	Ct.	3,576	...	...	1	25	6.99	20.10	...	...	...	31	8.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	8.00	12.59	
1891 ..		920,928	3,821	241.02	857	3,405	36.27	...	28	0.03	17	0.01	28,948	31.44	280.31	280.31	3,520	3.8	33,094	35.93	...		
1890 ..		28,341	33.10	...	...	...	...	72	0.08	6	0.01	29,893	34.91	801	0.94	272	0.31	4,026	4.70	35,079	40.95	...	
Mean for ten years, 1881-1890 ..		29,077	34.96	...	...	...	...	717	0.83	54	0.06	21,259	24.84	1,439	1.74	244	0.28	3,089	3.61	26,852	31.36	...	

N. B.—The area in square miles of the cantonment of Ahmedabad is included in the town of Ahmedabad.

SIND REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

COLLECTORATES.

1. Karachi.
2. Hyderabad.
3. Thar and Parkar.
4. Shikarpur.
5. Upper Sind Frontier.

64. In Karachi no deaths from cholera were recorded during 1891. In 1890 there were 367 deaths, or 0.77 per 1,000 of population, from this disease. Small-pox was prevalent to a slight extent only in the talukas of Tatta and Jati and the town of Karachi, and caused 26 deaths against 131 in 1890, the death-rate from this cause being 0.05 per 1,000 against 0.27 in 1890. The death-rate (0.33 per 1,000) from small-pox in the taluka of Jati was high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 17.17 per 1,000 of population against 19.19 in 1890. A high death-rate (24.62 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the taluka of Manjhand:—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1890.					
						Number for 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.			Other Causes.		All Causes.		
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	
Karachi.	Karachi	R. C.	23,622	1,284.34	18.39	12	868	11.35	17.33	..	..	..	..	172	7.28	1	0.04	3	0.13	22	0.93	198	8.52	13.92
	Kohistan	"	16,206	2,652	6.11	2	274	16.91	9.20	..	..	..	..	118	7.28	..	..	6	0.37	14	0.86	138	8.72	8.87
	Dadu	"	55,445			37	1,630	34.09		..	..	..	..	868	15.56	6	0.11	35	0.63	106	1.91	1,010	18.23	
	Johi	"	44,543	1,686	91.26	67	1,529	34.09	37.14	..	..	..	..	532	18.55	3	0.07	24	0.54	64	1.43	923	20.54	27.81
	Sehwan	"	53,565			43	1,556	29.05		..	..	..	..	990	18.47	7	0.13	54	1.01	121	2.26	1,172	21.85	
	Manjhand	"	19,603	581	33.84	26	831	42.26	41.58	..	..	..	..	481	24.62	1	0.05	8	0.41	80	4.07	575	29.14	29.76
	Kotri	"	27,620	839	82.92	25	470	17.02	22.88	..	..	..	..	449	16.26	1	0.04	12	0.43	12	0.43	474	17.16	15.02
	Tatta	"	45,627	1,323	34.49	46	759	16.63	22.11	..	..	1	0.02	754	16.53	2	0.04	26	0.57	94	1.81	867	19.01	17.61
	Sakro	"	26,068	1,103	23.52	71	449	17.23	26.02	..	..	..	..	401	15.39	..	..	14	0.54	40	1.53	455	17.46	22.66
	Ghorabari	"	20,518	566	53.02	39	638	30.91	19.85	..	..	..	..	604	19.79	2	0.07	31	1.02	18	0.59	655	21.46	15.95
	Mirpur Batoro	"	25,191	268	131.31	61	454	21.43	26.45	..	..	..	..	703	10.98	3	0.06	15	0.13	47	1.34	768	21.82	20.7
	Sujawal	"	29,501	267	110.49	68	859	29.12	28.89	..	..	..	..	520	17.63	2	0.07	25	0.85	4	0.14	551	18.8	25.33
	Jati	"	27,859	2,145	12.76	114	762	27.32	30.16	..	..	..	..	483	17.32	2	0.07	13	0.47	5	0.18	626	18.8	22.73
	Shahbandar	"	25,246	1,388	20.35	99	694	24.57	25.99	..	..	23	0.83	525	18.59	1	0.04	11	0.29	8	0.28	515	19.00	21.78
Karachi	T. C.	97,909	7.66	12,664.36	1	4,263	43.95	58.20	..	..	2	0.02	1,734	17.89	2.69	41	0.42	1,002	11.26	3,110	32.26	37.5		
1891 ..		561,013	14,115	39.75	792	15,736	28.05	..	..	..	26	0.05	9,632	17.17	292	0.52	318	0.57	1,717	3.06	11,935	21.36	..	
1890 ..		15,678	32.75	..	..	15,678	32.75	..	367	0.77	131	0.27	9,155	19.19	258	0.54	275	0.57	1,392	2.91	11,608	24.25	..	
Mean for ten years, 1881-1890 ..						12,001	25.26	..	659	1.38	208	0.43	7,089	14.81	241	0.50	277	0.58	1,346	2.81	9,820	20.51	..	

65. In Hyderabad no deaths from cholera occurred during 1891. In 1890 there were 9 deaths or 0·01 per 1,000 of population from this cause. Small-pox caused only 14 deaths, of which 8 were recorded in the taluka of Tando Alahyar, 2 in Hāla and 4 in Naushahrē. In 1890 the recorded deaths from this disease were 246 or 0·33 per 1,000. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 14·61 per 1,000 of population against 16·54 in 1890; a high death-rate (25·27 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the taluka of Sakrand. The death rates (24·31 and 24·18 per 1,000) from fevers in the town of Hyderabad and in the taluka of Moro respectively were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Censuses of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1890.				
						Number for 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.			Other Causes.		All Causes.	
									Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Hyderabad.	Hyderabad R. C. ...	67,409	404	166·85	81	924	13·71	16·86	...	...	...	...	589	8·74	3	0·01	19	0·28	15	0·22	626	9·29	10·89
	Guni " " " " " "	79,939	989	80·83	159	1,576	19·72	23·03	...	...	...	...	939	12·37	3	0·04	40	0·50	7	0·09	1,039	13·00	16·95
	Radin " " " " " "	73,866	795	92·91	153	995	13·47	11·44	...	...	...	...	955	12·93	2	0·03	21	0·28	18	0·24	998	13·45	13·53
	Tando Bago " " " " " "	63,798	709	89·98	134	761	11·93	9·37	...	...	...	...	721	11·30	1	0·02	26	0·41	2	0·03	750	11·76	14·51
	Dero Mohbat " " " " " "	43,028	670	64·22	123	876	20·36	23·75	...	...	...	...	482	11·20	...	...	28	0·65	11	0·26	521	12·11	17·16
	Tando Alahyar " " " " " "	75,914	697	108·92	106	1,748	23·03	26·12	...	...	...	0·11	794	10·46	1	0·01	35	0·46	16	0·21	854	11·25	16·27
	Hāla " " " " " "	91,367	531	172·07	104	2,115	23·05	26·18	...	...	...	0·02	956	10·46	1	0·01	32	0·35	8	0·07	999	10·93	13·44
	Shahdādpur " " " " " "	67,404	733	91·96	108	1,523	22·60	25·22	...	...	...	...	954	14·15	5	0·07	35	0·52	9	0·13	1,003	14·88	15·43
	Mirpur Khās " " " " " "	84,212	561	60·98	39	387	11·31	19·61	...	...	...	...	396	11·57	...	...	12	0·35	1	0·03	409	11·95	12·25
	Kandīaro " " " " " "	55,731	315	176·92	61	1,673	30·02	48·99	...	...	...	...	859	15·41	4	0·07	15	0·27	3	0·05	881	15·81	24·74
	Naushāhro " " " " " "	90,976	532	171·01	99	2,458	27·02	40·80	...	...	...	0·04	1,423	15·64	15	0·16	39	0·43	17	0·19	1,498	16·47	23·44
	Moro " " " " " "	57,642	704	81·88	71	1,534	26·61	17·23	...	...	...	...	1,394	24·18	3	0·05	29	0·50	20	0·35	1,416	25·08	29·54
	Sakrand " " " " " "	62,250	1390	44·78	109	1,730	27·79	32·01	...	...	...	...	1,573	25·27	...	...	23	0·37	1	0·02	1,597	25·65	29·60
	Hyderabad T. C. ...	51,512	...	...	1	1,913	35·09	39·67	...	...	...	...	1,325	24·31	...	...	22	0·40	224	4·11	1,571	28·82	27·15
1891 ...		918,048	9,030	101·67	1,348	20,213	22·02	...	...	...	14	0·02	13,410	14·61	38	0·04	376	0·41	332	0·38	14,190	15·46	...
1890 ...						20,392	27·09	...	9	0·01	246	0·33	12,482	16·54	47	0·06	377	0·50	321	0·43	13,482	17·87	...
Mean for ten years, 1881—1890 ...						15,743	20·86	...	343	0·45	290	0·40	10,920	14·47	77	0·10	402	0·53	552	0·73	12,584	16·68	...

N.B.—The area in square miles of the town of Hyderabad is included in the Hyderabad Taluka.

66. In Thar and Pārkar no deaths from cholera occurred during 1891. In 1890 also there was no cholera in the district. From small-pox there were also no deaths recorded during the year. In 1890 the total deaths from this cause for the district were 41, or 0·20 per 1,000 of population. The general death-rate from fevers for the district was 17·02 per 1,000 of population against 19·19 in 1890. A high death-rate (41·10 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the town of Umarmkot. The death-rate (22·09 per 1,000) from fevers in the taluka of Umarmkot was also high.

Collectorate.		Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1890.			
							Number for 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	Cholera.		Small-pox.	Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injuries.		Other Causes.			All Causes.		
										Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.			Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Thar and Pärkar.	Umarmkot R.C.	69,395	1,107	107·43	81	1,020	14·70	23·83	...	...	...	...	1,523	22·09	6	0·09	21	0·30	24·035	1,584	22·83	27·03		
	Chachra	49,535				9	1,351	27·27	24·91	...	...	...	...	621	12·54	1	0·02	7	0·14	5·919	634	12·80	15·73	
	Nagar Pärkar	41,178				3	977	23·73	16·45	...	...	...	...	408	9·91	...	...	1	0·02	...	469	11·33	11·95	
	Mitti	31,786				5	1,152	36·24	31·14	...	...	...	...	621	19·54	...	...	19	0·60	...	643	20·13	19·55	
	Dipra	23,751				4	644	27·11	26·41	...	...	...	...	391	12·67	...	...	8	0·34	1·004	310	13·95	23·43	
	Khipra	50,917	3,114	25·82	102	931	18·28	40·68	...	...	...	...	976	19·17	14	0·27	14	0·27	23·045	1,027	20·17	22·47		
	Saughar	27,929	...	...	8	715	25·60	21·31	...	...	...	...	462	16·54	...	...	11	0·39	10·968	492	17·61	13·49		
	Umarmkot T.C.	8,698	...	...	1	81	21·90	34·30	...	...	...	...	152	41·10	...	...	...	...	17·469	169	45·70	61·53		
	1891	298,180	12,729	234·3	212	6,871	23·04	...	...	...	...	...	5,074	17·02	21	0·07	81	0·27	89·030	5,268	17·66	...		
						1890	...	5,236	25·75	...	...	...	41	0·29	8,902	19·19	7	0·03	57	0·23	100·049	4,107	20·20	...
						Mean for ten years, 1881—1890	6,042	29·71	...	38	0·19	23	0·11	3,239	15·92	19	0·10	91	0·45	160·078	3,570	17·55	...	

N. B.—The area of the town of Umarmkot is included in the taluka of Umarmkot.

67. The vital statistics of the taluka of Shahdādpur, which had been hitherto included in the collectorate of Shikārpur for want of separate information as regards the popula-

tion and area in square miles, have now been transferred to the Upper Sind Frontier District (*vide* page 36 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 17th January 1884). In Shikarpur during 1891 cholera caused only 6 deaths, of which 5 were recorded in the taluka of Ubauro and 1 in the town of Sukkur. In 1890 no deaths were recorded from this disease. Small-pox caused only 7 deaths, of which 3 were recorded in the taluka of Shikarpur, 3 in Mirpur and 1 in Ubauro. In 1890 the recorded deaths from this cause were 29, or 0·03 per 1,000 of population. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 20·17 per 1,000 of population against 23·21 in 1890; a high death-rate (25·23 per 1,000) took place in the town of Larkhana. The death-rates (23·97, 23·85 and 23·31 per 1,000) from fevers in the talukas of Kakar, Ubauro and the town of Shikarpur respectively were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1890.				
						Number for 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Injuries.	Other Causes.		All Causes.						
												Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Shikarpur.	Shikarpur R.C.	44,928	477·50	94·00	79	1,508	33·50	50·90	..	..	3	0·07	822	18·30	1	0·02	16·0·36	11	0·21	853	18·99	25·57	
	Sukkur ..	54,241	284	190·99	60	2,000	38·33	40·03	..	..	..	..	1,044	19·25	1	0·02	18·0·33	7	0·13	1,070	19·73	21·57	
	Naushahro ..	60,219	40	161·72	89	2,070	31·35	34·26	..	..	..	..	1,259	19·01	3	0·05	24·0·36	20	0·0	1,308	19·72	27·31	
	Rohri ..	61,040	1,550	52·28	59	1,784	22·01	26·19	..	..	..	..	1,212	14·96	16	0·12	33·0·47	11	0·14	1,266	15·62	20·60	
	Ghorli ..	67,742	554	122·28	114	1,005	23·69	29·87	..	..	..	..	1,252	18·48	1	0·01	16·0·24	8	0·12	1,277	18·85	26·42	
	Mirpur ..	48,004	1,721	27·93	102	1,270	26·42	34·46	..	..	3	0·06	973	20·24	2	0·04	15·0·31	1	0·02	994	20·68	27·48	
	Ubauro ..	40,920	450	90·93	81	702	17·16	23·47	..	5	0·12	1	0·2	976	23·85	8	0·20	20·0·19	3	0·07	1,013	24·76	25·38
	Larkhana ..	78,132	201	208·19	73	2,650	33·99	23·70	..	..	..	..	1,774	22·71	..	..	36·0·46	2	0·0	1,812	23·19	20·05	
	Kambar ..	79,019	672	208·76	86	1,987	25·15	33·32	..	..	..	..	1,608	21·49	3	0·04	37·0·47	4	0·06	1,742	22·05	..	
	Rato-Jero ..	61,268	..	..	85	2,150	35·09	..	..	..	..	..	1,408	22·90	15	0·24	36·0·59	11	0·18	1,465	23·91	26·58	
	Kakar ..	54,954	598	91·90	87	1,618	29·03	31·84	..	..	..	..	1,930	23·97	1	0·02	33·0·60	7	0·13	1,958	24·71	17·76	
	Labdarya ..	42,659	..	..	59	2,306	35·21	..	..	..	..	..	1,068	17·04	2	0·03	34·0·94	6	0·10	1,110	17·71	..	
	Mehar ..	44,292	1,133	137·33	65	1,665	34·18	30·69	..	..	..	..	1,080	21·35	1	0·02	23·0·18	9	0·19	1,063	22·01	22·01	
	Nasirabad ..	48,644	..	..	64	1,222	27·37	..	..	..	..	..	898	20·00	1	0·02	26·0·58	2	0·04	922	20·63	..	
	Shikarpur T.C.	41,991	9·50	4,420·11	1	1,314	32·01	28·90	..	..	..	..	979	23·37	5	0·07	17·0·40	10	0·24	1,009	24·03	21·69	
	Sukkur ..	23,935	..	..	1	1,009	34·87	29·87	1	0·03	..	..	454	15·69	10	0·25	15·0·52	98	3·39	578	10·98	30·34	
	Larkhana ..	12,010	..	..	1	534	44·09	26·84	..	..	..	..	308	25·23	1	0·08	7·0·58	41	3·41	852	29·31	33·97	
1891		915,058	9,277	98·64	1,106	27,454	30·00	..	6	0·01	7	0·01	18,457	20·17	63	0·07	406·0·44	251	0·27	19,190	20·97	..	
1890		..	..	..	..	27,540	32·28	..	..	..	29	0·08	19,794	23·21	57	0·07	423·0·50	313	0·27	20,616	24·17	..	
Mean for ten years, 1881-1890		..	..	..	..	21,698	25·44	..	463	0·54	115	0·14	14,026	16·44	172	0·20	397·0·43	356	0·42	15,499	18·17	..	

N. B.—The total area of the collectorate includes the area of the Kohistan Hill, which is 1,135 square miles. The areas in square miles of the towns of Sukkur and Larkhana are included in their respective talukas.

68. In the Upper Sind Frontier District no deaths from cholera were recorded during 1891. In 1890 also no deaths from this cause were recorded. Small-pox caused no deaths during the year. In 1890 there were 9 deaths, or 0·07 per 1,000 of population, from this disease. The general death-rate from fevers for the district was 14·10 per 1,000 of population against 17·19 in 1890. A high death-rate (21·19 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the town of Jacobabad. The death-rate (19·69 per 1,000) from fevers in the taluka of Shahdādpur was also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1890.				
						Number for 1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1890.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other Causes.		All Causes.							
														Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
Upper Sind Frontier.	Jacobabad R. C....	33,996	455	87·90	91	1,209	33·23	42·31	...	...	...	...	481	12·03	1	0·03	15	0·38	11	0·28	508	12·70	18·08
	Thul "	41,856	821	54·64	88	1,217	27·13	33·52	...	...	...	...	551	12·29	1	0·02	16	0·36	7	0·16	575	12·82	17·94
	Kashmore "	12,081	883	62·55	54	1,020	18·90	23·96	...	...	...	...	714	13·23	10	0·19	10	0·19	16	0·30	750	13·89	18·14
	Shahdādpur "	27,378	724	37·81	61	936	31·11	...	...	...	...	...	539	19·69	4	0·15	13	0·47	13	0·47	569	20·79	...
	Jacobabad T. C....	8,258	...	...	1	278	33·66	22·37	...	...	...	...	175	21·19	8	0·97	3	0·36	28	3·39	215	25·91	17·62
	1891 ...	1,74,460	2,893	60·94	295	4,690	26·71	...	...	...	...	2,460	14·10	21	0·14	57	0·32	75	0·43	2,016	14·90	...	
1890 ...						3,345	30·06	...	...	...	9	0·07	2,135	17·19	10	0·08	40	0·32	66	0·53	2,260	18·20	...
Mean for ten years, 1881-1890 ...						2,483	17·99	...	73	0·59	14	0·11	1,374	11·08	30	0·24	32	10·26	57	0·46	1,680	12·72	...

N. B.—The area of the town of Jacobabad is included in the taluka of Jacobabad. The ratios of births and deaths for 1890 for the taluka of Shahdādpur are shown in the Collectorate of Shikarpur.

69. The following table shows the recorded death-rate from all causes in each of the 7 cantonments in British territory during 1891 contrasted with the results of the preceding year :—

Cantonments.						RATIO OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.	
						1891.	1890.
Devlali	...	...	...	...	...	13.52	40.51
Málegaon	...	...	...	...	...	42.30	33.33
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	19.23	25.71
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	23.54	25.36
Kirkee	...	...	...	...	...	14.77	23.59
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	13.14	16.59
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	8.66	12.89

The recorded death-rates in 1891 were lower than in 1890 in all the cantonments with the exception of Málegaon, in which the death-rate (42.30 per 1,000 of population) was due to the following causes :—

Small-pox...	...	...	...	0.53	per 1,000 of population.		
Fevers	...	...	...	19.15	do.	do.	
Injuries	...	...	...	0.27	do.	do.	
Other causes	...	...	...	22.35	do.	do.	
All causes	...	...	...	42.30			

No deaths from cholera and dysentery and diarrhœa were recorded in the cantonment of Málegaon.

70. The following table shows the vital statistics of the civil population of those cantonments which are situated in quasi-foreign territory. The total number of births registered in these cantonments during the year 1891 was 2,693 against 2,867 in 1890, the birth-rate being 24.73 per 1,000 of population against 27.29 in 1890. In the cantonments of Baroda, Bhúj and Deesa the recorded birth-rates in 1891 were higher than in 1890. In the cantonment of Rájkot the recorded birth-rate was nearly the same as that for 1890. In the cantonments of Aden (municipal limits), Mhow, Nasirabad and Neemuch, the birth-rates were lower than in 1890, and in the cantonment of Mehidpur no births were recorded during the year. In 1890 the birth-rate in the cantonment of Mehidpur was 35.40 per 1,000 of population.

• Statistics of cantonment bazárs in quasi foreign territory.

Cantonments.				RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.	
				Birth-rate, 1891,	Birth-rate, 1890.
Aden (municipal limits)	...	...	...	13.28	19.20
Baroda	...	...	...	35.28	19.90
Bhúj	...	...	...	69.40	19.55
Deesa	...	...	...	40.94	35.22
Mehidpur	...	...	...	...	35.40
Mhow	...	...	...	17.24	20.38
Nasirabad	...	...	...	43.56	48.11
Neemuch...	...	...	...	27.86	32.52
Rájkot	...	...	...	16.48	16.11

71. The total number of deaths in these cantonments during the year was 4,156, equal to a ratio of 38.16 per 1,000 of population against 3,381 or 32.19 in 1890. 141 deaths from cholera were recorded during the year against 11 in

1890. Of these 141 deaths from cholera 123 were recorded in the cantonment of Nasirabad and 18 in Neemuch. From small-pox there were 10 deaths, and these were reported from the cantonment of Aden (municipal limits). In 1890 there were 30 deaths recorded from this disease. The deaths from fevers were 2,164 against 1,511 in 1890. High death rates from fevers are reported from the cantonments of Deesa, Aden (municipal limits) and Nasirabad (27·09, 26·62 and 22·12 per 1,000 respectively). Dysentery and diarrhoea caused 285 deaths against 237 in 1890. Injuries caused 37 deaths against 23 in 1890, and the number from other causes amounted to 1,519 against 1,569 in 1890.

Cantonments.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.							RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other Causes.	All Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other Causes.	All Causes.
Aden { Municipal limits... Purely civil population of Cantonment ...	38,422 162	...	...	510	13·28	...	10	1,023	116	16	529	1,694	...	0·26	26·62	3·02	0·42	13·77	44·09
Baroda ...	2,806	1·5	2,806	99	35·28	...	...	43	4	3	5	8	...	...	18·52	...	...	30·86	49·38
Bhuj ...	951	1·04	914·42	66	69·40	...	...	16	1	...	25	42	...	...	16·82	1·05	...	28·29	44·16
Deesa ...	8,462	5·	1,690·40	340	40·94	...	...	229	9	...	90	323	...	...	27·09	1·08	...	10·65	38·41
Mehidpur ...	76	2·	38·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mhow ...	21,400	6·50	3,292·35	369	17·24	...	...	279	26	12	226	543	...	...	13·04	1·21	0·56	10·56	25·37
Nasirabad ...	19,396	8·00	2,424·50	845	43·56	123	...	429	104	5	429	1,090	6·34	...	22·12	5·36	0·26	22·12	56·20
Neemuch ...	15,291	4·62	3,352·96	426	27·86	18	...	138	23	1	185	365	1·18	...	9·02	1·50	0·07	12·10	22·87
Rajkot ...	1,942	Not given.	...	32	16·48	...	...	4	2	...	10	16	...	...	2·06	1·03	...	5·15	8·24
Total ...	108,898	33·06	3,293·95	2,693	24·73	141	10	2,164	285	37	1,519	4,156	1·29	0·09	19·87	2·62	0·34	13·95	35·16

* This is the area of the whole cantonment, military and civil. The civil population being mixed up with the military, it is impossible to give the population per square mile.

In Aden (municipal limits) the high mortality from fevers may probably be attributed to the heavy rainfall. The registration of births in the cantonments of Aden, Mhow, Neemuch and Rajkot appears to have been much neglected. The registration of deaths in the cantonments of Aden, Bhuj, Deesa and Nasirabad is evidently well carried out. At Baroda, Mhow and Neemuch more attention is required to the registration of deaths. At Rajkot the registration of deaths is apparently neglected. In the cantonment of Mehidpur no deaths were recorded during the year. I hope Government in the Military Department will be pleased to call the special attention of the station authorities to this important matter of vital and mortal statistics in cantonments and stations.

RAINFALL.

72. The south-west monsoon, though it broke on 6th June on the Kánara coast, took an unusually long time to travel up to North Konkan, Deccan and Karnátak, and there was no general rain till the fourth week of June. The rainfall was generally deficient in the Presidency. There was a local excess in Gujarát and in the Deccan during the month of August, but in the Konkan the rainfall was slightly deficient. The rainfall registered in 1891 was less than that of 1890. The short fall was most marked in the districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijápur Kánara and Ratnágiri. In 13 districts, more or less, the rainfall was below that of 1890, and in the remaining districts, viz. 5, it was above.

73. The following table gives the mortality from the various causes, the rainfall and the prices of food-supply during the year under report compared with the figures for the preceding year :—

Years.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.							Rainfall.	PRICES OF FOOD IN SHEERS OF 80 FOLAS & R THE RUPEE.		
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Total.		Rice, 2nd sort.	Jowári.	Ráji.
1890...	0·20	0·17	20·96	2·19	0·36	4·30	28·18	49·82	10½	18½	16½
1891...	0·95	0·08	19·60	2·00	0·31	4·32	27·26	44·44	10½	20½	17½

From the above table it will be seen that the mortality in 1891 was generally about the same as that of the preceding year. The food tables, pages 36 to 38, however, show that the prices of grain towards the close of the year were higher than those of the previous year, without apparently affecting the death-rate.

Table contrasting the Monthly Rainfall in the Bombay Presidency during 1890 and 1891.

Districts,	Stations,	Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Rainfall.	Average of 11 years.
			Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.	Ins. cts.
Khândesh ...	Dhulia ...	1890 ...	...	...	...	1 22	...	9 44	1 88	4 51	5 96	0 40	0 40	1 43	25 24	25 79
		1891 ...	...	...	...	...	...	5 80	10 35	4 81	2 93	0 69	...	...	24 58	
Násik ...	Násik ...	1890 ...	...	...	...	0 52	...	8 24	3 9	4 29	6 1	4 77	0 26	2 12	29 30	33 74
		1891 ...	...	...	...	0 3	...	1 6	12 25	2 83	8 24	1 58	...	...	25 99	
Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	1890 ...	...	...	...	0 32	0 8	3 90	0 45	2 41	3 94	4 19	2 40	3 91	21 60	25 11
		1891 ...	...	0 6	...	0 29	0 16	1 78	2 67	3 36	5 66	2 20	...	...	16 18	
Poona ...	Poona ...	1890 ...	...	...	0 13	1 77	1 9	8 6	4 96	3 25	6 75	3 85	7 74	1 92	39 52	31 6
		1891 ...	...	...	...	0 48	0 60	0 50	9 27	2 77	1 65	3 41	...	...	18 68	
Sholápur ...	Sholápur ...	1890 ...	...	...	0 25	0 68	...	4 49	2 32	5 74	5 81	0 78	6 83	1 43	23 33	33 33
		1891 ...	0 2	0 3	0 38	0 14	0 29	2 35	1 21	6 52	7 37	5 45	...	...	23 76	
Sátára ...	Sátára ...	1890 ...	...	...	0 1	0 86	...	10 42	13 40	5 30	2 55	1 35	1 13	2 43	37 45	40 84
		1891 ...	...	0 49	...	0 32	0 40	1 11	19 66	8 16	1 2	4 84	...	...	...	
Belgaum ...	Belgaum ...	1890 ...	...	...	...	2 13	0 73	6 15	20 48	4 77	2 25	8 57	4 58	0 19	49 85	46 80
		1891 ...	0 34	0 9	0 18	1 80	1 15	0 50	19 2	11 64	1 24	5 82	1 24	0 32	43 34	
Bijápur ...	Bijápur ...	1890 ...	...	...	0 7	1 44	2 2	5 15	0 76	1 68	7 42	3 8	6 39	0 55	28 56	26 79
		1891 ...	0 5	0 36	0 81	1 14	0 64	2 38	0 70	2 81	2 21	1 76	0 34	...	13 70	
Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár ...	1890 ...	...	...	...	3 56	0 80	2 6	7 98	1 57	1 94	3 97	5 75	0 91	28 54	32 95
		1891 ...	...	0 13	1 1	2 60	5 11	0 77	6 41	4 17	0 18	7 7	0 39	...	27 84	
Kánara ...	Kárwár ...	1890 ...	...	...	...	1 55	7 56	35 17	48 54	21 29	3 99	1 26	1 68	...	121 4	116 62
		1891 ...	...	...	...	0 1	0 7	16 78	32 82	14 79	10 33	7 18	0 30	...	82 28	
Ratnágiri ...	Ratnágiri ...	1890 ...	...	...	...	...	2 43	37 75	49 0	24 99	4 19	0 43	1 37	...	120 16	100 73
		1891 ...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	50 45	10 55	19 43	1 64	...	...	91 17	
Kolába ...	Alibág ...	1890 ...	...	...	...	0 4	1 34	39 72	26 11	12 38	14 55	0 18	0 90	0 13	95 65	84 79
		1891 ...	...	...	0 20	...	...	11 5	43 52	5 24	20 32	1 72	...	...	82 5	
Thána ...	Thána ...	1890 ...	...	...	...	...	0 3	35 44	30 86	23 5	7 7	0 88	0 67	...	98 0	99 12
		1891 ...	...	...	0 13	...	...	4 85	51 57	13 16	29 12	0 52	...	...	99 35	
Surat ...	Surat ...	1890 ...	...	...	...	...	...	29 98	13 93	5 23	6 30	0 87	0 4	...	56 35	44 6
		1891 ...	...	...	0 4	...	...	0 50	37 92	12 87	12 38	0 18	...	...	63 89	
Bróach ...	Broach ...	1890 ...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	4 82	6 73	2 41	...	...	...	26 98	44 21
		1891 ...	...	...	...	...	...	3 62	36 74	8 33	9 49	0 46	...	...	58 64	
Kaira ...	Kaira ...	1890 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2 65	11 16	10 94	2 42	...	...	0 7	27 24	37 13
		1891 ...	...	...	0 19	...	...	0 11	19 87	3 32	5 28	...	...	...	28 27	
Panch Maháls ...	Godhra ...	1890 ...	...	...	0 14	...	...	8 94	13 54	10 8	4 32	0 9	...	...	37 11	43 24
		1891 ...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7	11 64	10 9	6 99	0 29	...	...	29 8	
Ahmedabad ...	Viramgám ...	1890 ...	...	...	...	0 9	1 50	5 93	6 10	9 43	2 69	...	...	...	25 79	28 2
		1891 ...	0 4	...	...	...	0 1	...	26 0	4 20	4 54	...	...	...	34 79	
Average ...	Average ...	1890 ...	...	...	0 3	0 79	0 98	14 81	14 41	8 76	4 94	1 93	2 23	0 84	49 82	...
		1891 ...	0 2	0 6	0 16	0 38	0 47	3 46	21 75	7 20	8 24	2 49	0 14	0 2	44 44	

PRICES OF FOOD.

74. The following three tables give the price of the grains, viz., rice, jowári and báji, in general use in the Bombay Presidency during 1890 and 1891; it will be noticed that in the last two months of the year the prices of grain were above those of the previous year, due chiefly to the short rainfall during the year. High rates for rice and jowári prevailed in the following districts:—Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur, and for báji in Khândesh, Násik, Thána and Dhárwár. In 13 districts the prices of food were higher than those of last year.

Table showing Quantities of second sort Rice, in Seers of 80 Tols, procurable per rupee in the Bombay Presidency during the years 1890 and 1891.

Collectorate.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average for the year.
Khândesh ..	1890..	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$
	1891..	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$
Narsik ..	1890..	12	12	12	12	12	$11\frac{4}{16}$	$11\frac{4}{16}$	$11\frac{4}{16}$	$11\frac{4}{16}$	$10\frac{8}{16}$	$10\frac{8}{16}$	$10\frac{8}{16}$	$11\frac{6}{16}$
	1891..	$10\frac{8}{16}$	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	$10\frac{8}{16}$	$11\frac{12}{16}$
Thana ..	1890..	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$
	1891..	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	9	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$
Kolaba ..	1890..	8	8	8	8	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	$10\frac{8}{16}$
	1891..	12	12	12	$11\frac{3}{16}$	$11\frac{3}{16}$	$11\frac{3}{16}$	$11\frac{3}{16}$	$11\frac{3}{16}$	10	10	10	10	11
Ahmednagar ..	1890..	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$
	1891..	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	8	8	8	8	8	8	$\frac{9}{16}$
Poona ..	1890..	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{10}{16}$	$\frac{10}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$
	1891..	$10\frac{7}{16}$	11	11	11	11	$10\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{13}{16}$	$\frac{13}{16}$	$\frac{13}{16}$	$\frac{13}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$10\frac{2}{16}$
Sholapur ..	1890..	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$
	1891..	$11\frac{4}{16}$	$11\frac{4}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$10\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{13}{16}$	$\frac{13}{16}$	$10\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{13}{16}$	$10\frac{11}{16}$
Satara ..	1890..	10	10	$11\frac{7}{16}$	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	$10\frac{12}{16}$	$10\frac{3}{16}$
	1891..	$10\frac{12}{16}$	$11\frac{7}{16}$	10	10	10	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$
Ratnagiri ..	1890..	$12\frac{11}{16}$	$12\frac{11}{16}$	$12\frac{11}{16}$	$12\frac{11}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$12\frac{11}{16}$	$12\frac{11}{16}$	12
	1891..	$13\frac{7}{16}$	$13\frac{7}{16}$	$13\frac{7}{16}$	$12\frac{13}{16}$	$11\frac{4}{16}$	$\frac{14}{16}$	$\frac{14}{16}$	$\frac{14}{16}$	$\frac{14}{16}$	$\frac{14}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{14}{16}$	$11\frac{10}{16}$
Belgaum ..	1890..	14	13	$13\frac{8}{16}$	$13\frac{8}{16}$	$12\frac{8}{16}$	$12\frac{8}{16}$	$12\frac{8}{16}$	12	$12\frac{8}{16}$	$11\frac{8}{16}$	$11\frac{8}{16}$	$12\frac{8}{16}$	$12\frac{10}{16}$
	1891..	13	12	$11\frac{8}{16}$	11	11	$10\frac{8}{16}$	$10\frac{4}{16}$	10	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	10	$\frac{8}{16}$	$10\frac{10}{16}$
Dhargwad ..	1890..	$12\frac{13}{16}$	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	$11\frac{6}{16}$	11	11	11	$11\frac{8}{16}$
	1891..	$11\frac{10}{16}$	$11\frac{10}{16}$	$11\frac{10}{16}$	$11\frac{10}{16}$	$10\frac{2}{16}$	$11\frac{6}{16}$	$11\frac{6}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	$10\frac{7}{16}$
Bijapur ..	1890..	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$
	1891..	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{5}{16}$	$11\frac{14}{16}$	$11\frac{4}{16}$	$11\frac{4}{16}$	$11\frac{4}{16}$	$11\frac{4}{16}$	$11\frac{4}{16}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	$\frac{6}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$10\frac{9}{16}$
Kánara ..	1890..	15	15	14	14	13	12	13	13	$12\frac{4}{16}$	11	$11\frac{8}{16}$	$10\frac{12}{16}$	$12\frac{14}{16}$
	1891..	11	11	11	$10\frac{6}{16}$	10	10	10	$\frac{8}{16}$	$\frac{8}{16}$	10	9	$\frac{8}{16}$	$10\frac{1}{16}$
Surat ..	1890..	8	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	$\frac{8}{16}$
	1891..	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	$\frac{8}{16}$
Broach ..	1890..	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	$10\frac{4}{16}$	10
	1891..	11	11	11	$10\frac{8}{16}$	$10\frac{10}{16}$	$10\frac{10}{16}$	11	11	10	10	10	10	$10\frac{9}{16}$
Kaira ..	1890..	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	$10\frac{8}{16}$	$10\frac{8}{16}$	$10\frac{3}{16}$
	1891..	$10\frac{6}{16}$	$11\frac{6}{16}$	$10\frac{12}{16}$	14	14	11	11	10	10	$10\frac{10}{16}$	10	10	$11\frac{2}{16}$
Panch Mahals ..	1890..	$10\frac{4}{16}$	$10\frac{4}{16}$	$10\frac{4}{16}$	$10\frac{4}{16}$	$10\frac{12}{16}$	$10\frac{4}{16}$	$10\frac{4}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$
	1891..	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	10	10	$10\frac{4}{16}$	$10\frac{6}{16}$	10	11	11	11	$\frac{13}{16}$
Ahmedabad ..	1890..	$\frac{8}{16}$	8	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	10	8	$\frac{8}{16}$
	1891..	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	$\frac{8}{16}$
Presidency ..	1890..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{8}{16}$
	1891..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	$10\frac{5}{16}$
														$10\frac{1}{16}$

Table showing Quantities of Jowári, in Seers of 80 Tolás, procurable per rupee in the Bombay Presidency during the years 1890 and 1891.

Collectorates.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average for the year.
Khándesh	1890..	20 $\frac{10}{16}$	20 $\frac{10}{16}$	22 $\frac{5}{16}$	25 $\frac{12}{16}$	24 $\frac{14}{16}$	22 $\frac{5}{16}$	24 $\frac{14}{16}$	26 $\frac{11}{16}$	24 $\frac{14}{16}$	24 $\frac{14}{16}$	22 $\frac{15}{16}$	26 $\frac{11}{16}$	23 $\frac{15}{16}$
	1891..	24 $\frac{14}{16}$	25 $\frac{12}{16}$	25 $\frac{14}{16}$	26 $\frac{15}{16}$	26 $\frac{11}{16}$	26 $\frac{12}{16}$	26 $\frac{11}{16}$	26 $\frac{11}{16}$	26 $\frac{11}{16}$	25 $\frac{7}{16}$	25 $\frac{5}{16}$	19 $\frac{9}{16}$	25 $\frac{10}{16}$
Násik	1890..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1891..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thána	1890..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1891..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolába	1890..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1891..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednagar	1890..	18 $\frac{5}{16}$	18 $\frac{5}{16}$	18 $\frac{5}{16}$	17 $\frac{13}{16}$	18 $\frac{5}{16}$	18 $\frac{13}{16}$	18 $\frac{13}{16}$	19 $\frac{11}{16}$	19 $\frac{6}{16}$	18 $\frac{3}{16}$	18 $\frac{7}{16}$	19 $\frac{6}{16}$	18 $\frac{10}{16}$
	1891..	21 $\frac{5}{16}$	24 $\frac{14}{16}$	24 $\frac{14}{16}$	24 $\frac{14}{16}$	25 $\frac{6}{16}$	24 $\frac{7}{16}$	25	26	25 $\frac{4}{16}$	23 $\frac{2}{16}$	25	16 $\frac{8}{16}$	23 $\frac{14}{16}$
Poona	1890..	15 $\frac{4}{16}$	15 $\frac{4}{16}$	17 $\frac{6}{16}$	17 $\frac{6}{16}$	16 $\frac{5}{16}$	16 $\frac{5}{16}$	17 $\frac{6}{16}$	17 $\frac{6}{16}$	15 $\frac{4}{16}$	16 $\frac{5}{16}$	17 $\frac{6}{16}$	17 $\frac{6}{16}$	16 $\frac{9}{16}$
	1891..	17 $\frac{6}{16}$	19 $\frac{9}{16}$	21 $\frac{12}{16}$	21 $\frac{12}{16}$	21 $\frac{12}{16}$	19 $\frac{10}{16}$	19 $\frac{9}{16}$	19 $\frac{9}{16}$	19 $\frac{9}{16}$	18 $\frac{8}{16}$	17 $\frac{6}{16}$	14 $\frac{2}{16}$	19 $\frac{3}{16}$
Sholápur	1890..	20 $\frac{4}{16}$	19 $\frac{14}{16}$	20 $\frac{11}{16}$	21	21 $\frac{2}{16}$	20 $\frac{11}{16}$	19 $\frac{13}{16}$	21 $\frac{5}{16}$	20 $\frac{13}{16}$	21 $\frac{4}{16}$	23 $\frac{2}{16}$	26 $\frac{13}{16}$	21 $\frac{6}{16}$
	1891..	28 $\frac{11}{16}$	29 $\frac{9}{16}$	27 $\frac{12}{16}$	27 $\frac{12}{16}$	29 $\frac{10}{16}$	27 $\frac{12}{16}$	26 $\frac{13}{16}$	26 $\frac{13}{16}$	25	24 $\frac{5}{16}$	24 $\frac{1}{16}$	16 $\frac{3}{16}$	26 $\frac{3}{16}$
Sátára	1890..	14 $\frac{10}{16}$	14 $\frac{11}{16}$	15	14 $\frac{10}{16}$	14 $\frac{10}{16}$	13 $\frac{5}{16}$	13 $\frac{5}{16}$	14 $\frac{10}{16}$	14 $\frac{10}{16}$	14 $\frac{10}{16}$	14	16 $\frac{10}{16}$	14 $\frac{9}{16}$
	1891..	16 $\frac{10}{16}$	18 $\frac{10}{16}$	19 $\frac{10}{16}$	18 $\frac{10}{16}$	20	18 $\frac{10}{16}$	20	20	20	16	17 $\frac{5}{16}$	11 $\frac{7}{16}$	18
Katnágir	1890..	14 $\frac{5}{16}$	14 $\frac{5}{16}$	15 $\frac{10}{16}$	14 $\frac{5}{16}$	14 $\frac{5}{16}$	15 $\frac{10}{16}$	14 $\frac{5}{16}$	15 $\frac{10}{16}$	15 $\frac{10}{16}$	14 $\frac{5}{16}$	14 $\frac{5}{16}$	14 $\frac{5}{16}$	14 $\frac{13}{16}$
	1891..	18 $\frac{3}{16}$	18 $\frac{3}{16}$	18 $\frac{3}{16}$	18 $\frac{3}{16}$	16 $\frac{14}{16}$	15 $\frac{10}{16}$	14 $\frac{5}{16}$	14 $\frac{5}{16}$	14 $\frac{5}{16}$	14 $\frac{5}{16}$	14 $\frac{5}{16}$	13 $\frac{10}{16}$	15 $\frac{14}{16}$
Belgaum	1890..	21	20	21	21	20	21	21	20 $\frac{8}{16}$	20	20	18 $\frac{8}{16}$	21	20 $\frac{6}{16}$
	1891..	21	22	21	21 $\frac{8}{16}$	22	21 $\frac{8}{16}$	21	21 $\frac{8}{16}$	21	20 $\frac{8}{16}$	18	13	20 $\frac{5}{16}$
Dhárwár	1890..	23 $\frac{6}{16}$	23	23	23	23	21	21	21	21 $\frac{12}{16}$	21	1	19	21 $\frac{10}{16}$
	1891..	21 $\frac{12}{16}$	25 $\frac{6}{16}$	25 $\frac{6}{16}$	25 $\frac{6}{16}$	25 $\frac{6}{16}$	23 $\frac{9}{16}$	23 $\frac{9}{16}$	21	21 $\frac{12}{16}$	19 $\frac{15}{16}$	18 $\frac{1}{16}$	14 $\frac{8}{16}$	22 $\frac{2}{16}$
Bijápur	1890..	17 $\frac{9}{16}$	17 $\frac{9}{16}$	17 $\frac{9}{16}$	19	19	19	20 $\frac{5}{16}$	18 $\frac{9}{16}$	18 $\frac{9}{16}$	20 $\frac{15}{16}$	20 $\frac{15}{16}$	25 $\frac{5}{16}$	19 $\frac{8}{16}$
	1891..	25 $\frac{5}{16}$	27	28	28	28	28	28	28	26 $\frac{6}{16}$	21 $\frac{14}{16}$	16	14	24 $\frac{14}{16}$
Kánara	1890..	20	20	19	16 $\frac{8}{16}$	16 $\frac{8}{16}$	17	17	16	14 $\frac{8}{16}$	16	16	16 $\frac{8}{16}$	17 $\frac{1}{16}$
	1891..	16	16	16	18	16	16	16	16	14	14	14	14	15 $\frac{8}{16}$
Surat	1890..	16	17	17	17	17	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16 $\frac{4}{16}$
	1891..	17	16	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	14 $\frac{11}{16}$
Broach	1890..	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	18
	1891..	17	17	17	16	17 $\frac{12}{16}$	17 $\frac{12}{16}$	17	18	17	17	15 $\frac{4}{16}$	16	16 $\frac{13}{16}$
Kaira	1890..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1891..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panch Maháls	1890..	17 $\frac{4}{16}$	17 $\frac{4}{16}$	17 $\frac{4}{16}$	17 $\frac{4}{16}$	17 $\frac{4}{16}$	17 $\frac{4}{16}$	17 $\frac{4}{16}$	20	20	20	20	20	18 $\frac{6}{16}$
	1891..	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	19	20	20	20	20
Ahmedabad	1890..	18	18	18	17	17	16	16	16	17	20	22	17	17 $\frac{11}{16}$
	1891..	23	23	21	23	21 $\frac{8}{16}$	20	18	18	14	14	14	14	18 $\frac{9}{16}$
Presidency	1890..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 $\frac{8}{16}$
	1891..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 $\frac{2}{16}$

Table showing the Quantities of Bājri, in Seers of 80 Tolás, procurable per rupee in the Bombay Presidency during the years 1890 and 1891.

Collectorates.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average for the year.
Khándesh ..	1890..	19 $\frac{10}{16}$	19 $\frac{10}{16}$	18 $\frac{12}{16}$	20 $\frac{4}{16}$	20 $\frac{10}{16}$	20 $\frac{10}{16}$	19 $\frac{15}{16}$	21 $\frac{12}{16}$	21 $\frac{12}{16}$	23 $\frac{9}{16}$	23 $\frac{9}{16}$	19 $\frac{15}{16}$	21 $\frac{1}{16}$
	1891..	19 $\frac{15}{16}$	20 $\frac{13}{16}$	21 $\frac{12}{16}$	19 $\frac{14}{16}$	19 $\frac{14}{16}$	21 $\frac{12}{16}$	19 $\frac{14}{16}$	19 $\frac{12}{16}$	19 $\frac{12}{16}$	19 $\frac{12}{16}$	19 $\frac{12}{16}$	16 $\frac{5}{16}$	19 $\frac{15}{16}$
Násik ..	1890..	18 $\frac{15}{16}$	18 $\frac{5}{16}$	18 $\frac{11}{16}$	18 $\frac{6}{16}$	20 $\frac{2}{16}$	18 $\frac{11}{16}$	18 $\frac{11}{16}$	18 $\frac{11}{16}$	18 $\frac{11}{16}$	18 $\frac{11}{16}$	20 $\frac{2}{16}$	20 $\frac{2}{16}$	19 $\frac{1}{16}$
	1891..	21 $\frac{9}{16}$	21 $\frac{9}{16}$	20 $\frac{2}{16}$	20 $\frac{2}{16}$	20 $\frac{2}{16}$	17 $\frac{4}{16}$	17 $\frac{4}{16}$	18 $\frac{31}{16}$	18 $\frac{11}{16}$	17 $\frac{4}{16}$	17 $\frac{4}{16}$	15 $\frac{1}{16}$	18 $\frac{12}{16}$
Thāna ..	1890..	12 $\frac{12}{16}$	12 $\frac{12}{16}$	12 $\frac{13}{16}$	12 $\frac{13}{16}$	15 $\frac{15}{16}$	13 $\frac{13}{16}$	13 $\frac{13}{16}$	13 $\frac{13}{16}$	13 $\frac{13}{16}$	13 $\frac{13}{16}$	15	15	13 $\frac{9}{16}$
	1891..	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	12 $\frac{12}{16}$	12 $\frac{12}{16}$	12	14 $\frac{6}{16}$
Kolāba ..	1890..	12	12	12	12	12 $\frac{5}{16}$	12 $\frac{5}{16}$	12 $\frac{5}{16}$	12 $\frac{5}{16}$	12 $\frac{5}{16}$	12 $\frac{5}{16}$	12 $\frac{5}{16}$	12 $\frac{5}{16}$	12 $\frac{3}{16}$
	1891..	12 $\frac{5}{16}$	12 $\frac{5}{16}$	12 $\frac{5}{16}$	15	12 $\frac{5}{16}$	12 $\frac{5}{16}$	12 $\frac{5}{16}$	12 $\frac{5}{16}$	12 $\frac{5}{16}$	11 $\frac{7}{16}$	11 $\frac{7}{16}$	11 $\frac{7}{16}$	12 $\frac{5}{16}$
Ahmednagar ..	1890..	17 $\frac{8}{16}$	17 $\frac{8}{16}$	18 $\frac{15}{16}$	17 $\frac{8}{16}$	17 $\frac{8}{16}$	18	18	17 $\frac{5}{16}$	17 $\frac{5}{16}$	17 $\frac{8}{16}$	17 $\frac{10}{16}$	18 $\frac{10}{16}$	17 $\frac{12}{16}$
	1891..	19 $\frac{8}{16}$	20 $\frac{10}{16}$	20 $\frac{10}{16}$	20 $\frac{10}{16}$	19 $\frac{8}{16}$	19 $\frac{8}{16}$	17	17	17	17	17	13 $\frac{1}{16}$	18 $\frac{3}{16}$
Poona ..	1890..	13 $\frac{6}{16}$	14 $\frac{15}{16}$	14 $\frac{15}{16}$	14 $\frac{15}{16}$	14 $\frac{15}{16}$	15 $\frac{15}{16}$	16 $\frac{2}{16}$	16 $\frac{2}{16}$	14 $\frac{15}{16}$	14 $\frac{15}{16}$	16 $\frac{2}{16}$	16 $\frac{10}{16}$	15 $\frac{3}{16}$
	1891..	16 $\frac{2}{16}$	17 $\frac{4}{16}$	16 $\frac{2}{16}$	16 $\frac{2}{16}$	16 $\frac{2}{16}$	13 $\frac{13}{16}$	14 $\frac{15}{16}$	16 $\frac{2}{16}$	13 $\frac{13}{16}$	13 $\frac{13}{16}$	13 $\frac{13}{16}$	11 $\frac{8}{16}$	14 $\frac{15}{16}$
Sholápur ..	1890..	22 $\frac{1}{16}$	21 $\frac{10}{16}$	21 $\frac{11}{16}$	22 $\frac{1}{16}$	21 $\frac{2}{16}$	21 $\frac{2}{16}$	21 $\frac{2}{16}$	21 $\frac{13}{16}$	21 $\frac{10}{16}$	21 $\frac{9}{16}$	22 $\frac{10}{16}$	24 $\frac{10}{16}$	21 $\frac{15}{16}$
	1891..	26 $\frac{5}{16}$	26 $\frac{5}{16}$	25 $\frac{5}{16}$	24 $\frac{6}{16}$	24 $\frac{6}{16}$	24 $\frac{6}{16}$	23 $\frac{15}{16}$	22 $\frac{8}{16}$	20 $\frac{13}{16}$	20 $\frac{10}{16}$	19 $\frac{3}{16}$	15	22 $\frac{9}{16}$
Sátara ..	1890..	12 $\frac{15}{16}$	14 $\frac{4}{16}$	15 $\frac{8}{16}$	14 $\frac{4}{16}$	14 $\frac{4}{16}$	14 $\frac{4}{16}$	13 $\frac{5}{16}$	14 $\frac{4}{16}$	14 $\frac{4}{16}$	13 $\frac{4}{16}$	14 $\frac{4}{16}$	16 $\frac{3}{16}$	14 $\frac{4}{16}$
	1891..	16 $\frac{2}{16}$	18 $\frac{2}{16}$	18 $\frac{2}{16}$	18 $\frac{2}{16}$	18 $\frac{6}{16}$	18 $\frac{12}{16}$	18 $\frac{2}{16}$	18 $\frac{2}{16}$	18 $\frac{2}{16}$	18 $\frac{8}{16}$	16 $\frac{8}{16}$	11 $\frac{5}{16}$	16 $\frac{15}{16}$
Ratnāgiri ..	1890..	14 $\frac{14}{16}$	14 $\frac{31}{16}$	14 $\frac{1}{16}$	14 $\frac{24}{16}$	14 $\frac{11}{16}$	12	12	12 $\frac{4}{16}$	11	9 $\frac{13}{16}$	12 $\frac{10}{16}$	12 $\frac{10}{16}$	13 $\frac{11}{16}$
	1891..	15 $\frac{15}{16}$	15 $\frac{15}{16}$	15 $\frac{13}{16}$	14 $\frac{17}{16}$	14 $\frac{31}{16}$	12 $\frac{4}{16}$	12 $\frac{4}{16}$	12 $\frac{4}{16}$	12 $\frac{4}{16}$	12 $\frac{14}{16}$	13 $\frac{11}{16}$	12 $\frac{10}{16}$	12 $\frac{4}{16}$
Belgaum ..	1890..	20	20	22	21	20	20	20	20	20 $\frac{8}{16}$	19	17	20	20 $\frac{1}{16}$
	1891..	21	21 $\frac{8}{16}$	21	21	22	22	21	21	21	20 $\frac{8}{16}$	20	14	20
Dhārwar ..	1890..	21 $\frac{5}{16}$	21	21	21	21	18	19	19	19 $\frac{11}{16}$	19	17	17	19
	1891..	17 $\frac{12}{16}$	23 $\frac{1}{16}$	23 $\frac{1}{16}$	23 $\frac{1}{16}$	23 $\frac{1}{16}$	21 $\frac{4}{16}$	21 $\frac{4}{16}$	21 $\frac{4}{16}$	19 $\frac{8}{16}$	17 $\frac{12}{16}$	16 $\frac{13}{16}$	14 $\frac{3}{16}$	20 $\frac{3}{16}$
Bijāpur ..	1890..	20 $\frac{11}{16}$	21 $\frac{11}{16}$	21 $\frac{11}{16}$	24 $\frac{2}{16}$	24 $\frac{2}{16}$	23 $\frac{2}{16}$	23 $\frac{2}{16}$	23 $\frac{2}{16}$	23 $\frac{2}{16}$	23 $\frac{6}{16}$	23 $\frac{6}{16}$	24 $\frac{8}{16}$	23
	1891..	24 $\frac{8}{16}$	26 $\frac{5}{16}$	26 $\frac{4}{16}$	26 $\frac{4}{16}$	26 $\frac{4}{16}$	26 $\frac{4}{16}$	24 $\frac{8}{16}$	21	21	20 $\frac{2}{16}$	17 $\frac{4}{16}$	16 $\frac{12}{16}$	23 $\frac{1}{16}$
Kánāra ..	1890..	16	16	16	20	18	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	15 $\frac{4}{16}$
	1891..	16 $\frac{8}{16}$	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16 $\frac{1}{16}$
Surat ..	1890..	16	16	16	16	16	15	15	16	15	15	15	16	15 $\frac{9}{16}$
	1891..	16	15	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	15 $\frac{1}{16}$
Broach ..	1890..	13 $\frac{4}{16}$	13 $\frac{4}{16}$	13 $\frac{4}{16}$	13 $\frac{4}{16}$	13 $\frac{4}{16}$	13 $\frac{4}{16}$	13 $\frac{4}{16}$	13 $\frac{4}{16}$	13 $\frac{4}{16}$	13 $\frac{4}{16}$	13 $\frac{4}{16}$	14	13 $\frac{5}{16}$
	1891..	16	16	16	16	16 $\frac{12}{16}$	16 $\frac{12}{16}$	16	15	14	13	13	14	15 $\frac{1}{16}$
Kaira ..	1890..	17	17	18	19	19	15 $\frac{9}{16}$	15 $\frac{4}{16}$	15 $\frac{4}{16}$	15 $\frac{8}{16}$	16	20	20	17 $\frac{3}{16}$
	1891..	19 $\frac{3}{16}$	19	18	18	17	17	10	16	13 $\frac{5}{16}$	14 $\frac{9}{16}$	16 $\frac{6}{16}$	15 $\frac{4}{16}$	15 $\frac{13}{16}$
Panch Mahāls ..	1890..	18 $\frac{2}{16}$	18 $\frac{2}{16}$	18 $\frac{2}{16}$	18 $\frac{2}{16}$	18 $\frac{2}{16}$	18 $\frac{2}{16}$	18 $\frac{2}{16}$	16	16	16	16	16	17 $\frac{4}{16}$
	1891..	16	16	16	16	19	19	17	17	14	16	16	16	16 $\frac{8}{16}$
Ahmedabad ..	1890..	16	16	16	16	16	16	14 $\frac{8}{16}$	14	16	17	18	18	16 $\frac{2}{16}$
	1891..	18	18	19	18	18 $\frac{8}{16}$	18	16	18	12 $\frac{4}{16}$	12	12	12	16
Presidency ..	1890..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 $\frac{15}{16}$
	1891..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 $\frac{2}{16}$

SECTION VI.

HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

CHOLERA.

75. During 1891 cholera caused 17,850 deaths throughout the Presidency, or 14,590 more than in the preceding year and 14,581 less than in the year 1889. The epidemic, as will be seen from the subjoined table, was most prevalent in the Bijápúr, Sholápur, Poona and Ahmednagar collectorates, where 5,064 or 6·36, 2,442 or 3·25, 2,316 or 2·18 and 2,284 or 2·57 deaths per 1,000 of population respectively took place; whilst the minimum mortality occurred in the Broach, Shikárpur, Kánara and Panch Maháls collectorates, in which there were 1, 6, 17 and 22 deaths respectively registered.

76. The following table shows the mortality from cholera in the affected collectorates in each month of the year under report as compared with 1890:—

Months.	MEAN FOR TEN YEARS, 1881—1890.		1890.		1891.		DEATHS BY COLLECTORATES DURING 1891.																	
	Number Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Khândesh.	Nâsik.	Thâna.	Bombay (City).	Kolâba.	Ahmednagar.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Sâtâra.	Ratnagiri.	Belgaum.	Dhârwar.	Bijâpur.	Kânara.	Broach.	Panch Mahâls.	Ahmedabad.	Shikârpur.
January ...	297	0·02	505	0·03	256	0·01	4	59	51	1	52	...	20	20	30	4	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	175	0·01	114	0·01	149	0·01	13	...	3	1	1	...	...	15	15	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	393	0·02	24	0·00	63	0·00	8	...	...	4	...	...	...	35	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	917	0·05	2	0·00	214	0·01	22	26	...	1	...	21	...	123	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	2,533	0·14	16	0·00	1,315	0·07	5	7	...	1	...	...	...	401	...	...	1	...	899	...	...	...	1	...
June ...	4,395	0·23	201	0·01	2,656	0·14	...	114	...	1	...	38	74	497	26	...	30	60	1,816	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	5,005	0·27	365	0·02	3,692	0·20	...	243	...	6	8	448	358	889	145	...	76	192	1,326	...	1	...	...	...
August...	3,693	0·19	706	0·04	4,443	0·24	761	260	31	33	181	1,100	832	275	317	...	56	128	626	...	...	...	...	6
September ...	1,588	0·08	299	0·02	3,427	0·18	1,083	208	22	73	30	491	806	106	171	...	37	96	284	1	...	...	19	...
October ...	1,190	0·06	443	0·03	901	0·05	83	31	9	19	11	182	218	42	95	...	65	69	54	3	...	17	3	...
November ...	589	0·03	227	0·01	414	0·02	...	23	27	6	...	4	8	30	36	5	20	213	25	...	...	5	3	...
December ...	376	0·02	358	0·02	320	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4	8	273	...	13	...	...	2	...
Total ...	21,171	1·13	3,260	0·20	17,850	0·95	1,979	971	143	146	120	2,284	2,316	2,442	855	130	295	1,031	5,064	17	1	22	28	6

In January, cholera broke out in 11 collectorates and caused 256 deaths. In February the disease prevailed in 7 collectorates, causing 149 deaths, and ceased in 4 collectorates, namely Násik, Poona, Belgaum and Bijápur. In March, 63 deaths were returned from 4 collectorates, the monthly minimum for the year. In April the disease somewhat increased and caused 214 deaths in 6 collectorates. In May 1,315 deaths were registered from 7 collectorates. In June it assumed a still greater intensity, and no less than 2,656 deaths were reported from 9 out of the 24 collectorates in the Presidency. In July the disease appeared to have assumed an epidemic form, as 3,692 deaths were registered in 11 collectorates. During August the mortality rose to 4,443, the maximum for the year; the disease was present more or less in 13 collectorates. In September there was a slight decrease, 3,427 deaths in 14 collectorates. In October and November it rapidly subsided, as there were 901 deaths in the former and 414 in the latter. In the last month of the year the disease was only present in 6 collectorates, and 320 deaths were reported. During 1891 Surat, Kaira, Hyderabad, Thar and Pákar and Upper Sind Frontier were free from cholera.

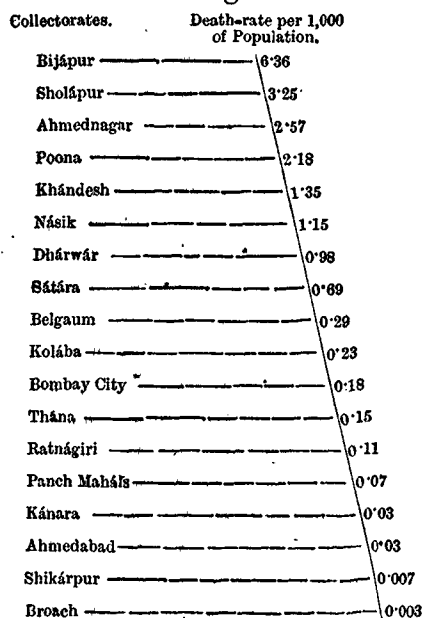
77. The following table shows the mortality from cholera by seasons; it will be seen that 14,218 deaths out of 17,850 were recorded in the rainy season of 122 days:—

Years.	COLD SEASON (121 DAYS).				HOT AND DRY (61 DAYS).		RAINY SEASON (122 DAYS).				HOT AND DAMP (61 DAYS).		Total Deaths from Cholera.
	December (31).	January (31).	February (28).	March (31).	April (30).	May (31).	June (30).	July (31).	August (31).	September (30).	October (31).	November (30).	
1890... ..	358	505	114	24	2	15	201	365	706	299	443	227	3,259
1891... ..	320	256	149	63	214	1,315	2,656	3,692	4,443	3,427	901	414	17,850

78. The total number of deaths from cholera in each of the 20 years ending with 1891, is given in the following table:—

1872	15,642	1879	6,937	1886	167
1873	283	1880	684	1887	25,711
1874	37	1881	16,694	1888	36,500
1875	47,555	1882	7,904	1889	32,431
1876	32,117	1883	37,954	1890	3,259
1877	57,252	1884	13,804	1891	17,850
1878	46,743	1885	37,287		

78a. The following diagram exhibits the death-rate from cholera per 1,000 of population in the affected collectorates arranged in order of highest death-rate:—



From the above table it will be seen that in the Bijapur Collectorate the death-rate attained the high ratio of 6.36 per 1,000 of population; in Sholapur there was also a high death-rate, namely 3.25 per mille; whilst in the Ahmednagar, Poona, Khândesh and Násik Collectorates the ratios were 2.57, 2.18, 1.35 and 1.15.

79. The details for each affected taluka in the different districts are given in the statement appended to the cholera map, but a few may be selected here to show how the results compare with those of other talukas. Out of 222 rural circles or talukas, 116 were more or less affected by cholera during the year. The table given below shows, in order of highest death-rate, the rural circles—31 in all—in which the death-rates from cholera exceeded 2 per 1,000 of population; the disease chiefly prevailed in 8 talukas of the Bijapur Collectorate, 6 of the Khândesh Collectorate, 5 in each of the Ahmednagar and Sholapur Collectorates, 3 in each of the Násik and Poona Collectorates, and 1 in the Dhárwár Collectorate. At the head of the circles is Bijapur Taluka in the Bijapur Collectorate, where the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population was 9.88.

Number in sequence.	Name of Rural Circle.	Name of Collectorate.	Popu- lation of the Circle.	Number of Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Popu- lation.	Number in sequence.	Name of Rural Circle.	Name of Collectorate.	Popu- lation of the Circle.	Number of Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Popu- lation.
1	Bijapur ..	Bijapur ..	87,026	860	9.88	17	Haveli ..	Poona ..	171,950	632	3.67
2	Jankhed ..	Ahmednagar ..	76,208	712	9.34	18	Raver ..	Khândesh ..	31,676	111	3.50
3	Indi ..	Bijapur ..	92,472	781	8.44	19	Karjat ..	Ahmednagar ..	48,828	156	3.19
4	Sindri ..	" ..	93,618	718	7.67	20	Baqalkot ..	Bijapur ..	114,402	356	3.11
5	Bagevadi ..	" ..	102,436	692	6.75	21	Karajgi ..	Dhârwar ..	90,199	280	3.10
6	Muddebihal ..	" ..	81,572	524	6.42	22	Sangola ..	Sholapur ..	78,420	242	3.08
7	Chandvad ..	Nâsik ..	51,476	31	6.02	23	Khed ..	Poona ..	162,389	494	3.04
8	Hangund ..	Bijapur ..	102,894	601	5.84	24	Karmala ..	Sholapur ..	93,352	268	2.84
9	Badami ..	Poona ..	100,505	484	4.81	25	Dhulia ..	Khândesh ..	76,257	201	2.63
10	Sirur ..	" ..	85,202	399	4.68	26	Nevasa ..	Ahmednagar ..	88,145	232	2.63
11	Shevgaon ..	Ahmednagar ..	100,373	454	4.52	27	Rhusaval ..	Khândesh ..	77,911	186	2.38
12	Bârsi ..	Sholapur ..	119,753	541	4.51	28	Yeola ..	Nâsik ..	46,945	106	2.25
13	Sholapur ..	" ..	118,658	534	4.50	29	Sindkhed ..	Khândesh ..	73,379	158	2.12
14	Edulabad ..	Khândesh ..	35,627	158	4.43	30	Mâlegaon ..	Nâsik ..	82,469	175	2.12
15	Nagar ..	Ahmednagar ..	82,598	323	3.91	31	Erandol ..	Khândesh ..	105,506	219	2.07
16	Mâdha ..	Sholapur ..	92,658	360	3.88						

80. Out of 56 town circles 26 were affected during the year. The details of these towns are shown in the statement appended to the cholera map ; but the following table gives those towns in which the death-rate exceeded 2 per 1,000. Of these, one is in each of the Sholapur, Belgaum and Dhârwar Collectorates and two in each of the Khândesh and Bijapur Collectorates. Pandharpur Town Circle in the Sholapur Collectorate heads the number, its death-rate per 1,000 of population having been 5.86 :—

Number.	Towns.	Collectorates.	Population of Towns.	Number of Cholera Deaths	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Phandharpur T. C.	Sholapur	19,953	117	5.86
2	Athni ..	Belgaum	10,416	54	5.18
3	Nasirabad ..	Khândesh	11,462	54	4.71
4	Gadag ..	Dhârwar	23,821	101	4.24
5	Dhulia ..	Khândesh	21,871	54	2.46
6	Bijapur ..	Bijapur	16,749	38	2.26
7	Kalâdgi ..	"	4,622	10	2.16

81. Out of the 8 cantonments in the Presidency 3 were affected during the year under notice, namely, Mâlegaon, Poona and Kirkee. The details are given in the statement appended to the cholera map.

82. Out of the 25,143 villages in the Presidency 1,594, or 7.79 per cent., were affected by cholera. The highest percentage occurred in the Bijapur Collectorate, where out of its 1,110 villages, 434, or 39.10 per cent., were affected. In Sholapur, Poona and Ahmednagar the percentages were 30.15, 15.59 and 13.16 respectively. In the remaining 12 collectorates the rates were below 10 per cent. The following table shows the percentages of affected villages to total villages in each collectorate :—

Collectorates.	Total Villages.	Villages affected by Cholera.	Percentages of Affected Villages to Total Villages
Khândesh ..	2,824	197	6.98
Nâsik ..	1,643	99	6.03
Thâna ..	1,889	22	1.16
Kolâba ..	1,198	8	0.67
Ahmednagar ..	1,345	177	13.16
Poona ..	1,187	185	15.59
Sholapur ..	713	215	30.15
Sâtara ..	1,343	107	8.24
Ratnâgiri ..	1,308	5	0.38
Belgaum ..	1,072	31	2.89
Dhârwar ..	1,299	109	8.39
Bijapur ..	1,110	431	38.83
Kânara ..	1,183	2	0.17
Broach ..	403	1	0.25
Ahmedabad ..	852	4	0.47
Shikârpur ..	1,103	1	0.09
Total ..	20,472	1,594	7.79

Collectorates in which cholera first appeared in towns and those in which it first invaded villages.

83. The following table shows the collectorates in which cholera first appeared in towns and those in which it first invaded villages. In 6 collectorates out of the 18 affected, cholera continued from the preceding year:—

Collectorates in which Cholera first appeared in Towns.			Collectorates in which Cholera first appeared in Villages.		
Collectorates.	Towns.	Date of first appearance.	Collectorates.	Villages	Date of first appearance.
Bombay ...	Bombay City.	10th January 1891.	Khándesh ...	Taloda Digar	7th January 1891.
Kánara ...	Kárwár ...	22nd Septem- 1891.	Thána ...	Chamtoli ...	1st January 1891.
Panch Ma- háls.	Godhra ...	19th October 1891.	Ahmednagar .	Doorgaon ...	19th April 1891.
Ahmedabad .	Ahmedabad .	29th May 1891.	Poona ...	Kune N. M.	1st January 1891.
			Ratnágiri ...	Buroudi ...	24th January 1891.
			Dhárwár ...	Bhosalpur ...	9th June 1891.
			Broach ...	Dadbhal ...	9th July 1891.
			Shikárpur ...	Mirkhan Rind.	15th August 1891.

84. The following table shows the attacks and deaths in each collectorate, and the last column gives the percentages of deaths to attacks. Very high percentages of deaths to attacks occurred in Bombay City 71·57, Panch Maháls 68·75, Ratnágiri 67·71, Shikárpur 66·67, Thána 65·90 and Kánara 65·38. In 6 collectorates, namely, Kolába 55·30, Ahmedabad 54·90, Násik 52·37, Belgaum 50·43, Dhárwár 49·98 and Poona 46·79, the percentages of deaths to attacks were above the mean; whilst in the remaining 5 collectorates they were below it. The mean percentage for the Presidency was 46·59:—

Collectorates.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Attacks.
Khándesh ...	4,267	1,979	46·38
Násik ...	1,854	971	52·37
Thána ...	217	143	65·90
Bombay City ...	204	146	71·57
Kolába ...	217	120	55·30
Ahmednagar ...	4,976	2,284	45·90
Poona ...	4,950	2,316	46·79
Sholápur ...	5,698	2,442	42·86
Sátára ...	2,021	855	42·31
Ratnágiri ...	192	130	67·71
Belgaum ...	585	295	50·43
Dhárwár ...	2,063	1,031	49·98
Bijápur ...	10,948	5,064	46·26
Kánara... ..	26	17	65·38
Broach ...	1	1	00·00
Panch Maháls ...	32	22	68·75
Ahmedabad ...	51	28	54·90
Shikárpur ...	9	6	66·67
Total ...	38,311	17,850	Mean. 46·59

85. The statement appended to the cholera map shows each collectorate which was affected by cholera, the name and number of each circle, its population, the dates of first and last case, the total cholera deaths, their ratios per 10,000 of population, the period of maximum intensity, the number of villages in each rural circle, and the number of those affected and free from the disease.

Statement appended to Cholera Map, illustrating the Distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1891.

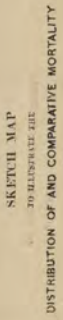
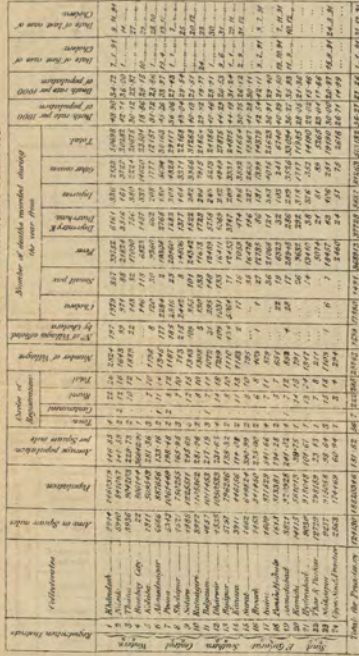
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	
Collectorates.	Number of Circle as shown in the Map.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total Deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Ratio per 10,000.	PERIOD OF MAXIMUM INTENSITY OF THE DISEASE.		Number of Villages in each of the Rural Circles.	NUMBER OF THOSE	
								From	To		Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
Khandesh.	1	Chalisgaon R. C. ...	74,869	7th Jan. 1891.	9th Nov. 1891.	87	11.62	August 1891.	Sept. 1891.	128	8	120
	2	Dhulia " ...	76,257	14th Aug. "	25th Sept. "	201	26.36	" "	" "	154	12	142
	3	Sindkhed " ...	73,379	16th April "	13th Oct. "	156	21.26	" "	" "	140	16	124
	4	Pachora " ...	73,532	14th Aug. "	17th " "	54	7.34	" "	" "	126	7	119
	5	Amalner " ...	70,088	17th " "	29th Sept. "	83	11.84	" "	" "	166	10	156
	6	Erandol " ...	105,806	6th " "	17th Oct. "	219	20.79	" "	" "	194	20	174
	7	Chopda " ...	57,164	8th " "	26th Sept. "	58	10.15	" "	" "	93	11	82
	8	Raver " ...	31,676	20th " "	16th Oct. "	111	35.04	" "	" "	47	14	33
	9	Bhadgaon " ...	41,730	7th " "	14th Sept. "	24	5.75	" "	" "	66	4	62
	10	Edalabad " ...	35,627	6th " "	20th " "	158	44.35	" "	" "	78	12	66
	11	Savda " ...	80,326	14th " "	23th " "	88	10.95	" "	" "	82	12	70
	12	Shirpur " ...	56,912	8th " "	17th " "	92	16.42	" "	" "	100	11	89
	13	Bhusaval " ...	77,911	10th " "	6th Oct. "	186	23.87	" "	" "	107	15	92
	14	Jalgaon " ...	72,507	3rd " "	13th " "	108	14.90	" "	" "	90	12	78
	15	Yaval " ...	44,767	19th " "	8th " "	31	6.92	" "	" "	54	4	50
	16	Jamner " ...	87,230	24th " "	16th " "	165	18.92	" "	" "	156	22	134
	17	Nandurbár " ...	67,565	22nd Sept. "	24th Sept. "	4	0.59	" "	" "	197	1	186
	18	Shahada " ...	64,733	23rd " "	26th " "	4	0.62	" "	" "	155	1	154
	19	Parola " ...	39,753	1st " "	4th Oct. "	23	5.79	" "	" "	62	4	58
	20	Pimpalner " ...	59,192	9th Oct. "	10th " "	2	0.34	" "	" "	153	1	152
	21	Dhulia T. C. ...	21,871	14th Feb. "	9th " "	54	24.69	" "	" "	...	...	...
	22	Chopda " ...	15,655	4th Sept. "	22nd Sept. "	17	10.86	" "	" "	...	...	...
	23	Nasirabad " ...	11,462	20th Aug. "	16th " "	54	47.11	" "	" "	...	...	...
Nasik.	24	Chandvad R. C. ...	51,476	1st Jan. "	18th Sept. "	31	60.22	July	August	105	4	101
	25	Malegaon " ...	32,469	5th " "	11th Nov. "	175	21.22	August	Sept. "	145	6	139
	26	Point " ...	61,032	18th April "	25th Oct. "	45	7.37	April	April "	239	4	235
	27	Nasik " ...	74,436	7th June "	4th Sept. "	65	8.73	July	August "	133	14	119
	28	Niphad " ...	92,363	5th " "	6th Oct. "	143	15.46	June	" "	121	16	105
	29	Dindori " ...	82,624	8th " "	14th " "	96	11.62	August	Sept. "	128	15	113
	30	Igatpuri " ...	69,072	22nd " "	20th Sept. "	92	13.32	July	August "	128	4	124
	31	Yeola " ...	46,945	16th " "	25th " "	106	22.56	" "	" "	119	14	105
	32	Sinnar " ...	73,137	10th July "	5th " "	108	14.77	" "	" "	100	11	89
	33	Baglan " ...	65,647	28th Aug. "	3rd " "	4	0.61	August	Sept. "	155	2	153
	34	Nandgaon " ...	33,533	4th " "	3rd Oct. "	35	10.42	" "	" "	88	6	82
	35	Kalvan " ...	55,964	25th Sept. "	21st " "	22	3.73	Sept.	October "	182	3	179
	36	Nasik T. C. ...	24,406	26th May "	25th " "	36	14.75	June	July "	...	...	...
	37	Yeola " ...	18,861	7th Sept. "	27th Sept. "	13	6.89	Sept.	Sept. "	...	...	...
	38	Malegaon Ct. ...	3,759	14th Jan. "	14th Jan. "	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
Thana.	39	Kalva R. C. ...	67,497	1st " "	17th Sept. "	42	6.22	Jan.	Jan. "	224	7	217
	40	Bhiwadi " ...	37,444	14th " "	14th Jan. "	2	0.23	" "	" "	195	1	194
	41	Murbad " ...	65,540	1st " "	11th Feb. "	12	1.32	" "	Feb. "	170	1	169
	42	Vada " ...	39,327	16th Aug. "	3rd Sept. "	21	5.34	August	August "	154	2	152
	43	Shahapur " ...	124,020	8th " "	16th Aug. "	2	0.81	" "	" "	268	1	267
	44	Mahim " ...	85,832	27th " "	1st Sept. "	14	0.23	" "	" "	188	1	187
	45	Bassein " ...	76,092	11th Sept. "	12th Oct. "	34	1.84	Sept.	October "	91	4	87
	46	Salsette " ...	108,664	17th " "	27th Nov. "	34	3.13	Nov.	Nov. "	122	4	118
	47	Karjat " ...	85,236	26th " "	28th Sept. "	2	0.23	Sept.	Sept. "	265	1	264
	48	Kalyan " ...	12,608	1st Jan. "	2nd Jan. "	4	3.17	Jan.	Jan. "	...	...	...
Bombay City.	49	Bombay (City) ...	806,144	10th Jan. "	29th Nov. "	146	1.81	August	Sept. "	...	...	...
	50	Alibag R. C. ...	72,235	1st Jan. "	23rd Sept. "	32	4.43	Jan.	Jan. "	175	2	175
	51	Roha " ...	46,063	" "	24th Jan. "	24	5.21	" "	" "	131	2	129
	52	Panvel " ...	97,415	15th July "	7th Oct. "	56	5.75	August	Sept. "	220	4	216
	53	Alibag T. C. ...	5,886	28th Sept. "	3rd " "	2	3.40	Sept.	" "	...	...	...
	54	Panvel " ...	10,417	18th Oct. "	28th " "	6	5.76	October	October "	...	...	...
	55	Karjat R. C. ...	48,528	19th April "	19th " "	156	31.95	July	August "	80	14	66
	56	Nagar " ...	82,598	1st June "	24th " "	323	39.11	August	Sept. "	116	19	97
Ahmednagar.	57	Jamkhed " ...	76,208	8th " "	10th " "	712	93.43	July	August "	77	49	28
	58	Akola " ...	68,002	11th July "	26th " "	38	5.59	August	" "	155	3	152
	59	Shrigonda " ...	66,657	" "	13th Sept. "	41	6.15	" "	Sept. "	35	3	82
	60	Nevasa " ...	88,145	19th " "	18th Oct. "	232	26.32	" "	" "	146	20	126
	61	Kopergaon " ...	89,337	14th " "	21st Sept. "	153	17.13	July	August "	122	19	103
	62	Sangamner " ...	73,189	23rd " "	13th Nov. "	40	5.46	" "	" "	152	5	147
	63	Shevgaon " ...	100,373	15th " "	6th Oct. "	454	45.23	" "	" "	181	34	147
	64	Paner " ...	78,971	15th Aug. "	14th " "	45	5.70	Sept.	Sept. "	117	5	112
	65	Rahuri " ...	64,844	20th " "	6th " "	63	9.72	August	" "	114	6	108
	66	Ahmednagar T. C. ...	36,031	31st July "	31st Aug. "	27	7.49	" "	August "	...	...	...
	67	Havelli R. C. ...	171,950	20th Jan. "	5th Nov. "	632	36.75	" "	Sept. "	236	55	181
	68	Maval " ...	66,481	1st " "	21st July "	16	2.41	Sept.	" "	165	7	158
Poona.	69	Indapur " ...	70,946	12th June "	8th Aug. "	110	15.60	July	July "	87	18	69
	70	Bhimthadi " ...	140,203	19th " "	13th Sept. "	246	17.55	" "	Aug. "	130	24	106
	71	Khed " ...	162,389	8th July "	22nd Oct. "	494	30.42	August	Oct. "	244	33	211
	72	Sirur " ...	85,202	3rd " "	7th Nov. "	399	46.83	Sept.	Sept. "	80	27	53
	73	Purandhar " ...	88,976	15th " "	13th Oct. "	167	18.77	July	August "	93	18	75
	74	Junnar " ...	103,857	9th Sept. "	23rd " "	10	0.96	Sept.	Sept. "	152	3	149
	75	Poona T. C. ...	118,667	1st Jan. "	1st " "	235	19.80	August	" "	...	...	...
	76	Poona Ct. ...	31,134	17th Aug. "	15th Sept. "	6	1.93	Sept.	" "	...	...	...
	77	Kirkee " ...	9,740	20th " "	20th Aug. "	1	1.03	August	August "	...	...	...
	78	Sholapur R. C. ...	118,658	1st Jan. "	25th Nov. "	534	45.00	June	July "	149	48	101
Sholapur.	79	Madha " ...	92,648	3rd " "	26th " "	360	38.85	" "	" "	89	30	59
	80	Pandharpur " ...	71,307	19th March "	21st Aug. "	115	16.13	July	" "	85	13	72
	81	Barsi " ...	119,753	16th April "	11th Sept. "	541	45.18	May	" "	122	51	71
	82	Sangola " ...	78,420	17th " "	20th Nov. "	242	30.86	June	" "	76	23	53
	83	Karmala " ...	93,352	9th May "	22nd Sept. "	266	28.49	July	August "	123	33	90
	84	Malsiras " ...	74,038	12th June "	12th " "	131	17.69	June	July "	69	17	52
	85	Sholapur T. C. ...	61,564	3rd Jan. "	4th " "	39	15.76	" "	" "	...	...	...
	86	Barsi " ...	20,552	17th June "	14th " "	39	18.98	July	" "	...	...	...
	87	Pandharpur " ...	19,953	14th July "	8th Aug. "	117	58.64	" "	" "	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	
Collectorates.	Number of Circle as shown in the Map.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total Deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Ratio per 10,000.	PERIOD OF MAXIMUM INTENSITY OF THE DISEASE.		Number of Villages in each of the Rural Circles.	NUMBER OF THOSE	
								From	To		Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
Sátara.	88	Karid R. C.	148,783	1st Jan. 1891.	10th Dec. 1891.	84	5.65	Sept. 1891.	Nov. 1891.	103	7	96
	89	Pitan " "	131,034	" " " "	5th Nov. " "	62	4.73	October " "	October " "	202	5	197
	90	Vaiva " "	192,252	26th June " "	20th Sept. " "	82	4.27	July " "	August " "	137	9	128
	91	Man " "	62,857	14th " " " "	20th Nov. " "	63	10.02	August " "	" " " "	78	8	70
	92	Javli " "	59,375	23rd July " "	23rd Oct. " "	22	2.05	July " "	July " "	197	3	194
	93	Tasgaon " "	93,185	2nd " " " "	19th " " " "	110	11.80	" " " "	August " "	49	15	34
	94	Khanapur " "	95,930	27th " " " "	22nd Sept. " "	89	9.28	August " "	Sept. " "	91	10	81
	95	Khatav " "	95,217	12th " " " "	22nd Sept. " "	110	11.55	" " " "	" " " "	85	12	73
	96	Koregaon " "	92,249	15th " " " "	20th Dec. " "	94	10.19	" " " "	" " " "	74	15	59
	97	Sátara " "	107,330	2nd August " "	28th Oct. " "	51	4.75	" " " "	October " "	147	13	134
Ratnagiri.	98	Wai " "	85,731	12th " " " "	21st " " " "	70	8.17	Sept. " "	October " "	124	12	112
	99	Sátara T. C.	25,478	2nd " " " "	16th Sept. " "	6	2.33	August " "	August " "	"	"	"
	100	Wai " "	12,436	8th Oct. " "	25th Oct. " "	12	9.65	October " "	October " "	"	"	"
	101	Dápoli R. C.	154,988	24th Jan. " "	9th March " "	101	6.52	Feb. " "	Feb. " "	244	2	242
	102	Chiplán " "	185,340	15th Feb. " "	23rd Dec. " "	29	1.56	" " " "	" " " "	210	3	207
	103	Chikodi R. C.	295,303	1st Jan. " "	20th " " " "	7	0.24	Dec. " "	Dec. " "	211	4	207
	104	Khanapur " "	85,577	13th May " "	15th " " " "	4	0.46	" " " "	" " " "	217	2	215
	105	Ahni " "	113,021	14th June " "	31st Oct. " "	138	12.21	June " "	July " "	84	15	69
	106	Gokak " "	106,434	25th Sept. " "	11th Nov. " "	32	3.01	October " "	October " "	113	4	109
	107	Parasgad " "	110,582	1st " " " "	26th " " " "	35	3.44	" " " "	" " " "	125	4	121
Belgaum.	108	Sampgaon " "	132,631	15th Nov. " "	30th Dec. " "	7	0.53	Nov. " "	Nov. " "	122	2	120
	109	Ahni T. C.	10,416	4th July " "	31st Aug. " "	54	51.81	July " "	August " "	"	"	"
	110	Belgaum " "	28,342	5th Aug. " "	" " " "	11	3.88	August " "	" " " "	"	"	"
	111	Gokak " "	12,106	20th Oct. " "	30th Oct. " "	4	3.30	October " "	October " "	"	"	"
	112	Ron R. C.	92,345	9th June " "	22nd Sept. " "	174	18.84	August " "	Sept. " "	86	22	64
	113	Gadag " "	65,584	23rd " " " "	30th " " " "	98	14.94	July " "	August " "	57	12	45
	114	Mundargi " "	35,229	25th " " " "	31st Dec. " "	30	8.52	Dec. " "	Dec. " "	42	5	37
	115	Navalgund " "	76,538	24th " " " "	30th Sept. " "	29	3.79	Sept. " "	Sept. " "	57	10	47
	116	Karajgi " "	90,199	10th July " "	31st Dec. " "	280	31.04	Nov. " "	Dec. " "	130	27	103
	117	Bankapur " "	85,002	15th " " " "	9th " " " "	40	4.67	July " "	July " "	143	3	140
Dhárwar.	118	Nargund " "	29,337	3rd " " " "	3rd Nov. " "	40	13.63	" " " "	August " "	30	12	18
	119	Dhárwar " "	72,478	1st " " " "	31st July " "	1	0.14	" " " "	July " "	79	1	78
	120	Kod " "	84,427	22nd Nov. " "	31st Dec. " "	129	15.28	Nov. " "	Dec. " "	177	5	172
	121	Ranebennur " "	79,214	11th " " " "	" " " "	48	6.06	Dec. " "	" " " "	116	7	109
	122	Kalhatgi " "	55,360	3rd Dec. " "	" " " "	45	8.13	" " " "	" " " "	105	5	100
	123	Gadag T. C.	23,821	25th June " "	6th Nov. " "	101	42.40	July " "	August " "	"	"	"
	124	Ranebennur " "	13,756	5th Dec. " "	31st Dec. " "	16	11.63	Dec. " "	Dec. " "	"	"	"
	125	Bádami R. C.	100,505	1st Jan. " "	29th Nov. " "	484	48.16	June " "	July " "	168	39	129
	126	Indi " "	92,472	17th April " "	9th Oct. " "	781	84.46	" " " "	" " " "	120	63	57
	127	Sindgi " "	93,618	11th " " " "	12th Nov. " "	718	76.70	May " "	June " "	144	53	91
Bijapur.	128	Bijapur " "	87,026	2nd May " "	11th Oct. " "	860	98.82	June " "	July " "	92	51	41
	129	Muddebihal " "	81,572	8th " " " "	24th Sept. " "	524	64.24	" " " "	" " " "	548	54	94
	130	Bágalkot " "	114,402	17th May " "	28th Oct. " "	356	31.12	" " " "	" " " "	157	46	111
	131	Hungund " "	102,594	7th " " " "	26th " " " "	601	58.41	" " " "	" " " "	161	90	61
	132	Bágevadi " "	102,426	1st " " " "	31st " " " "	692	67.56	May " "	June " "	120	48	72
	133	Bijapur T. C.	16,749	27th " " " "	21st " " " "	38	22.69	August " "	August " "	"	"	"
	134	Kaladgi " "	4,622	11th Aug. " "	31st Aug. " "	10	21.64	" " " "	" " " "	"	"	"
	135	Sirsi R. C.	63,034	30th Dec. " "	31st Dec. " "	3	0.48	Dec. " "	Dec. " "	233	1	232
	136	Mundgod " "	16,063	22nd " " " "	" " " "	10	6.23	" " " "	" " " "	68	1	17
	137	Kárwár T. C.	14,515	22nd Sept. " "	6th Oct. " "	4	2.76	October " "	October " "	"	"	"
Broach.	138	Anklesvar R. C.	44,279	9th July " "	9th July " "	1	0.23	July " "	July " "	55	1	54
	139	Godhra T. C.	14,691	19th Oct. " "	7th Nov. " "	22	14.98	October " "	October " "	"	"	"
Panch Mahals.	140	Daskroi R. C.	147,490	25th Sept. " "	27th Sept. " "	7	0.47	Sept. " "	Sept. " "	133	1	132
	141	Viramgam " "	122,066	11th " " " "	11th " " " "	1	0.08	" " " "	" " " "	155	1	154
Ahmedabad.	142	Párantij " "	116,135	19th Oct. " "	20th Nov. " "	2	0.17	Nov. " "	Nov. " "	159	2	157
	143	Ahmedabad T. C.	144,192	29th May " "	10th Dec. " "	18	1.25	Sept. " "	Sept. " "	"	"	"
Shikár-pur.	144	Ubauro R. C.	40,920	15th Aug. " "	19th Aug. " "	5	1.22	August " "	August " "	81	1	80
	145	Sukkur T. C.	28,935	24th " " " "	24th " " " "	1	0.35	" " " "	" " " "	"	"	"

86. The map illustrates the distribution and mortality from cholera in the different registration circles in which the disease prevailed. As usual, a statement is embodied for easy reference, showing in each district the area, population, density per square mile, number of registration circles and villages, deaths from different causes, birth and death-ratios, and dates of the first and last case of cholera. The map has also been coloured in different shades of brown according as a high or low death-rate occurred in the affected districts.

87. The statements in the Appendix show the daily recorded deaths from cholera and the daily meteorological conditions observed at the nearest observatory.

Department Name	City	Area in Square miles	Population	Average population per square mile	Number of		Number of children under 16 years of age					Total	Ratio each per 1,000 of population	Rate of increase of population	Rate of increase of children	Ratio of increase of children to rate of increase of population	
					Males	Females	Under 5 years	5 to 14 years	Under 5 years	5 to 14 years	Under 5 years						5 to 14 years
Alameda	Alameda	1,000	100,000	100	50	50	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	40	100	10	10	10	10
Alameda	Alameda	1,000	100,000	100	50	50	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	40	100	10	10	10	10
Alameda	Alameda	1,000	100,000	100	50	50	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	40	100	10	10	10	10
Alameda	Alameda	1,000	100,000	100	50	50	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	40	100	10	10	10	10
Alameda	Alameda	1,000	100,000	100	50	50	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	40	100	10	10	10	10
Alameda	Alameda	1,000	100,000	100	50	50	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	40	100	10	10	10	10
Alameda	Alameda	1,000	100,000	100	50	50	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	40	100	10	10	10	10
Alameda	Alameda	1,000	100,000	100	50	50	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	40	100	10	10	10	10
Alameda	Alameda	1,000	100,000	100	50	50	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	40	100	10	10	10	10
Alameda	Alameda	1,000	100,000	100	50	50	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	40	100	10	10	10	10
Alameda	Alameda	1,000	100,000	100	50	50	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	40	100	10	10	10	10
Alameda	Alameda	1,000	100,000	100	50	50	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	40	100	10	10	10	10
Alameda	Alameda	1,000	100,000	100	50	50	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	40	100	10	10	10	10
Alameda	Alameda	1,000	100,000	100	50	50	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	40	100	10	10	10	10
Alameda	Alameda	1,000	100,000	100	50	50	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	40	100	10	10	10	10
Alameda	Alameda	1,000	100,000	100	50	50	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	40	100	10	10	10	10
Alameda	Alameda	1,000	100,000	100	50	50	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	40	100	10	10	10	10
Alameda	Alameda	1,000	100,000	100	50	50	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	40	100	10	10	10	10
Alameda	Alameda	1,000	100,000	100	50	50	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	40	100	10	10	10	10
Alameda	Alameda	1,000	100,000	100	50	50	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	40	100	10	10	10	10
Alameda	Alameda	1,000	100,000	100	50	50	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	40	100	10	10	10	10
Alameda	Alameda																



CHOLERA
IN THE
DIFFERENT COLLECTORATES
OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY



— REFERENCES —

No. ... from 1 to 50 ...
 No. ... 51 to 100 ...
 No. ... 101 to 200 ...
 No. ... 201 to 300 ...
 No. ... 301 to 400 ...
 No. ... 401 to 500 ...
 No. ... 501 to 700 ...
 No. ... 701 to 1000 ...

2. The fractional figures in the left of Decimal figures indicate the date of the first Case on each District

SMALL-POX.

88. During 1891 there were 1,491 deaths from small-pox (747 males and 744 females) against 2,877 in 1890 and a decennial mean of 5,087.

Small-pox deaths since 1880,

89. The number of deaths registered under this head since 1880 was as follows:—

Years.	Number of Deaths.	Years.	Number of Deaths.
1880 ...	940	1886...	876
1881 ...	539	1887...	3,753
1882 ...	1,630	1888...	3,617
1883 ...	13,404	1889...	7,066
1884 ...	14,438	1890...	2,877
1885 ...	2,646	1891...	1,491
	33,597		19,680

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

90. The following table shows the deaths during 1891 arranged according to registration districts and collectorates:—

Districts.	Number.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX.					
				Mean for ten years from 1881 to 1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khândesh ...	1,460,319	643	0·52	395	0·32	357	0·24
	2	Násik ...	841,087	258	0·33	23	0·03	88	0·10
	3	Thána ...	904,203	366	0·45	158	0·20	82	0·09
	4	Bombay ...	806,144	279	0·36	151	0·19	118	0·15
	5	Kolába ...	509,543	152	0·31	100	0·21	30	0·06
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar ...	887,656	92	0·12	8	0·01	2	0·00
	7	Poona ...	1,061,449	355	0·39	75	0·08	23	0·02
	8	Sholápur ...	750,255	89	0·15	57	0·10	8	0·01
	9	Sátára ...	1,225,511	185	0·17	92	0·09	101	0·08
	10	Ratnágiri ...	1,105,862	300	0·30	116	0·12	133	0·12
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum ...	1,011,453	343	0·40	140	0·16	148	0·15
	12	Dhárwár ...	1,050,533	458	0·52	145	0·16	133	0·13
	13	Bijápur ...	796,286	316	0·50	212	0·33	71	0·09
	14	Kánara... ..	446,156	242	0·58	356	0·84	16	0·04
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat ...	649,824	192	0·31	107	0·17	35	0·05
	16	Broach ...	341,450	52	0·16	207	0·63	27	0·08
	17	Kaira ...	871,529	40	0·04	29	0·04	36	0·04
	18	Panch Maháls ...	313,381	21	0·09	44	0·17	19	0·06
	19	Ahmedabad ...	920,928	54	0·06	6	0·01	17	0·01
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi... ..	561,013	208	0·43	131	0·27	26	0·05
	21	Hyderabad ...	918,048	290	0·40	246	0·33	14	0·02
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	298,189	23	0·11	41	0·20	...	...
	23	Shikárpur ...	915,058	115	0·14	29	0·03	7	0·01
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	174,469	14	0·11	9	0·07	...	...

Abstract.

Western Registration District ...	4,521,296	1,698	0·41	827	0·20	675	0·15
Central do. do. ...	5,030,733	1,021	0·24	348	0·08	267	0·05
Southern do. do. ...	3,304,428	1,359	0·48	853	0·30	368	0·11
Gujarát do. do. ...	3,097,112	359	0·13	393	0·13	134	0·04
Sind do. do. ...	2,866,777	650	0·27	456	0·19	47	0·02
Total ...	18,820,346	5,087	0·31	2,877	0·17	1,491	0·08

From the above table it will be noticed that small-pox in the Western Registration District attained a ratio of 0·15 per 1,000 against 0·20 in 1890 and a decennial mean of 0·41.

By districts.

In the Southern Registration District the ratio was 0·11 against 0·30 in the previous year and 0·48 the decennial mean. In the Central Registration District it was 0·05 against 0·08 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 0·24. In the Gujarát and Sind Registration districts the ratios per 1,000 of population were respectively 0·04 and 0·02 against 0·13 and 0·19 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 0·13 and 0·27. In collectorates the highest

By collectorates.

death ratio (0·24) took place in Khándesh and the lowest (0·00) took place in Ahmednagar, and (0·01) in Sholápur, Ahmedabad and Shikárpur. The districts of Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier were free. The Presidency rate has 0·08 against 0·17 in the previous year and 0·31 the decennial mean.

91. In the following table deaths are shown by ages and months, the latter

Deaths by ages.

being contrasted with the corresponding months of 1890 and with the mean of the previous five years.

In 1891, 27·50 per cent. of these deaths occurred among infants under 1 year of age, whilst 50·17 per cent. took place among children over 1 and under 12, the remaining 22·33 per cent. being among persons over 12 years of age :—

		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Total deaths from small-pox in each month.	{ 5 years' mean	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890 ...	339	431	664	690	490	314	192	108	55	69	78	168	3,638
	1891 ...	509	571	557	384	254	177	114	70	58	59	48	76	2,877
	1891 ...	133	203	220	224	191	134	89	63	40	42	43	109	1,491
Deaths under 1 year	{ 5 years' mean	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890 ...	91	123	189	211	135	73	46	27	11	15	19	50	990
	1891 ...	137	145	155	80	59	46	19	10	6	11	14	14	698
	1891 ...	43	51	68	67	47	35	24	18	11	12	12	22	410
Above 1 and under 12 years.	{ 5 years' mean	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890 ...	183	249	352	356	251	161	95	55	23	28	40	93	1,886
	1891 ...	281	307	286	190	129	91	64	39	29	36	25	47	1,524
	1891 ...	53	126	107	125	106	64	44	25	12	18	21	47	748
Above 12 years	{ 5 years' mean	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890 ...	65	109	123	123	104	80	51	26	21	16	19	25	762
	1891 ...	91	119	116	114	66	40	31	21	23	12	9	15	657
	1891 ...	37	26	45	32	38	35	21	20	17	12	10	40	333

92. In December 1890, 76 deaths were registered throughout the Presidency, and in January 1891 the number rose to 133.

Monthly distribution.

The disease reached its maximum intensity (224) in April, after which date it commenced to decline, and the minimum (40) was registered in September, and it kept up to about that figure for the following two months, but in December the number rose to 109, or 69 more than the mean registered number of deaths (40) in September.

FEVER.

93. During 1891, 191,735 males and 177,178 females, or a total of 368,913

Fever mortality by sexes.

persons, were reported to have died from fever against 344,897 in 1890, showing an increase of 24,016 deaths for the year, the mean for the previous ten years being 296,021.

Deaths since 1880.

94. The number of deaths registered from fever in each year since 1880 was as follows.—

Years.	Number of Deaths from Fever.	Years.	Number of Deaths from Fever.
1880	246,779	1886	281,450
1881	272,403	1887	308,722
1882	243,454	1888	304,449
1883	266,741	1889	346,878
1884	276,989	1890	344,897
1885	314,237	1891	368,913
Total ...	1,620,603	Total ...	1,955,309
Mean ...	270,100	Mean ...	325,885

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

95. In the following table these deaths are shown by districts and collectorates :—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	DEATHS FROM FEVER IN					
				Mean for ten years from 1881 to 1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khândesh ...	1,460,319	27,331	22·09	30,763	24·86	39,732	27·21
	2	Násik ...	841,087	17,149	21·95	17,808	22·79	21,824	25·95
	3	Thána ...	904,203	15,588	19·31	12,691	15·71	17,090	18·90
	4	Bombay ...	806,144	6,267	8·11	6,468	8·37	6,823	8·46
	5	Kolába ...	509,543	7,041	14·59	7,029	14·56	9,360	18·37
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar ...	887,656	15,616	20·79	16,281	21·67	19,308	21·75
	7	Poona ...	1,061,449	16,059	17·83	16,970	18·84	20,960	19·75
	8	Sholápur ...	750,255	11,999	20·60	15,304	26·27	14,806	19·73
	9	Sátara ...	1,225,511	21,350	20·09	25,953	24·43	24,342	19·86
Southern Registration District.	10	Ratnágiri ...	1,105,862	8,724	8·75	8,815	8·84	11,673	10·56
	11	Belgaum ...	1,011,453	11,840	13·70	14,876	17·22	12,489	12·35
	12	Dhárwar ...	1,050,533	14,535	16·46	18,721	21·20	16,411	15·62
	13	Bijápur ...	796,286	9,899	15·50	13,431	21·04	12,453	15·64
Gujarát Registration District.	14	Kánara ...	446,156	6,819	16·17	7,852	18·61	7,059	15·82
	15	Surat ...	649,324	13,594	22·13	13,671	22·26	16,476	25·35
	16	Broach ...	341,450	9,544	29·20	11,043	33·78	12,735	37·30
	17	Kaira ...	871,529	19,749	24·54	24,439	30·37	21,068	24·17
Sind Registration District.	18	Panch Maháls ...	313,381	5,010	19·61	5,391	21·10	6,323	20·17
	19	Ahmedabad ...	920,928	21,259	24·84	29,893	34·91	28,948	31·44
	20	Karáchi ...	561,013	7,089	14·81	9,185	19·19	9,632	17·17
	21	Hyderabad ...	918,048	10,920	14·47	12,482	16·54	13,410	14·61
Sind Registration District.	22	Thar and Párkár...	298,189	3,239	15·92	3,902	19·19	5,074	17·02
	23	Shikárpur...	915,058	14,026	16·44	19,794	23·21	18,457	20·17
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	174,469	1,374	11·06	2,135	17·19	2,460	14·10

Abstract.

Western Registration District ...	4,521,296	73,376	17·98	74,759	18·32	94,829	20·97
Central do. do. ...	5,030,733	73,748	17·18	83,323	19·41	91,089	18·11
Southern do. do. ...	3,304,428	43,093	15·35	54,880	19·55	48,412	14·65
Gujarát do. do. ...	3,097,112	69,156	24·20	84,437	29·54	85,550	27·62
Sind do. do. ...	2,866,777	36,648	15·18	47,498	19·68	49,033	17·07
Total ...	18,820,346	296,021	17·99	344,897	20·96	368,913	19·60

In the Gujarát Registration District fever caused a lower mortality (27·62 per 1,000) during the year against 29·54 in 1890 and the decennial mean 24·20. In the Western Registration District the death ratio was 20·97 against 18·32 in the previous year and 17·98 the decennial mean. In the Central and Sind Registration Districts the respective ratios for the year were 18·11 and 17·07 against 19·41 and 19·68 in the previous year and 17·13 and 15·18 the ten years' mean. In the Southern Registration District the ratio for the year was 14·65 against 19·55 and 15·35 the previous year and the ten years' mean respectively. In 10 collectorates out of 24 the fever death-rate was higher than that of the

previous year. The collectorate of Broach heads the list with the very high ratio of 37·30 against 33·78 in 1890 and 29·20 in the previous ten years. In the following collectorates high death ratios occurred:—Ahmedabad 31·44, Khândesh 27·21, Násik 25·95, Surat 25·35, Kaira 24·17, Panch Maháls 20·17 and Shikárpur 20·17,—the Presidency rate being 19·60 against 20·96 in the previous year and 17·99 the decennial mean.

96. The table in the margin shows the monthly distribution of deaths ascribed to fever as compared with the mean and corresponding

Months.	Mean for ten years from 1881 to 1890.	1890.	1891.
January ...	24,285	26,946	29,388
February ...	21,750	24,674	25,833
March ...	24,329	34,037	26,298
April ...	24,775	42,786	30,120
May ...	22,734	27,493	28,559
June ...	21,005	20,962	25,628
July ...	23,400	24,309	25,769
August ...	26,310	26,992	29,304
September ...	25,566	25,774	31,464
October ...	26,626	28,733	31,409
November ...	28,192	32,637	34,187
December ...	27,049	29,554	50,954
	296,021	344,897	368,913

months of 1890. In January and February and from May to December the deaths from fever were both above the mean of the corresponding months in the previous year. In March and April the deaths were below the previous year, but they were above the mean. The maximum mortality from fever took place in December, when 50,954 deaths were reported, and the minimum in June when 25,628 deaths were recorded from this cause.

A certain proportion of the mortality may be attributed to influenza.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

(Under the orders of the Government of India the above heading has been substituted for that of bowel-complaints.)

Deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea by sexes. 97. During 1891, dysentery and diarrhoea caused the deaths of 20,663 males and 17,065 females, or a total of 37,728 persons against 36,037 in 1890 and a decennial mean of 38,395.

Deaths since 1880.

98. The number of deaths ascribed to dysentery and diarrhoea in each year since 1880 was as follows :—

Years.	Number of Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Years.	Number of Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhoea.
1880 ...	24,452	1886 ...	36,612
1881 ...	30,342	1887 ...	42,634
1882 ...	28,353	1888 ...	45,462
1883 ...	35,292	1889 ...	48,202
1884 ...	35,983	1890 ...	36,037
1885 ...	45,056	1891 ...	37,728
Total ...	199,478	Total ...	246,675
Mean ...	33,246	Mean ...	41,112

Deaths by districts and collectorates. 99. The following table shows the deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea arranged by districts and collectorates :—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	DEATHS FROM DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA IN					
				Mean for ten years from 1881 to 1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khândesh ...	1,460,319	5,415	4.38	4,793	3.87	6,161	4.22
	2	Nasik ...	841,087	2,586	3.31	2,277	2.91	3,516	4.18
	3	Thána ...	904,203	646	0.80	717	0.89	756	0.84
	4	Bombay ...	806,144	1,633	2.10	1,376	1.78	1,457	1.81
	5	Kolaba ...	509,543	523	1.08	612	1.27	662	1.30
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar ...	887,656	2,105	2.80	1,600	2.13	2,765	3.11
	7	Poona ...	1,061,449	1,610	1.79	1,079	1.20	1,282	1.20
	8	Sholapur ...	750,255	1,291	2.22	1,551	2.67	1,377	1.84
	9	Sátára ...	1,225,511	2,237	2.15	2,142	2.01	1,822	1.49
	10	Ratnagiri ...	1,105,862	1,523	1.53	2,247	2.25	1,723	1.56
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum... ..	1,011,453	5,113	5.92	6,039	6.99	5,758	5.69
	12	Dhárwar... ..	1,050,533	4,772	5.40	4,992	5.65	5,069	4.82
	13	Bijapur	796,286	2,017	3.16	3,140	4.92	3,747	4.71
	14	Kánara	446,156	752	1.79	759	1.80	474	1.06
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	649,824	1,779	2.90	856	1.39	196	0.30
	16	Broach	341,450	462	1.40	148	0.45	86	0.25
	17	Kaira	871,529	1,767	2.20	505	0.63	121	0.14
	18	Panch Maháls ...	313,381	86	0.34	24	0.09	32	0.10
	19	Ahmedabad ...	920,928	1,489	1.74	801	0.94	286	0.31
Sind Registration District.	20	Karachi	561,013	241	0.50	258	0.54	292	0.52
	21	Hyderabad ...	918,048	77	0.10	47	0.06	38	0.04
	22	Thar and Párkar.	298,189	19	0.10	7	0.03	21	0.07
	23	Shikárpur	915,058	172	0.20	57	0.07	63	0.07
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	174,469	30	0.24	10	0.08	24	0.14

Abstract.

Western Registration District ...	4,521,296	10,803	2.65	9,775	2.39	12,552	2.78
Central do. do. ...	5,030,733	8,816	2.05	8,619	2.01	8,969	1.78
Southern do. do. ...	3,304,428	12,654	4.51	14,930	5.32	15,048	4.55
Gujarát do. do. ...	3,097,112	5,583	1.95	2,334	0.81	721	0.23
Sind do. do. ...	2,866,777	539	0.22	379	0.16	438	0.15
Total ...	18,820,346	38,395	2.33	36,037	2.10	37,728	2.00

The Southern Registration District heads the list with the high ratio of 4·55 per 1,000 against 5·32 in 1890 and 4·51 the decennial mean. The Western Registration District comes next with a ratio of 2·78, the Central Registration District 1·78, the Gujarát Registration District 0·23 and the Sind Registration District 0·15. In the Presidency the rate was 2·00 against 2·19 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 2·33. Excepting in the collectorates of Khándesh, Násik, Kolába, Ahmednagar, Panch Maháls, Thar and Párkar, Upper Sind Frontier and the Town and Island of Bombay the death-rate for the year was lower in all the collectorates. The highest ratios recorded were in Belgaum 5·69, Dhárwár 4·82, Bijápúr 4·71, Khándesh 4·22 and Násik 4·18, and the lowest in Thar and Párkar and Shikár-pur 0·07, and in Hyderabad 0·04.

Deaths by months. 100. The table in the margin shows the monthly distribution of deaths ascribed to these causes as compared with the mean and corresponding months of 1890. During the year from January to April and in July and November the deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea were less than in 1890, but greater in the months of May, June, August, September, October and December. The maximum mortality occurred in September and the minimum in February.

Months.	Mean for ten years from 1881 to 1890.	1890.	1891.
January	2,894	2,990	2,526
February	2,789	2,428	2,181
March	2,344	2,530	2,202
April	2,567	2,523	2,491
May	2,636	2,428	2,957
June	2,887	2,642	3,042
July	3,186	3,663	3,651
August	3,743	4,410	4,776
September	4,298	3,657	4,875
October	3,829	3,276	3,653
November... ..	3,464	2,758	2,699
December... ..	3,760	2,732	2,675
Total	38,397	36,037	37,728

INJURIES.

101. During 1891, 3,430 males and 2,457 females, or a total of 5,887 persons, met with violent deaths. The mortality from these causes exceeds only by 4 that reported in 1890, when 5,883 deaths were recorded. Of the 5,887 deaths, 2,489 happened from drowning, 1,240 resulted from snake-bites, 601 from wounds, 192 from hanging, 117 from poisoning, 92 from attacks by wild beasts, and 1,156 from causes not specified.

Deaths since 1880. 102. The number of deaths registered from injuries in each year since 1880 was as follows :—

Years.	Number of Deaths from Injuries.	Years.	Number of Deaths from Injuries.
1880	6,082	1886	5,692
1881	5,950	1887	5,558
1882	5,913	1888	5,731
1883	5,978	1889	5,941
1884	5,570	1890	5,883
1885	5,577	1891	5,887
Total	35,070	Total	34,692
Mean	5,845	Mean	5,782

Deaths from injuries in 1890 and 1891,—arranged by sexes. 103. The deaths from these causes for the last two years, arranged by sexes, are shown in the following table :—

	1890.			1891.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Drowning	1,092	1,337	2,429	1,153	1,336	2,489
Poisoning	76	50	126	80	37	117
Hanging	126	66	192	130	62	192
Wounding	428	188	616	430	171	601
Wild beasts	58	23	81	69	23	92
Snake-bites	838	380	1,218	823	417	1,240
Other causes	765	456	1,221	745	411	1,156
	3,383	2,500	5,883	3,430	2,457	5,887

It will be seen from the above table that during 1891 under drowning, wild beasts and snake-bites there is an increase of 93 deaths; whilst under poisoning, wounding and other causes there is a decrease of 89 deaths as compared with 1890. The number of deaths under hanging stood the same as that of last year.

104. The next table gives the deaths from injuries for each district and collectorate for 1890 and 1891, and the means for the previous ten years. The number of deaths during the year in 11 collectorates is greater and in 13 less than the previous year. The highest number of deaths was recorded in Shikárpur (406) and the lowest in the Upper Sind Frontier (57):—

Districts.	Number.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	DEATHS FROM INJURIES IN					
				Mean for ten years from 1881 to 1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh ...	1,460,319	287	0·23	277	0·22	336	0·23
	2	Násik ...	841,087	153	0·20	163	0·21	161	0·19
	3	Thána ...	904,203	400	0·50	407	0·50	380	0·42
	4	Bomlay ...	806,144	345	0·45	376	0·49	337	0·42
	5	Kolaba ...	509,543	167	0·35	191	0·40	208	0·41
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar ...	887,656	122	0·14	144	0·19	180	0·20
	7	Poona ...	1,061,449	302	0·33	243	0·27	208	0·20
	8	Sholápur ...	750,255	145	0·25	148	0·25	164	0·22
	9	Sátáia ...	1,225,511	303	0·30	247	0·23	282	0·23
	10	Ratnágiri ...	1,105,862	306	0·30	357	0·35	290	0·26
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum ...	1,011,453	296	0·34	318	0·37	283	0·28
	12	Dhárwar ...	1,050,533	280	0·32	295	0·33	282	0·27
	13	Bijápur ...	796,286	210	0·33	249	0·39	209	0·26
	14	Kánara... ..	446,156	212	0·50	196	0·46	196	0·44
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat ...	649,824	255	0·41	229	0·37	227	0·34
	16	Broach ...	341,450	130	0·38	155	0·47	131	0·38
	17	Kaira ...	871,529	344	0·43	347	0·48	383	0·44
	18	Panch Maháls ...	313,381	111	0·43	97	0·38	103	0·33
	19	Ahmedabad ...	920,928	244	0·28	272	0·31	289	0·31
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi... ..	561,013	277	0·58	275	0·57	318	0·57
	21	Hyderabad ...	918,048	402	0·53	377	0·50	376	0·41
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	298,189	91	0·45	57	0·28	81	0·27
	23	Shikárpur ...	915,058	367	0·43	423	0·50	406	0·44
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	174,469	32	0·26	40	0·32	57	0·32

Abstract.

Western Registration District	...	4,521,296	1,352	0·33	1,414	0·35	1,422	0·31
Central do.	do.	5,030,733	1,178	0·27	1,139	0·27	1,124	0·22
Southern do.	do.	3,304,428	998	0·36	1,058	0·38	970	0·29
Gujarát do.	do.	3,097,112	1,084	0·38	1,100	0·38	1,133	0·37
Sind do.	do.	2,866,777	1,169	0·48	1,172	0·49	1,238	0·43
Presidency	..	18,820,346	5,781	0·35	5,883	0·36	5,887	0·31

105. The monthly distribution of deaths from snake-bites is given in the next table for each year from 1886 to 1891 inclusive. Snake-bites by months. The deaths in 1891 were, as usual, most numerous during the rainy season :—

Months.		YEARS.						
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Mean for five years.	1891.
January	...	29	32	26	18	28	27	26
February	...	22	29	32	20	37	28	39
March	...	30	42	63	37	40	42	37
April	...	55	49	54	47	51	51	63
May	...	93	94	74	76	81	84	82
June	...	158	159	136	179	163	159	149
July	...	156	161	190	182	217	181	186
August	...	161	157	158	195	181	170	192
September	...	180	177	205	172	176	182	221
October	...	136	156	153	144	148	147	121
November	...	93	77	71	67	61	74	87
December	...	51	31	23	34	35	35	37
Total	...	1,164	1,164	1,185	1,171	1,218	1,180	1,240

106. The next statement shows the deaths by localities, and, as usual, the highest number (160) was in Hyderabad, Thána follows with 134, Shikárpur 124, Ratnágiri 110 and Karáchi 81. The minimum mortality occurred in Bombay, where only 1 death was reported from snake-bite. The total number of deaths from snake-bites for the Presidency during the year was 1,240 against 1,218 in the previous year and 1,180 the five years' mean.

Collectorates.	YEARS						
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Mean for five years.	1891.
Khándesh	15	40	49	41	36	33	50
Násik	20	21	37	24	24	25	17
Thána	163	129	107	134	111	129	134
Bombay	8	3	6	7	3	5	1
Kolába	38	48	43	35	21	37	17
Ahmednagar	7	6	13	11	21	12	23
Poona	37	37	41	24	41	36	40
Sholápur	10	16	11	10	14	12	15
Sátára	42	59	63	60	39	53	31
Ratnágiri	75	48	36	81	117	71	110
Belgaum	33	30	43	33	27	33	30
Dhárwár	27	12	32	23	17	22	23
Bijápur	15	12	32	31	33	25	29
Kánara	34	22	30	19	19	25	13
Surat	43	39	33	32	31	36	45
Broach	17	31	25	23	26	24	28
Kaira	62	86	83	69	71	74	75
Panch Maháls	40	36	47	58	29	42	50
Ahmedabad	57	85	59	62	66	66	69
Karáchi	88	81	88	84	97	88	81
Hyderabad	187	150	152	149	167	161	160
Thar and Párkar	64	78	54	36	36	54	56
Shikárpur	78	83	91	116	158	105	124
Upper Sind Frontier	4	12	10	9	14	9	19
Total	1,164	1,164	1,185	1,171	1,218	1,180	1,240

107. In the following table the deaths from injuries are detailed under specified headings, and it will be seen that of the 2,489 deaths by drowning 283 were suicidal, 2,116 accidental, and 90 are entered as otherwise. This heading means that when the return was submitted, these deaths could neither be pronounced suicidal nor accidental. There were 1,284 deaths by drowning in wells against 1,317 in 1890. Of the 568 suicidal deaths, 283 were the result of drowning, 72 from taking poison, 179 from hanging, and 34 from self-inflicted wounds:—

[illegible]

* The term "Otherwise" is used, because when the return is submitted, the Law may not have pronounced these cases to be "Homicidal."

OTHER CAUSES.

108. The recorded deaths from causes other than those specified, number 81,263, of which 41,467 occurred among males and 39,796 among females. The total for 1890 was 70,663. There is an increase of 10,600 under this head. In the following table these deaths are shown for each district and collectorate and the mean for the last ten years, the number and ratio per 1,000 of population, and the numbers and ratios for 1890 and 1891:—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	DEATHS FROM OTHER CAUSES IN					
				Mean for ten years from 1881 to 1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khândesh ...	1,460,319	1,197	0·97	1,670	1·35	2,133	1·46
	2	Násik ...	841,087	2,519	3·22	2,850	3·65	3,722	4·43
	3	Thána ...	904,203	1,946	2·41	1,918	2·38	2,224	2·46
	4	Bombay ...	806,144	12,503	16·16	11,760	15·21	14,620	18·13
	5	Kolába ...	509,543	1,475	3·05	1,558	3·23	1,777	3·59
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar ...	887,656	3,433	4·57	4,421	5·89	5,624	6·34
	7	Poona ...	1,061,449	3,528	3·92	3,168	3·52	4,328	4·08
	8	Sholápur ...	750,255	2,196	3·77	2,399	4·12	3,371	4·49
	9	Sátara ...	1,225,511	3,725	3·50	3,419	3·22	3,866	3·15
	10	Ratnágiri ...	1,105,862	5,423	5·44	7,535	7·56	7,915	7·15
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum ...	1,011,453	5,130	5·94	4,753	5·50	5,213	5·15
	12	Dhárwar ...	1,050,533	4,969	5·62	4,556	5·16	4,949	4·71
	13	Bijápur ...	7,96,286	2,657	4·16	2,996	4·69	3,331	4·18
	14	Kánara ...	446,156	3,837	9·10	4,104	9·73	3,892	8·72
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat ...	649,824	1,772	2·90	2,305	3·75	2,633	4·06
	16	Broach ...	341,450	883	2·70	1,300	3·98	1,399	4·10
	17	Kaira ...	871,529	2,059	2·56	3,562	4·42	4,015	4·61
	18	Panch Maháls ...	313,381	109	0·42	171	0·67	241	0·76
	19	Ahmedabad ...	920,928	3,089	3·61	4,026	4·70	3,526	3·83
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi ...	561,013	1,346	2·81	1,392	2·91	1,717	3·06
	21	Hyderabad ...	918,048	552	0·73	321	0·43	352	0·38
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	298,189	160	0·78	100	0·49	89	0·30
	23	Shikárpur ...	915,058	356	0·42	313	0·37	251	0·27
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	174,469	57	0·46	66	0·53	75	0·43

Abstract.

Western Registration District ...	4,521,296	19,640	4·81	19,756	4·84	24,476	5·41
Central do. do. ...	5,030,733	18,305	4·26	20,942	4·88	25,104	4·99
Southern do. do. ...	3,304,428	16,593	5·91	16,409	5·85	17,385	5·26
Gujarát do. do. ...	3,097,112	7,912	2·77	11,364	3·98	11,814	3·81
Sind do. do. ...	2,866,777	2,471	1·02	2,192	0·91	2,484	0·86
Total ...	18,820,346	64,921	3·95	70,663	4·30	81,263	4·32

109. The number of deaths registered from other causes in each year since 1880 was as follows:—

Years.			Number of Deaths from other Causes.	Years.			Number of Deaths from other Causes.
1880 ...	...	...	49,736	1886 ...	...	...	56,388
1881 ...	...	...	55,522	1887 ...	...	...	68,883
1882 ...	...	...	56,164	1888 ...	...	...	72,284
1883 ...	...	...	60,829	1889 ...	...	...	78,044
1884 ...	...	...	61,625	1890 ...	...	...	70,663
1885 ...	...	...	68,788	1891 ...	...	...	81,263

SECTION VII.

GENERAL HISTORY OF VACCINATION.

110. This section has been omitted from this report, and appears separately, as directed in Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 4357, dated 19th October 1889.

SECTIONS VIII AND IX.

SANITARY WORKS.

MILITARY AND CIVIL.

111. All available information under these sections has been thrown into a tabular form and will be found in Appendices Nos. III and IV, as directed in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 3393, General Department, dated 28th September 1888.

SECTION X.

PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

112. The important suggestions and recommendations made by the Army Sanitary Commission regarding information to be given in annual reports referred to in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4416, dated 22nd December 1891, have received my most careful attention and consideration.

The cholera map has been reconstructed as much as possible on the lines laid down by the Army Sanitary Commission in paragraph 25 of memorandum No. 2, and more definite information is given in the tabular statements of sanitary estimates of towns consequent on an alteration in the form.

As regards the disposal of night-soil, shallow trenches and cultivation would undoubtedly be preferable to deep pits, but the difficulty is to secure a sufficiently large area near municipal towns, which the trench system demands. Deep pits are recommended on grounds of *economy only* where land is expensive and comparatively little demand for manure exists, as is the case at Násik, Sholápur and other towns.

113. So far as my experience goes, the cause of sanitation has not in any way profited or prospered under local self-government. On the contrary, several towns have of late appeared to me to be growing more apathetic concerning this subject, which does not seem to be popular or fashionable at Congress meetings, although its importance demands that it should occupy the serious attention of the leaders of all such gatherings; for what can be of greater interest and importance than the health of the public, which has always been acknowledged to be "*suprema lex*"?

The following notes on the sanitary condition of the different towns inspected by me during the touring season are merely a "resumé" of what I have discussed with the responsible authorities on the spot—a system adopted by me ever since I entered the Department more than fifteen years ago, and which it is gratifying to find has met with the approval of the Army Sanitary Commission in paragraph 31 of memorandum No. 2 on my report for 1889.

114. The conservancy and surface cleanliness of this city are better looked after than when I last inspected it. Much, however, still remains to be done in improving the privies and public latrines. The old covered gutters and drains receive house sullage, urine and a considerable amount of night-soil, which, in due course, pass into the river, but pollute the soil and air, as the sewage stagnates or slowly gravitates to its outfall—conditions which have existed since their construction, but which free flushing would improve, as the fall on the whole is good.

The dust-bins are in reality small night-soil depôts. I have suggested that all places set apart for the deposit of refuse should be paved and made impermeable to liquid filth, and that the dust-bins should be on wheels, in order that they should be moved off when full. At present, the ground and boxes become sodden, and can never be emptied thoroughly or kept clean, and, moreover, the dust and offensive odour given off when the contents are removed are dangerous to health in crowded localities. Properly constructed latrines and urinals are urgently needed in the more crowded parts of the city, and special attention should be paid to wherever horses and cattle are sheltered. During the fair season, well-sifted earth should be mixed with the night-soil at the depôt as an experiment, and if found suitable, the stock of ashes might be saved for use in the monsoon months.

There has been no improvement in the drainage, and the so-called filter beds are not in use, which is perhaps as well for the health of the inhabitants; for, on one occasion, the water from the canal was found to be less impure than a sample taken from the clear-water cistern. The old drains, until they are abolished, might be occasionally flushed with water direct from the canal, which would cost little and remove much filth, which is, at present, injurious to health.

115. There is no improvement in the sanitary condition of this city since my last visit. In some places, the houses are built over the deep drains, which run in front of them generally.

Ahmednagar.

The enclosures and boxes, into which all manner of refuse and filth are thrown, are very offensive, and should at once be replaced by properly constructed dust-bins on wheels, which should stand on paved ground and be replaced by empty ones when full.

The slaughtering of sheep and goats should be done outside the city walls, and the carcases dressed before being brought to the market. The present arrangements are most unsatisfactory. The meat markets being unpaved are not suitable for the purpose for which they are used. They should be pulled down and built outside the walls on an open airy site. A vegetable market is also required. The present fruit and vegetable bazár is not creditable to such an important city as Nagar.

Urinals are urgently needed in the more crowded localities, and the people should be prohibited from committing nuisances in the public thoroughfares, as they do now in the most open manner. Habits of common decency should be insisted on in the larger centres of population.

The sweepings deposited at the night-soil depôt should be kept burning, and the ashes thrown over the filth. There is a large accumulation of manure that should be given away *gratis* if cultivators do not buy it. The sullage and waste water flowing through the city walls should, if properly managed, yield a better return than at present. Considering the land outside the walls is municipal property, I would strongly recommend all the ground near the walls from the Delhi Gate being laid out in plots for sewage irrigation on proper principles. All prickly-pear and weeds should be carefully removed and the soil deep drained, if necessary.

116. The chief sanitary wants of this small town are a simple system of surface drainage, which can be carried out piecemeal as funds admit, and latrines to the west side where there are none at present. A few urinals also should be provided for the centre of the town. Steps should be taken to prevent the drinking wells from being polluted by house sullage and the drainage from cattle stalls, which could easily be utilized on fields below the town.

Bhingar.

117. The sanitary condition of this place is most unsatisfactory. The river from which drinking water is chiefly obtained, is fouled in every possible manner above the town. No washing or pollution of the river should be permitted above the bridge. The state of the latrines is a standing menace to the health of the inhabitants. They should all be pulled down, and their sites covered with fresh earth mixed with disinfectants. Trench latrines with screens of matting and bamboos in the fields to the east would be better than the present arrangement. There is no filth-cart, and surface cleanliness is neglected. Prickly-pear should be removed from the immediate vicinity of the town, and a certain amount of supervision should be exercised over the butchers and their filthy little shops.

Manmád.

118. A simple system of surface drainage would improve the sanitary condition of this town, as sullage and waste water from cisterns and wells stagnate in deep and badly constructed gutters. The outskirts are very filthy, especially the south and west sides, where prickly-pear afford shelter to committing nuisances. Properly constructed latrines are required and also dust-bins on wheels. The water-supply is scanty, but a scheme for improving it is under consideration. The well in the graveyard near the municipal office should be closed.

Yeola.

119. The conservancy arrangements of this busy and growing town are most defective, the surface of the outskirts being used for natural purposes by the inhabitants. The owners of the different cotton presses should be made to provide sanitary conveniences for the hands they employ, and the Municipality should see that they are kept properly clean.

Jalgaon.

The few latrines in use ought to be replaced by new ones better constructed, and the night-soil utilized on fields outside the town, which could be irrigated by the water which is running to waste by leakage from the tank. The drainage is bad, and no notice appears to have been taken of the suggestions of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, who, five years ago, recommended oval-shaped gutters to be constructed instead of the old-fashioned and inefficient square-bottomed drains.

A simple system of surface drainage is urgently needed, the sullage and waste water being used for cultivation purposes below the town. The water would be better distributed by means of stand-pipes than in dipping cisterns, which are liable to pollution from dust and soakage.

The condition of the slaughter-houses and markets indicates want of proper supervision. This I pointed out to the Chairman who accompanied me during my inspection. The floors of the meat markets should be paved, and the walls white-washed twice a year. Most of the blood and filth from the mutton markets and slaughter-house stagnate in an open drain and under a culvert. A trained Sanitary Inspector and close supervision on the part of the Municipality are required to improve and maintain the cleanliness of this town.

120. The river, which is the chief source of water-supply, is polluted above the bridge. This should be strictly prohibited. The contents of a large open drain, which discharges into the river immediately below the bridge, should, if possible, be diverted, and with the sullage at present stagnating in the nála to the east of the town used for cultivation purposes. The drainage must, of course, be improved when the new water-supply is introduced. Much money has been squandered on the present deep flat-bottomed drains, most of which are covered especially in the old town. This is a mistake, and I recommend them to be kept open, with the exception of a slab or two as an approach to shops and houses. New latrines are required to replace the old broken-down and offensive masonry structures, some of which were built on unsuitable sites many years ago. The night-soil depôt is not properly looked after, the pits should be deeper, and earth sprinkled daily on the contents, or sweepings occasionally burnt over them for the sake of the deodorising properties of the resulting ashes. The markets are not kept clean. The beef market was in a very filthy condition from an accumulation of hides and offal. They should be better paved and lime-washed every six months.

From the general sanitary condition of the town, I should strongly recommend the Municipality to secure the services of an experienced and energetic man to see that the conservancy establishment is kept up to its work, which is not the case at present.

121. This town is without a public latrine or night-soil cart. The drinking water in the river and canal above the town is freely polluted in every possible manner by man and beast.

The contents of the gutters and cesspools, when they overflow, find their way into the river opposite the town. An intercepting drain could convey the sullage and waste water to fields below the town where a small sewage-farm might be established which by proper management would yield a return in vegetables and grass.

The whole place was indescribably filthy when I went round with the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the dispensary. I visited the localities where cholera prevailed, and lingered for about two months and inspected the infected houses, which are chiefly low, back to back chawls without either ventilation or drainage. These badly constructed houses are mostly, if not entirely, inhabited by a poor class of Mahomedan weavers, who were the greatest sufferers from cholera, and for whom absolutely nothing has been done in the way of ventilating, cleaning, white-washing and disinfecting their houses, burning and disinfecting soiled clothes from cholera discharges, to check the spread of the disease.

Such apathy and neglect on the part of a Municipality is, I am pleased to record, exceptional in my experience. The insanitary condition of Málegaon calls for special attention and interference on the part of the local authorities, in order to mitigate, if not suppress, the ravages of epidemic disease. Protection of

the drinking water from pollution, a simple scheme of surface drainage and a proper system of conservancy and removal of all surface filth to a safe distance outside the town should be undertaken at once. Latrines to the east of the town are urgently needed. The favourite place of resort for natural purposes at present is the river bank and bed. The meat market requires paving, and should be white-washed twice a year.

122. This is one of the principal places of pilgrimage in the Presidency, yet there are neither public latrines nor trenches provided for the pilgrims and inhabitants who pollute the ground round the town to an extent that must be seen to be believed. There was a fair a few days before my visit, and this, I was told, was the reason for the town being in such a filthy state; but gatherings of pilgrims are frequent, and four sweepers and one cart cannot be expected to keep such a town clean. Trenches should be dug outside the town as at Pandharpur, and proper dust-bins on wheels provided. The offensive ditch called the "Gunga," which receives the drainage of the town, should be kept clean. The "Kushawart" Tank should be emptied and cleaned out at least annually. One of the two wells reserved for drinking water had a heap of refuse and filth banked up against its mouth. It requires cleaning and repairing. There is no supervision as regards the cleanliness and overcrowding of the houses in which pilgrims are accommodated.

An intelligent and trained Sanitary Inspector is an urgent necessity in this town. The Municipality as at present constituted are not equal to their responsibilities as regards conservancy, drainage and pure drinking water.

123. The river from which the great majority of the inhabitants draw their water-supply is as much fouled as ever by the drainage of the town which overflows from cesspits on both banks, and discharges from the covered gutters into the "koonds" in which the pilgrims bathe and wash themselves—the "Ramkoond" for instance, which is the most popular of the pools.

There is no attempt made to remove the contents of the town-cesspools. If this were done in a proper manner, probably those on the river banks would not overflow so freely as they do now. A proper scheme of drainage is an urgent necessity. A water-supply other than that of the river should occupy the serious attention of the Municipality, and this, I am convinced, can be obtained at a moderate cost within their means by digging wells a couple of miles up the Nasurdi stream. I cannot help remarking that with all the cultivation around Násik, it is not satisfactory to find that there is a loss incurred in the preparation and sale of the night-soil.

The fact of the Municipality having rented their own garden and well near the night-soil depôt for a small sum shows their want of interest in the matter. The proper management of this garden would not only be profitable to the Municipality, but would demonstrate to the cultivators the value of night-soil as manure and ultimately be the means of increasing the demand for it. The burying of the night-soil in pits, which I recommended on grounds of economy on the occasion of my last visit, has not had a fair trial. If the making of poudrette is to be continued, more ashes should be stored in the shed for use during the monsoon.

A vegetable market with clean platforms for the fruit and vegetables would be better than exposing them on the ground in the river bed.

The mutton market requires repairing, cleaning and white-washing. The mutton slaughter-house should be removed outside the town. Its present site and surroundings in the heart of the town are most unsuitable and insanitary. The beef market and slaughter-house are in a dilapidated condition and even worse than the mutton market, which clearly indicates laxity of supervision.

The present filthy old masonry latrines on the river bank and elsewhere should be pulled down and replaced by metal structures on impermeable plinths further removed from the river bank. A roof is not necessary, and the sides and ends may be cut down considerably so as to reduce the cost. Urinals should be

constructed in convenient places, so that the urine may be received in receptacles filled with earth, which can be removed when saturated.

Dust-bins on wheels should be substituted for the present masonry enclosures, which are a source of danger to health, as they can never be thoroughly emptied, and cause an offensive nuisance when their contents are being removed in a decomposing state. I noticed several unventilated iron pipes connecting houses with cesspools and drains. The danger arising from this practice should be pointed out by the Municipality; such pipes should be disconnected at foot and ventilated at the top; otherwise they convey foul and noxious gases into the houses.

Strict supervision should be exercised over all houses in which pilgrims are lodged, to prevent overcrowding, and all such houses and dharmshálas should be white-washed twice a year. Cattle should be kept in enclosures outside the town, as they aggravate the pollution of the air, water and soil. The state of the Mahomedan quarter is exceptionally bad, and the ground near the new Police Lines should be cleared of prickly-pear and foul latrines before they are occupied.

The deposit of sweepings in such a large heap on the river-bank as that near the metal latrines should be strictly prohibited. The step-well near the new Civil Hospital should be converted into a draw-well by building up the entrance and removing the steps. The insanitary conditions above indicated can only be remedied by the Municipal Commissioners taking a more personal interest in the cleanliness of the town and exercising the necessary supervision over their establishment, which is not at present done, and this I impressed on the Chairman and such of them as I had the pleasure of meeting in their office during my visit. It seems to me that the pilgrim-tax should be exclusively devoted to the improvement of the conservancy, drainage and water-supply of Násik. Unless this be insisted on, sanitary progress under the present *regimé* is hopeless.

124. A scheme of surface drainage is urgently necessary for this town, which has had a water-supply on the constant system, which is liable to abuse and waste, for several years. The Bhivandi. sullage and waste water stagnating and percolating in cesspits and badly constructed gutters is excessive and most injurious to health. An intercepting drain running parallel with the creek would convey all this offensive material into deep water to be carried away by the ebb-tide.

The conservancy arrangements are defective. No night-soil carts and only 4 sweepers, to 18 road scavengers: the proportional strength should be reversed. The meat and fish market is a filthy unpaved shed, and the slaughter-house near it is the dirtiest I have seen. The operations of slaughtering and dressing meat should be performed outside the town. I observed a heap of vegetable charcoal near the filter-bed, and was informed that this material was used in the filtering arrangements. I fear this practice is delusive and dangerous, and it would probably be safer to rely on "settling" the water in an efficient manner than trusting to imperfect filtration. The contents of the clear water reservoir was by no means so transparent as that of the tank, and I recommended that a sample of each should be sent to the Chemical Analyser for examination, after which it should be decided either to improve or abolish the present purifying system, as the results of the analysis might indicate.

125. The conservancy and surface cleanliness of this town are most defective. Baskets are used as receptacles in the public latrines, the consequence of which is that a great portion of their contents, and that the most offensive, leak through them and stagnate in pools behind the seats. Cesspools overflow into the streets, sullage stagnates in the gutters. The tank from which the drinking water is obtained and distributed in three dipping cisterns, is fouled by the washing of clothes and other impurities even at the very mouth of the intake channel. The meat and fish market is a dirty unpaved shed. Butchers slaughter in their own houses as they please without let or hindrance. The vegetable market is a good building, which must have cost a large sum of money many years ago; but according to the testi-

mony of the Municipal Secretary, who with the Mámlatdár accompanied me during my inspection, it has not been white-washed for the last ten years. Its filthy condition showed that it had not been even swept out for days. The Municipality let it to a contractor, who makes the most of it, regardless of cleanliness or keeping it in repair. It is surprising to find the sanitary condition of such a busy town and port so utterly neglected, and I fear no improvement can be expected from such a disorganized body as the Municipality. In the interests of public health, the sooner, therefore, it is taken in hand by Government the better. Improvement of the water-supply and a scheme of surface drainage, the outfall of which should be the creek below the town, should have early attention.

126. The sanitary condition of this town has not improved since my last visit.

Thána.

Pigs seem to enjoy life and liberty more than ever, which is not a healthy sign of municipal energy and progress, as clean localities have no attractions for pigs when allowed to roam in towns in search of food. Baskets instead of carts, are now used to convey the night-soil to the creek, which is a mistake, as it shows that only a small portion of the filth is removed. The sweepings are not kept burning during the fair season, which is probably disapproved of by the owners of pigs. A new slaughter-house should be built over the creek, so that the offal may be removed by the tide and the place flushed by sea-water. The vegetable market should be paved and a stand pipe erected in the meat and fish market for flushing purposes. A much-needed scheme of surface drainage is under consideration at last. The Maswunda Tank should be drained, as it keeps the lower portion of the town in a damp and unhealthy condition. It is a question for serious consideration in the interests of public health whether it would not be better to remove all trees from the gathering ground of the Pokhran Tank and replace them by grass, which would intercept much *debris* and surface impurities and be cut down annually and removed to the market for sale. In my opinion, grass alone on the drainage area of a storage reservoir has many advantages over forest trees, which yield much decayed vegetable matter that is annually washed into the water and are only cut down for use as timber at long intervals of years; whereas grass affords a minimum of *debris*, is removed once a year, and is a more profitable crop probably than trees. It may be safely concluded, whatever influence forests in the interior of the continent may have in the matter of rainfall, that the Konkan coast and hills will always receive their share of the south-west monsoon regardless of the attraction of trees so long as the sun and ocean co-operate.

127. The want of proper conservancy arrangements in this town was pointed out by me two years ago. Pigs are still allowed to help

Bándra.

in the removal of filth, but the assistance rendered by them is of more than doubtful utility. I have recommended the erection of low stone wall enclosures on the rocky foreshore of Bándra and Dándra for use as latrines, the height to be from three to four feet, of a semi-circular form, the entrance to face the sea, as a partial remedy to the indiscriminate nuisances that are at present committed there. The costly metal latrines put up several years ago seem to have been little used. Near the four sets of iron latrines in the bazar there is an establishment for removing the tar brand from cattle and sheep rejected at the slaughter-house close by, and some of the animals are not unlikely to be diseased; yet this practice, which must be dangerous to the health of the public, has been carried on for years.

The ground round the police lines should be raised and drained, as during the monsoon it is covered with stagnant water, which must prove injurious to the health of the unfortunate people who are obliged to live in them. It is surprising that this evil, which is so apparent, has not been remedied long ago.

A scheme of surface drainage for the crowded localities is most desirable.

Strict supervision should be exercised over the sanitation of private bungalows, more especially as regards overcrowding of servants, drainage and conservancy.

The fouling of the foreshore, owing to defective drainage of the slaughter-house, I have made the subject of a separate representation to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, with a view to the nuisance being abated.

128. The conservancy of this town stands in need of re-organisation and improvement; and taking into consideration its two large mills and close proximity, it would be better to include it in the Bombay Municipality even as a matter of precaution and self-defence from epidemic disease.

Kurla.
The water-supply is scanty and unsatisfactory, and there is no drainage. Some supervision should be exercised over a manufactory for curing and drying buffalo meat for exportation to Burmah that exists in this town. From the appearance of the meat and the condition of the animals picketed there for slaughter, I should be inclined to doubt that the Kurla preserved beef is fit for human consumption. I recommended the use of strong disinfectants and free-flushing of the mill latrines and burning of all refuse.

129. The sanitary condition of this town is grossly neglected. The river-bank appears to be the favourite place of resort for the purposes of nature and the deposit of all manner of rubbish, although the river is the principal source of drinking water to the inhabitants. The night-soil depôt is dangerously near the Dhobies' Tank outside the town and should be removed to a distance, as this tank feeds a number of wells in use near it and is liable to pollution from the filth being washed into it. The latrines, dust-bins and slaughter-houses are filthy and out of repair. In fact, the former had not been cleaned for days when I inspected them with the Civil Surgeon of Surat. There is no drainage, and the cesspools from their overflowing into the roads appear to be seldom emptied. The Mahomedan burial-ground is too near the town. Improvement of this place in a sanitary respect is hopeless, unless some one is made responsible for attending to ordinary cleanliness and the protection of the drinking water from direct pollution by men and animals. On this subject the inhabitants are at present callous and indifferent in the extreme, and will remain so until roused into action by the official energy and perseverance of the executive.

130. There is no progress in sanitary matters to be reported in this city, possibly owing to the multitude of counsellors. The sanitary committee consists of six members, five of whom are medical men, who are probably too busy to attend to municipal affairs. There is a large sum of money under the head of "Public health" spent annually, and not much to show for it, and it would be well if a certain amount of economy were effected in the matters of lighting and watering of roads, in the cold season for instance, and more activity and energy displayed in improving the conservancy and surface cleanliness. The most pressing need of Surat is drainage to carry off the contents of privy pits and cesspools, which overflow into the streets, to a safe distance to be utilized on land, or discharged during ebbtide into the river below the city. A vegetable market would be a great improvement on the present system of selling vegetables on the open ground and in close and small dirty shops.

The filthy condition of some of the latrines and markets indicates a want of proper supervision, but this may be partly owing to the want of a Sanitary Inspector, the post being temporarily vacant and the Municipality advertising for a permanent incumbent at the time of my visit.

Lime and brick burning and indigo-dyeing and intramural burial of the dead should be prohibited inside the city walls.

The drainage of the Paper Mill is very defective, and I made certain suggestions for improving it on the occasion of my visiting it with the Civil Surgeon, Municipal Chairman, and the Secretary. The portions of the city I visited with the above gentlemen were simply littered with human and animal ordure,—in fact, a disgrace to any civilized community.

Nothing short of a radical reform in the municipal administration can make Surat a clean and healthy place.

131. Trenches should be provided for the large number of pilgrims who visit this place, and the ground cultivated every alternate year. The present custom of squatting in the ravines should be strictly prohibited.

Dakor.

The metal latrines and urinals provided by the Municipality are insufficient. The pattern is tolerably good and economical, with the exception of the shoot being attached at too flat an angle, thus retaining the excreta instead of delivering them rapidly into the receptacle.

Sweepers on a pay of Rs. 3 per mensem cannot be expected to do much work; so it is mostly left undone. The town is not so clean as it should be.

The urinals on the right of the steps leading to the tank should be freely flushed with water and disinfected, and this should also be extended to the only masonry gutter, which is badly made and flat-bottomed.

The inhabitants have applied to have a scheme of surface drainage carried out for them, having funds in hand. The sullage and waste water could be utilized on fields below the town. Similar projects could be executed in many towns in this country that wish to rid themselves of the nuisance of cesspools without waiting for a water-supply. It would only be right to encourage them in their well-meant efforts when this is limited to surface drains of small section and *U-shaped*, which they could construct piecemeal as funds happen to be available.

Some supervision and control should be exercised over the owners of houses who shelter pilgrims as regards overcrowding, and all dharmshālās and lodging-houses should be white-washed twice a year.

132. The conservancy of this town has not yet been placed on a satisfactory basis. There are neither latrines, urinals, nor dust-bins, and the sweepers are only paid at the rate of Rs. 2 per mensem.

Umreth.

The places set apart for natural purposes are only partly used and not kept covered with loose sand, as directed. The manure heaps should be removed outside the town, and much of the refuse and sweepings burnt, instead of allowed to accumulate in different places. The vicinity of the Dher well and the bank of the tank near it are in a most filthy state.

With ordinary supervision of surface cleanliness and careful protection of the drinking water from pollution this should be a healthy place owing to its porous, sandy soil and the large area over which the town is spread.

A scheme of surface drainage should be undertaken as soon as funds are available, in order to convey the contents of the overflowing cesspools to fields outside the town.

133. The most pressing need of this very dirty and crowded town with animals is the protection of the two tanks from human ordure and manure heaps by raising the parapets where they exist, and throwing an earthen dam round them to intercept filth.

A'nand.

The banks of the tanks are at present used as latrines, and consequently are in a most foul condition. The immediate vicinity of the tanks should be kept strictly free from any filth, human or animal.

There are neither latrines, dust-bins, nor conservancy carts, and only a few masonry urinals of a very bad pattern. There is no drainage. It seems to me that either the cattle or the manure heaps must be kept at a safe distance outside the town. Most of the wells are brackish owing to the soakage from cattle and house sullage percolating into them.

There is the usual extravagance in road-side lamps on the way to the station. The public safety is in much greater danger from dirt than from darkness in A'nand, which unfortunately is not singular, in this respect, in this district.

134. The practice of storing manure in heaps inside the town, hitherto so offensive and detrimental to health, is gradually being abandoned. I have seen several accumulations, however, more than two months old in a very crowded locality of the town. The half measures proposed last year remain a dead letter. I think the people are beginning to see the advantage of removing filth to a distance from their doors, and, in the course of time, will carry all refuse direct to the fields.

Nadiād.

The additional latrine accommodation provided, has reduced surface pollution round the town, which aggravated the nuisance arising from the dung heaps. Urinals are urgently required in many places. The broken carts when repaired should be used as dust-bins, and more than six pairs of bullocks employed for conservancy purposes.

Both vegetable and animal food is exposed for sale on the ground. Goats are slaughtered before the butchers' doors. The slaughtering of all animals should be performed outside the city walls. The trade and manufactory of skin vessels for storing and exporting ghee, carried on in "Dubgarwad," is a nuisance to the neighbours, who complain of it; and as on my inspection the smell arising from the process was most offensive, I should recommend its removal outside the walls near where the tanners are working.

Pot-kilns should also be prohibited inside the town, as the smoke emitted from them is a decided nuisance, especially in crowded localities. The road-side gutter from which some of the roads are watered, should be repaired and kept free from obstruction.

What has been done in the way of sanitary improvement is merely a beginning. The strictest supervision is necessary to bring about more satisfactory results, which can only be realized by careful attention to cleanliness of soil, water and air.

135. The death-rate of this town has been abnormally high for several years past, and in all probability will continue to be so, unless more vigorous efforts are made to improve its sanitary condition.
- Viramgám.

The first point for consideration is the improvement of the water-supply, and as the experiments lately carried out in this direction have failed, the only alternatives are the digging of more wells in the neighbourhood of those already yielding sweet water, the protection of a portion of the Gungasur Tank from direct pollution, and the sinking of wells on its banks towards the west and outside the wall.

The next point to which I would direct serious attention is the pulling down of the wall to the north-west of the town, from which direction, I understand, the prevailing wind blows, in order to obviate, if possible, the mischief done to the health of the inhabitants by cotton fluff and the smoke arising from the burning of the empty cotton pods. In my opinion, either the wall should be removed altogether, or the picking of cotton in private houses in the town strictly prohibited, as being the prime factors in predisposing to pneumonia, which is the cause of the heavy mortality in the cold season in this town. There is no doubt that a wall 15 feet high or more, like that of Viramgám, greatly intensifies the insanitary conditions of overcrowding by men and animals, the impurity of the atmosphere from suspended matter consequent on cotton picking, smoke arising from potters' kilns, and the burning of cotton refuse, as well as the dust from traffic in such a lowlying place as Viramgám. Removal of the wall on the west side would allow the wind to blow away much of the mechanical particles which remain inside the town, as in a well, and has had such an unfavourable influence on the excessive death-rates of 46·81, 65·71, 75·72, 80·88 and 64·56 per mille during the last five years.

The conservancy arrangements are undergoing improvements under the energetic superintendence of Mr. Kabraji, C. S., the Assistant Collector in charge of the Division, who deserves all the sympathy and support he can obtain in order to overcome the many difficulties with which he has to contend.

The cactus hedges between the town and the railway station should be removed, as they afford shelter for nuisances. More latrines, urinals and movable dust-bins are urgently required. The strength of the night-soil establishment should be increased and the road-cleaning staff proportionally reduced. I would recommend that the above suggestions be duly considered, and, if approved, carried out without unnecessary delay.

136. The high death-rate of 37·96 per 1,000 in this city during the year indicates the existence of sanitary evils and defects which ought to be remedied.
- Ahmedabad.

The portion of the city proposed to be drained as an experiment should be increased, in order to improve a larger area and also add to the volume of sewage to be dealt with, which is more likely to ensure the farm being a success than when the quantity is limited.

The conservancy arrangements are unsatisfactory as regards public latrines, urinals and dust-bins. The last public latrine built outside the Delhi Gate is most defective, unnecessarily expensive, and without an impermeable foundation. The urinals are insufficient in number and of bad construction, and there are very few moveable dust-bins. In a large and populous city without drainage or sewerage, pollution of the surface should, as much as possible, be obviated by providing sufficient sanitary accommodation and rapid removal of all manner of filth from the inhabited area.

The smoke arising from the large number of potters' kilns, in which much refuse and litter are burnt, is a nuisance seriously affecting the health of the inhabitants, and which ought to be dealt with in a summary manner by removing the kilns from the city to a safe distance outside the walls. The removal of the slaughter-houses from their present unsuitable sites and the construction of a new *abattoir* outside the walls is contemplated. A new meat market is a desideratum, as the present arrangements are not creditable to the second city in the Presidency. The manner in which meat is exposed for sale in dirty shops might induce one to turn vegetarian, were it not that vegetables are also sold on the ground in the same locality. There is a considerable waste of water owing to imperfect fittings—some of them manufactured locally, but the stand-posts were obtained from Bombay about six months ago, yet a large expenditure has to be incurred already to put them in proper order, which is not encouraging to other municipalities proposing to introduce a water-supply into their towns.

137. It is discouraging to find this Municipality squandering their means in a reckless and extravagant manner in lighting up their roads and cleaning the streets to an unnecessary extent whilst they grossly neglect the conservancy and surface cleanliness of the town. The above conditions have now been more than once brought to notice by me without any action having been taken to improve the sanitation of the place.
- Broach.

Experiments are continued in the direction of finding a source of pure water-supply in some of the wells outside the town towards the west. Want of proper sanitary accommodation accounts for the foul and offensive condition of the surface in and around the town. The filthy state of the market shows want of proper supervision. The slaughtering of cattle inside the town should be prohibited and the slaughter-house converted into a beef market, which would make room for the vegetables now exposed on the ground for sale in the market. The tannery in Dungri should be removed to a greater distance and sweepings kept burning over the night-soil at the dépôt.

Lime-kilns and potters' kilns should be strictly prohibited in the town.

The drainage of Broach might be carried out piecemeal year by year without waiting for a supply of water laid on in pipes. There is no doubt it would be better to allow all the sullage, waste water, and urine at present stagnating and soaking into the ground under houses to gravitate to fields or into the river below the town in drains that could easily be flushed from the top by cart or pump, than let it remain poisoning the inhabitants in a slow manner.

Overflowing cesspools and pit-privies wherever existing should be drained to a distance in open or closed channels of small section which can be constructed gradually as funds admit. It is mischievous and fatal to delay until a water-supply is provided, which in many cases may never come to pass. It is merely an excuse for doing nothing. To effectually remove sullage and waste water from a house or city is more important in its bearing on public health

than to bring a supply of water by pipes, as people can carry clean water home from a distance, but cannot get rid of dirty water without some system of drainage.

138. There is a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of this town since I visited it two years ago. A certain number of dust-bins on wheels has been made, but more are urgently required to replace the old wooden receptacles in use. The conservancy establishment should be considerably strengthened by reducing the expenditure on road cleaning and lighting, which is very high in proportion to the income and population.

I pointed out numerous defects in the arrangements for surface cleanliness to the Mámílatdár and medical officer during my inspection.

Special precautions should be taken to protect the tanks from pollution. I was surprised to find a survey camp pitched on the bank of the tank from which the drinking water is obtained, whilst there was more suitable ground for camping a little distance off.

More strict supervision should be exercised over the slaughter-house and its surroundings, and the market requires paving in some places. The meat stalls are in a very filthy condition, and the fish platforms are little better. A covered drain—one of those numerous elongated cesspools to be found in almost all towns—I recommended to be opened up, cleaned and filled with fresh earth well rammed. It is impossible to understand why this drain, which must have cost a round sum of money, was ever constructed, except for the purpose of storing filth and rubbish and harbouring rats from one monsoon to another.

Urinals are needed in the more crowded parts of the town, and latrines on a better principle than the two sets lately constructed. The railway quarters require supervision, and a foul drain near the station should be kept clean.

139. The water-supply of this town contains much suspended matter being drawn from the Ekruk irrigation canal, which is freely polluted by washing and other impurities above the intake without filtration, and only one settling tank in which the water has the colour and appearance of pea soup. It might be supposed that, in such circumstances, the water would be drawn off near the surface where it must necessarily contain less silt; but instead of this the water is pumped from the bottom of the tank, which is covered with deposit that is sucked into the pipes. I recommended that the water-supply of this large town should be filtered more than seven years ago, yet nothing has been done even to improve the settling arrangements. Heaps of sweepings and night-soil are deposited in dangerous proximity to the pumping station, as much dust from the heaps and carts is blown about, which must fall into the open settling tank. The night-soil depôt is very offensive and too near the town. There were neither ashes nor earth to mix with the filth on the occasion of my visit.

The gutters were choked in many places with waste water and sullage stagnating and stinking in the most crowded parts of the town. There are no urinals, and the latrines were grossly neglected. The outfalls of the different drains and the "Lenki" nála had not been touched since the monsoon rains had scoured them.

The covered drains are a standing nuisance dangerous to health. They should all be cleaned out and filled with fresh gravel when the pipe sections are completed. The village of "Tiregaon" should be included in municipal limits, as its sanitary condition is truly deplorable. The distillery should be removed to a better site. Its drainage arrangements are most defective and a nuisance to the neighbourhood. The draining of the fort ditch is an improvement, and so is the drainage of the Sadar Bazár, which should, however, be utilized in the forest ground to the west of the main road, instead of allowing the sullage to stagnate in pools near the inhabited area. Pigs have multiplied since my last visit, which of itself proves that cleanliness is neglected. Prickly-pear, which has overgrown in many places round the town, should be removed.

140. The conservancy arrangements of this town are as unsatisfactory as they have been for several years past. There are only 5 sweepers for night-soil work, yet there are 35 for road sweeping. In my opinion, 5 efficient sweepers would be sufficient to keep the roads clean, whilst the remaining establishment would find employment in conservancy work at present left to be discharged by pigs and cattle, which I pointed out to the Municipal Chairman on the occasion of my inspection. I noticed and remarked on the enormous increase in the number of pigs since my last visit, which in itself is an index of defective sanitation in municipal towns. The dust-bins are offensive enclosures, which should be replaced by properly constructed large boxes on wheels, which ought to be removed when full. The latrines in course of construction are unsuitable and extravagantly expensive. Trenches with screens or metal structures would be better and more economical sanitary conveniences.

The sullage and waste water of the Sháhpur Peth and Bazár should be utilized on fields which I pointed out to the Chairman, instead of being allowed to stagnate in old gutters and under culverts.

The water-supply is scanty, especially in the Jumma Masjid quarter, as the Begum Tank is nearly dry owing to want of rain this year.

I think efforts should be made to fully re-establish the Torveh aqueduct, and repair the tank on the high ground to the south-west of the Ibráhim Roza, besides cleaning out and deepening all the wells. Removal of prickly-pear is also a pressing necessity, which might, to a certain extent, be done by the large staff of road sweepers entertained by the Municipality.

141. The sanitary arrangements in this town require revision and reconstruction. Though the population is nearly 18,000, yet there are only two bhangis in municipal employ. The 28 mahárs engaged on road-cleaning are of comparatively little importance from a sanitary point of view. There are 399 pit-privies in the town. It may be easily understood from the above that the conservancy work is grossly neglected, and the town and its surroundings very filthy.

The drainage is most defective. The covered drains are seldom cleaned and never flushed, as they might easily be, from one or more of the numerous wells in use. The waste water and sullage might be successfully utilized in cultivation near the town, as there is a good fall in several directions and suitable fields that might be converted into gardens.

The mutton market is badly situated near a foul open drain. It would be better to remove it and the slaughter-yard to a better site, as they both require repairing and paving. The beef market and slaughter-house are even worse than the mutton market. A new vegetable market is in course of construction.

Prickly-pear should be removed in many places within municipal limits, and it would be an improvement to pull down the fort wall and use the materials in filling up the ditch, which is in a very foul condition.

The water-supply is good and plentiful, but strict supervision and careful attention to cleanliness are urgently needed, in order to make Bágalkot a fairly healthy town.

The burial-ground to the east is too near the town.

Lime-kilns are in dangerous proximity to inhabited houses. They should be removed outside municipal limits. The gutters of the dyers' lane should be daily flushed to keep them clean, as they are a nuisance in their present condition. The masonry dust-bins should be replaced by carts, which can be removed when full, and there should at least be one bhangy for every 1,000 of population.

Until all the above improvements are carried out, Bágalkot must remain an unhealthy place and liable to outbreaks of epidemic disease.

142. Drinking water-supply is short this year. I recommended the Municipality to deepen and improve the large step well near the market place by converting it into a draw well. Many of the wells in the town are polluted by percolation of sullage from houses. A system of surface-drainage is urgently needed.

The conservancy arrangements are very defective, only 9 sweepers to attend to the wants of a population of nearly 24,000, yet there are 40 men engaged to keep the roads clean. At a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners in their office, which I attended, Mr. Fleet, C. I. E., Commissioner, S. D., very properly recommended that the strength of the road sweepers should be reduced to 20 and that of the bhangis increased proportionately. 15 more men for conservancy work are required to keep the latrines clean and the ground surface generally free from filth. The money laid out on two masonry latrines at Bettigeri would have been better spent on purchasing the neighbouring field, which could be used for trench latrines and cultivated, and thus yield a return for the outlay. Metal latrines and urinals are required in the more crowded localities, which are at present most offensive. Prosecutions for committing nuisances and not cleaning out pit-privies according to Section 55 of the District Municipal Act appear to be unknown.

Lime-kilns and potters'-kilns, at present worked in the town, should be removed beyond municipal limits.

More strict supervision should be exercised over the dyers' quarters. The sweepings used in reclaiming hollows should always be kept burning.

Prickly-pear should be cut down and removed from all ground in the inhabited area of the town.

Hubli.

143. My experience of this place leads me to remark that no sanitary improvements can be carried out under the present *régimé*.

The town is as filthy as on the occasion of my first visit upwards of three years ago. I have suggested that the large number of 90 road-sweepers should be reduced and the number of bhangis increased under an efficient Conservancy Inspector, but nothing has been done.

The Inspector is an old Brahmin octroi karkún without any training for the work, which is distinctly repugnant to his caste. Consequently there is no proper supervision of the conservancy establishment, which is far below its proper strength.

In the last printed report of the Municipality the cost of road-cleaning is put down at Rs. 7,818-12-3, and of the conservancy Rs. 3,978-7-8, which of itself reflects unfavourably on the administration.

The offensive masonry dust-bins should be replaced by carts, which can be removed when full. The two remaining portions of the fort ditch should be filled up by pulling down the wall in several places, which would at the same time fill up two hollows containing stagnant filthy water and improve the ventilation inside the fort.

The filthy condition of the lanes and more especially of old Hubli shows that latrines and urinals of a proper pattern are required in the crowded parts of the town. Trench latrines are more suitable for the residents of the outskirts of the town. Sweepings used for filling up hollows should be kept burning as much as possible. Prickly-pear should be removed from all ground within municipal limits, as it is used as a shelter for committing nuisances. The large grave-yard to the west should be closed. I noticed an opening into one of the graves from the road with human bones exposed. The lower portion of this burial-ground is used as a latrine. The state of the vegetable and meat markets showed utter disregard of cleanliness. The slaughter-house requires paving with stone slabs, which appear to be easily procurable. The joints should be cemented. There is no improvement in the drainage. I visited the site of the new water-works with the Municipal Chairman, Mr. Subrao, and Assistant Surgeon Cardoz. The dam is rapidly extending, and the health of the gang of the prisoners employed on it, with the exception of a few cases of influenza, is good and the sanitary condition of the camp satisfactory.

144. No progress has been made during the year in abolishing pit-privies, which are maintained even by Municipal Commissioners in defiance of the provisions of Section 55 of the District Municipal Act. It is not, therefore, surprising to find the inhabitants generally slow and unwilling to replace such abominable pits by open privies. Latrines

Dhárwár.

have been built in the outskirts where they are not required, as trenches are more suitable in the neighbourhood of fields. Sanitary conveniences are, however, urgently needed in the more thickly populated parts in which neither latrines nor urinals are to be seen.

The masonry dust-bins should be replaced by carts, which can be driven to the depôt when full. The present enclosures are nuisances dangerous to health. During the monsoon, filth from the night-soil depôt must be washed down the ravine into the tank to the south of the town. A new site for the deposit of filth should be selected.

The state of the burning ghât near the depôt is most unsatisfactory.

The deep drains are not kept free from deposit. In one case I found the liquid portion of their contents used for building purposes, which clearly shows negligence and want of proper supervision. In another place, I observed the sullage and filth used in filling up a hollow inside the town.

There are only 11 bhangis for conservancy work, but there is an unnecessarily large number of men and women kept for road-sweeping and other purposes, the expenditure on which exceeds that of the conservancy establishment. This arrangement should be changed, and women not employed as public servants in this capacity. They are more fitted for private work.

The market and slaughter-house are not kept clean. Prickly-pear affords shelter for nuisances in many places inside municipal limits, and should be removed.

As at present constituted, however, I am not sanguine of the Municipality taking the initiative in any improvement bearing on public health. Without guidance and support they are helpless. In my opinion, local self-government is the bane of sanitary progress.

145. The new night-soil depôt is now in use, and there is a drainage scheme in course of preparation by the Executive Engineer.

Belgaum.

It is proposed to utilize the waste water and sullage in irrigating a small sewage farm to the south-east of the fort, which ought to prove a success. I was pleased to learn that cultivators are beginning to see the value of night-soil as manure, but care is necessary in using it fresh near public roads and inhabited areas that no nuisance like that near the travellers' bungalow is caused. More careful supervision of surface cleanliness and removal of filth is necessary. The proportion of women employed in conservancy work is too high as they are not so strong or so amenable to discipline as men, the work is liable to be neglected. The surroundings of all the public wells should be kept scrupulously clean. I found cow-dung being dried for fuel round several of them. Private wells are subject to pollution from manure heaps and privies in the back yards of houses. I think the public wells should be covered, in order to exclude refuse and dust that are blown into them.

Brick and lime-kilns near the bazar should be removed outside the town. The drainage of the distillery and tanneries should be improved. This locality is fouled by the sweepings and night-soil of the cantonment which are deposited on the road side. The present pits should be filled in with earth and a new depôt opened about 200 yards to the east of the Khánápur road, and south of the depôt now in use. The manner in which night-soil and refuse is disposed of at present in this locality and in such close proximity to the public road is most objectionable.

There is a slight improvement in the cleanliness of the markets. Until Municipal Commissioners take a personal interest in the sanitary condition of their towns by exercising supervision over their employés, no steady or real progress can be made in improving the health of the public.

146. The system of distribution of the water-supply by means of open cisterns chiefly is most unsatisfactory, and it would be

Sátara.

waste of money to construct filters at great cost, unless the water after filtration is protected from pollution by distribution from stand-pipes or covered cisterns.

The open cisterns at present in use are freely contaminated from unavoidable sources owing to their position and surroundings. They ought to be gradually

abolished and replaced by covered cisterns raised above the ground, and stand-posts, as may be found necessary.

Certain lengths of the old covered drains should be opened up annually, cleared out and filled with fresh earth, as in their present condition choked with filth they are a nuisance dangerous to health. No gutters for storm water are necessary. The open ravines will rapidly carry off rain water if not obstructed.

A system of drainage for the removal of waste water and house sullage would be an advantage, and the sewage could be profitably utilized in gardens and fields below the town.

The conservancy and surface cleanliness are not so carefully attended to as they might be. Proper supervision is wanting. The expenditure on road cleaning and lighting is excessive compared with the cost of the conservancy establishment. Prickly-pear should be removed, as it affords shelter for nuisances. The meat and vegetable markets are not properly looked after. The beef-shops and slaughter-houses within the limits of the suburban Municipality require more careful supervision. The new suburban market is not yet quite finished.

The natural advantages and site of Sátára are so favourable to health that it is disappointing to find so little personal interest taken by the majority of the Municipal Commissioners in the cleanliness of the town which should be the sanitarium of the Deccan. Mr. Páthak, the Chairman, however, promises to undertake such improvements and reforms as can be carried out with the funds at their disposal. Sanitary prospects are this year, therefore, more encouraging.

Shipping and health of the Port. 147. A summary of the shipping and health of the Port will be found in the following table:—

Vessels including Native Craft.	Number.	Number of Passengers as far as is known.	Number of Vessels inspected.	Number of Persons, including Crew, inspected.	Number of Vessels disinfected.	Number of Persons vaccinated.	DISEASES AND NUMBER OF CASES OF EACH.								Boats with foul or rotten cargo.
							Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Leprosy.	Chicken-pox.	Bovine disease.	Equine disease.	
Entered	45,228	418,160	25	20,961	6	919	5	4	11	..	..	3	..	..	6
Left	37,333	360,219	722	82,948	2	32	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Harbour, including population	1,455	22,142	22	..	22	49	43	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Total ..	84,016	800,521	769	103,009	30	1,000	48	12	11	..	..	3	..	..	16
1890 ..	87,316	723,377	651	70,851	21	1,408	4	14	13	..	..	1	..	..	5

Vessels that entered the Port. 148. The following table gives particulars regarding the vessels which entered the Port:—

Year.	Total number of Steamers and Square-rigged Vessels which entered Bombay Harbour from Ports other than Indian Ports.	Total number of Passengers.	Total number of Native Sailing Craft which entered Bombay Harbour from Ports other than Indian Ports.	Total number of Passengers.	Total number of Steamers and Square-rigged Vessels which entered Bombay Harbour from Indian Ports.	Total number of Passengers.	Total number of Native Sailing Craft which entered Bombay Harbour from Indian Ports.	Total number of Passengers.
a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.
1891 ...	887	40,424	370	384	1,011	377,252	42,960	Not available.
1890 ...	750	38,991	356	424	1,007	354,527	45,751	

Of the 418,160 passengers shown in columns *c*, *e* and *g* of the above table, 12,710 were troops, 8,677 Mecca pilgrims and the remainder passengers from ports in close proximity to Bombay.

Infected vessels.

149. The actual number of ships which arrived with infectious disease on board is given in the following table :—

Class of Vessel.	Number of Ships.	Total Number of Crews and Passengers.	DISEASES AND NUMBER OF CASES OF EACH.							Suspicious Cargo.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Chicken-pox.	Bovine Disease.	Equine Disease.	
1. Troop ships ..	2	1,844	...	...	11	...	3	...	...	...
2. Pilgrim ships .	3	1,989	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	..
3. Other vessels .	1	273	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Vessels with suspicious cargo (hides from East African Ports) ...	6	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total ...	12	4,178	5	4	11	...	3	...	...	6
1890 ...	17	10,358	...	13	13	...	1	...	...	5

The measles cases on board of Her Majesty's Indian troop ships were landed and isolated in the Military Cantonment at Colába. The pilgrim ships with small-pox cases were detained until the pilgrims and crew were vaccinated and the vessels thoroughly disinfected.

150. The vessels which arrived with suspicious cargo came from Zanzibar² laden with hides. As contagious cattle disease was prevalent there at the time, the buggalows were detained until a Veterinary Surgeon certified that the cargo could be landed without danger to the health of the city.

Number of vessels that sailed from Bombay.

151. The total number of vessels, including native craft, which sailed from the port is given below :—

Year.	Total number of Steamers and Square-rigged Vessels which left Bombay Harbour for Ports other than Indian Ports.	Number of Passengers.	Total number of Native Sailing Craft which left Bombay Harbour for Ports other than Indian Ports.	Number of Passengers.	Total number of Steamers and Square-rigged Vessels which left Bombay Harbour for Indian Ports.	Number of Passengers.	Total number of Native Sailing Craft which left Bombay Harbour for Indian Ports.	Number of Passengers.
<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>e.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>g.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>i.</i>
1891	709	39,662	309	945	1,210	319,612	35,105	} Un-known.
1890	623	38,559	355	1,219	988	322,302	36,015	

Outward bound vessels inspected.

152. Tables (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) give the details of the outward bound vessels inspected by the Health Officer.

(*a*). Table showing the number of crews and passengers of outward square-rigged vessels and steamers inspected during the year, exclusive of native sailing craft, pilgrim and troop ships :—

Names of Ports to which sailed.	Number of Ships.	Number of Tonnage (net).	Number of individuals comprising Crews.	Number of Passengers.	Total of Crews and Passengers.
1. Europe <i>via</i> the Suez Canal .	412	817,971.06	24,071	7,108	31,179
2. Aden ...	32	43,938.61	4,201	1,569	5,770
3. Red Sea Ports ...	18	17,655.05	1,084	435	1,519
4. Suez ...	1	832.31	73	Nil.	73
5. Port Said ...	18	26,992.67	501	1	502
6. Mauritius ...	9	9,062.68	431	599	1,030
7. Persian Gulf ...	30	99,170.70	1,287	1,591	2,878
Total ...	520	945,623.08	31,648	11,303	42,951
1890 ...	393	718,492.66	27,331	11,000	38,331

(b). The following table gives the number of outward bound native craft and their crews and passengers inspected during the year :—

Names of Ports to which sailed.	Number of Native Craft bound for Quarantine Ports.	Number of Tonnage (net).	Number of Individuals comprising Crews.	Number of Passengers.	Total of Crews and Passengers.
1. Persian Gulf Ports ...	100	14,196.67	2,083	377	2,460
2. Other Foreign Ports ...	62	5,934.14	1,392	219	1,611
Total ...	162	20,130.81	3,475	596	4,071
1890 ...	218	27,011.31	4,551	689	5,240

(c). Table showing the number of outward bound pilgrim vessels, with their crew and passengers, which left Bombay for Jeddah during the year :—

No.	Name of Vessel.	Date of Departure.	Tonnage (net).	Number of Individuals comprising Crews.	NUMBER OF PILGRIMS.						Total Number of Crews and Pilgrims.
					Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	
1	S. S. "Mobile" ...	9th January .	916.91	57	92	46	12	7	3	160	217
2	" " "Hooseinee" ...	13th February.	993.82	60	105	53	8	8	6	180	240
3	" " "Deccan" ...	14th " ...	2,022.49	92	371	224	47	28	29	699	791
4	" " "Sculptor" ...	8th March ...	850.58	58	408	177	28	15	13	641	699
5	" " "Hooseinee" ...	22nd " ...	993.82	61	278	114	10	5	9	416	477
6	" " "Tanjore" ...	1st April ...	1,402.64	78	726	262	41	25	19	1,073	1,151
7	" " "Deccan" ...	16th " ...	2,022.49	100	976	217	50	7	16	1,266	1,366
8	" " "Sculptor" ...	22nd " ...	850.58	59	580	179	13	9	8	789	848
9	" " "Taij" ...	7th May ...	878.09	55	490	104	53	6	9	662	717
10	" " "King Arthur" ...	14th " ...	1,047.49	57	513	92	9	3	8	625	682
11	" " "Mobile" ...	20th " ...	916.91	61	385	170	20	2	6	583	644
12	" " "Akbar" ...	28th " ...	1,440.57	78	517	331	41	17	13	919	997
13	" " "Hooseinee" ...	30th " ...	993.82	59	628	168	13	5	4	818	877
14	" " "Tanjore" ...	2nd June ...	1,402.64	80	725	272	37	10	15	1,059	1,139
15	" " "Deccan" ...	6th " ...	2,022.49	94	922	288	17	7	15	1,249	1,343
16	" " "Sculptor" ...	7th " ...	850.58	58	609	155	8	1	1	774	802
17	" " "Michigan" ...	16th " ...	1,938.80	88	367	132	14	6	3	522	610
18	" " "Sculptor" ...	2nd November.	850.58	59	197	81	38	8	6	330	389
19	" " "Mobile" ...	11th December.	916.91	60	176	36	18	1	...	231	291
20	" " "Tanjore" ...	12th " ...	1,402.64	81	390	317	62	24	32	825	906
21	" " "Naderi" ...	29th " ...	850.58	61	158	56	15	12	6	247	305
	Total ...		25,565.43	1,456	9,613	3,474	554	206	221	14,068	15,524
	1890 ...		19,788.08	1,026	8,578	2,518	274	132	163	11,665	12,691

(d). The following table shows the number of Her Majesty's Indian Troop and Marine ships and other foreign war vessels which left during the year in possession of bills of health :—

No.	Name of Vessel.	Date of Departure.	Port of Destination.	Tonnage (net).	Number of Individuals comprising Crews.	Number of Passengers.	Total Number of Crews and Passengers.
1	H. M.'s Troop-ship "Crocodile" ...	6th January ...	Portsmouth ...	6,211	277	1,307	1,584
2	" Ship "Canning" ...	6th " ...	Aden ...	1,587	146	12	158
3	" Do. "Lawrence" ...	10th " ...	Persian Gulf ...	902·75	105	24	129
4	" Do. "Reindeer" ...	14th " ...	Aden ...	970	114	Nil.	114
5	" Troop-ship "Malabar" ...	15th " ...	Portsmouth ...	6,211	279	1,194	1,473
6	His Imperial Russian Majesty's Cruiser "Admiral Kornilow."	4th February ...	Port Said ...	5,600	455	Nil.	455
7	H. M.'s Troop-ship "Euphrates" ...	6th " ...	Portsmouth ...	6,211	277	1,243	1,520
8	" Do. "Serapis" ...	5th March ...	" ...	6,211	277	1,262	1,539
9	" Do. "Malabar" ...	28th " ...	" ...	6,211	277	1,161	1,438
10	" Do. "Crocodile" ...	7th April ...	" ...	6,211	277	1,290	1,567
11	" Ship "Cossack" ...	14th " ...	Muskat and Aden.	1,770	190	Nil.	190
12	" Troop-ship "Euphrates" ...	17th " ...	Portsmouth ...	6,211	278	1,200	1,478
13	" Ship "Dalhousie" ...	19th September ...	Aden ...	1,500	119	215	334
14	" Do. "Lawrence" ...	6th October ...	Bushire ...	902·75	107	Nil.	107
15	" Troop-ship "Euphrates" ...	7th " ...	Portsmouth ...	6,211	274	1,211	1,485
16	" Do. "Euphrates" ...	21st " ...	" ...	6,211	281	1,336	1,617
17	" Do. "Crocodile" ...	4th November ...	" ...	6,211	278	1,368	1,646
18	" Do. "Serapis" ...	18th " ...	" ...	6,211	269	1,295	1,564
19	" Ship "Canning" ...	1st December ...	Aden ...	1,587	143	961	1,104
Total ...				83,140·50	4,423	15,079	19,502
1890 ...				85,874·50	4,938	14,699	19,637

(e). Table showing the total number of vessels bound for all quarantine ports which were inspected and granted Form B Bill of Health :—

No.	Class.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage (net).	Total Number of Crews, Passengers, Pilgrims and Troops.
1	Square-rigged vessels and steamers ...	520	945,623·08	42,951
2	Native craft ...	162	20,130·81	4,071
3	Pilgrim ships ...	21	25,565·43	15,524
4	Her Majesty's Indian Troop and Marine ships	19	83,140·50	19,502
Total 1891 ...		722	1,074,459·82	82,048
1890 ...		646	851,166·55	75,899

In addition to the above, Form C Bill of Health was issued to 542 vessels. The total bills of health issued, including Form B, were 1,264 against 1,130 in the year 1890.

153. The following table shows the number of native sailing vessels which left Bombay for quarantine ports, after inspection by the Health Officer, with 12 or more passengers :—

No.	Name of Craft.	Date of Departure.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Passengers.	Names of Ports to which sailed.
1	Bugla "Futhel Kurrim" ...	3rd January ...	162·55	20	15	Bandar Abass.
2	" "Hashmee" ...	4th February ...	254·29	48	31	Muculla.
3	Gunja "Pudaruth" ...	28th " ...	149·31	12	15	Hallovia.
4	" "Pudaruth" ...	2nd March ...	120·25	11	12	Do.
5	Dingy "Surgar" ...	11th " ...	75·25	12	12	Do.
6	" "Ally Mudat" ...	11th " ...	91·23	18	12	Muculla.
7	Bugla "Futhel Kurrim" ...	28th " ...	149·22	20	12	Muscat.
8	Sumbook "Munsoor" ...	6th April ...	35·53	15	28	Rasil Khiwa.
9	Bugla "Futhel Kurrim" ...	7th " ...	162·55	20	13	Bandar Abass, Sharga and Dubhoi.
10	" "Soultany" ...	9th " ...	171·86	14	21	Muscat.
11	" "Futhel Khair" ...	11th " ...	242·58	45	15	Muculla.
12	" "Mahamoodie" ...	2nd May ...	317·66	33	20	Bandar Abass.
13	Cottia "Verrisal" ...	8th " ...	81·20	15	19	Muskat.
14	Bugla "Futhel Kurrim" ...	21st " ...	149·22	20	16	Do.
15	" "Hasson" ...	28th October ...	128·42	32	17	Do.
16	" "Futhel Kurrim" ...	12th November ...	162·55	20	12	Bandar Abass.
17	Gunja "Futhey Ally" ...	21st " ...	135·09	18	21	Muscat.
18	Bugla "Mahamoodie" ...	14th December ...	317·66	33	16	Bandar Abass and Sharga.
19	Gunja "Joohara" ...	30th " ...	167·25	40	15	Hallovia.

In addition to the 162 native crafts inspected, a large number of buggalows with passengers left for Indian ports; but as almost all of them sailed without a bill of health, no record was kept.

154. It is suggested that the unit for working the Native Passengers' Ships Act should be reduced from 61 to 31 for steamers making long voyages and from 31 to 15 on board native craft. Buggalows carry a large number of persons as passengers and crew, with no accommodation for them. The Local Government has power to reduce the unit under Section 2, Sub-section 3 of the Act. The Madras Government availed itself of this power by reducing the unit from 61 to 31, thereby bringing all steamers making long voyages with 31 native passengers on board under the Act.

155. 722 vessels sailed for quarantine ports, and of this number only 3 had infectious disease on out-ward bound vessels. infectious disease during the voyage, and 2 out of these were pilgrim ships.

156. The following table shows the number of vessels, including sea-going and harbour native craft, which as they lay in port had cases of infectious disease on board:—

Months.	STEAMERS.						BUGGALOWS, TONIES, PROWS, &c.						TOTAL.							
	Number of Ships.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Chicken-pox.	Number of Native Craft.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Chicken-pox.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Chicken-pox.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1891.*																				
January	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
September	2	38	19	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	41	22	...	...	...	...	...	
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	

* No cases of infectious disease occurred in the Bombay Harbour during any other months of the year.

Total 1891

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This table does not include the vessels given in paragraph 149, which had infectious disease on board at the time of arrival. It will be seen that there were 43 cases of cholera (24 of whom died) and 5 cases of small-pox. Cholera broke out on board Her Majesty's ships "Marathon" and "Redbreast." But for this outbreak the harbour, which has a population of about 22,142 souls, would have been almost free from infectious disease. Although it is difficult to trace what was the definite cause of the outbreak which occurred on both ships on the same day, the 11th September, when all the other shipping was free from cholera, it is believed that food and drink partaken of by the men while on leave in the city was at least the exciting cause of the disease.

157. Thirty vessels were disinfected during the year: out of these 21 were on account of infectious disease and the remaining 9 for damaged or rotten cargo. The disinfection was carried out in a most satisfactory manner by the Water Police.

158. During the year Suez imposed quarantine against Bombay arrivals from the 28th September to 15th October; this was due most probably to the outbreak of cholera on board of Her Majesty's ships "Marathon" and "Redbreast," which took place about that time.

Some of the Steam Navigation Companies complain that notwithstanding a clean Government bill of health issued in Bombay, the Company's steamers sailing to Bussreh have to undergo a six days' quarantine there if they are not

provided with certified medical officers. If a medical officer is carried, the steamers are still subjected to 24 hours' observation. This quarantine is imposed in face of the fact that the bill of health granted to steamers leaving this port declares that there is no epidemic disease prevailing in the city and suburbs of Bombay. At Mauritius also quarantine is frequently needlessly imposed.

159. The pilgrim ship "Sculptor," which left Bombay on the 22nd April with 789 passengers, had during the voyage between Bombay and Aden 4 cases of small-pox, 1 of whom died and the remainder were landed at Aden. When the ship arrived at Camaran the pilgrims disembarked on the 2nd May to undergo the usual, but unnecessary, 10 days' quarantine insisted on by the Turkish authorities before they are allowed to land at Jeddah. While in the quarantine sheds at Camaran, and not on board ship, cholera broke out and 20 pilgrims died. The pilgrims complained bitterly of the treatment they received at Camaran. They state that the Camaran authorities put them next to or in the sheds which were occupied by the cholera-infected pilgrims of the S. S. "Deccan" of the year 1890, that there was no medicine available on shore, that the water was brackish and undrinkable, and the place filthy—conditions eminently favourable for the development and spread of epidemic disease amongst a class of people not remarkable for the observance of the rules of personal hygiene.

160. The medical inspection of all passengers and pilgrims for European, Red Sea and quarantine ports is most strict. No ship bound for any of the above ports is granted a bill of health until the crew and every person on board are seen by the Health Officer, who satisfies himself that they are free from infectious disease.

The Health Officer pointedly brings to notice that although rigorous rules are enforced in Bombay, M. Henry Monod, the Director of the Assistance Publique and of the Department of Public Hygiene in France, and other writers persist in stating that no precautions are taken at Indian ports, that the medical inspection of pilgrims is permissive and not compulsory,—in fact, that pilgrims are never examined, and as a result that cholera is introduced into Jeddah, and in support of their statement give the S. S. "Deccan" and S. S. "Sculptor" as instances.

The Health Officer states that the "Deccan" and "Sculptor" are the only two cases which can be quoted against India for a number of years. But the pilgrims on board the S. S. "Deccan" never reached Jeddah. They were quarantined on shore at Camaran in July 1890 for 26 days, and as cholera did not cease, they returned to India. The disease at the time was raging in Mecca, having previously broken out among a caravan of pilgrims from Damascus. In the case of the S. S. "Sculptor" in 1891 the pilgrims were undergoing the usual 10 days' quarantine insisted on by the Turkish authorities in the insanitary lazaretto sheds on the shore at Camaran when cholera broke out among them. As they did not proceed to Jeddah, but returned to India from Camaran, neither the "Deccan" nor the "Sculptor" can be blamed in any way for the spread of cholera among the pilgrims at Mecca.

The Health Officer states that he believes that when cholera reached Europe it had its starting point in Arabia, and as the question is one of international importance it would be well if the Egyptian Board of Health, with whom should be associated an Indian medical officer, directed their attention to the sanitary condition of the Haj cities, more especially Camaran, El Tor, Jeddah, Mecca, and Medina.

161. The general sanitary condition of the foreshore has been improved to a certain extent by portions of it being railed off to prevent nuisances being committed.

162. Arthur Basin has improved considerably owing to the cessation of the discharge of the tramway stables drain, except at high water; but the Port Trust authorities should insist

on the Tramway Company extending the discharge pipe from their stable through the basin to below low-water mark, so that the outfall should always remain submerged.

163. The discharge of night-soil into the harbour from the Colába Depôt at all states of the tide still continues, although attention has been drawn to the subject repeatedly.
Colába Night-soil Depôt.

164. The Victoria Boat basin and the foreshore up to the Gun Carriage Basin are in a foul condition. Part of this foreshore, which is the property of the Colába Land and Mill Company, is in a most filthy state, and the Company should be compelled to erect latrines for their work-people.
Victoria Boat Basin.

165. The Health Officer draws special attention to two places in Back Bay, viz., a drain situated to the north of the Colába Pársi Sanitarium close to the new block of buildings erected by Government. It discharges on to the sand a most foul smelling black liquid. The other a sewer which discharges into Back Bay close to the Marine Lines Station. This sewer is an offshoot of the one which runs through the Marine Lines and Queen's Road, and not supposed to discharge sewage matter, unless when the main drain gets damaged or blocked from deposit. Nearly all the night-soil from the Marine bungalows finds its way into the main drain and frequently into Back Bay.
Back Bay.

166. Surgeon-Captain Crimmin, V. C., has performed his arduous duties with zeal, tact and ability, and submitted an interesting and instructive report, of which the above are only the salient features.

167. I have much pleasure in recording that the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, Drs. Colah, Clarkson, Channer, Peacocke and Street, D. S. O., have respectively been indefatigable in the discharge of their onerous duties throughout their districts during the year.

168. By Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 42, dated 7th January 1892, a Sanitary Engineer has been appointed for the Bombay Presidency, Mr. S. B. Doig, M.I.C.E. A Sanitary Board is, therefore, established whose proceedings will be included in the Sanitary Commissioner's report for 1892.

C. W. MACRURY,

D. P. H. Camb.,

Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1891.

Collectorate.	Táluka.	PLACES INSPECTED.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.	Measures adopted.
		Towns.	Villages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Western Registration District.</i>							
Násik	...	...	5	From nálas when there is one near.	Natural drainage ...	Inhabitants resort to fields for natural purposes, and the rubbish heaps are taken away to the fields from time to time.	None reported.
Dindori	...	1	...	From river Dhámni and in the hot weather from 7 step-wells. Mahárs have a good draw well, but without parapet or pavement. The most used step-wells should be converted into draw wells, and a parapet and pavement put round the Mahárs' well.	The main streets have rough kutchra drains. There is no cleansing establishment.	There are 4 private latrines, and one bhangi cleans them by private arrangement. Most of the people resort outside the town.	No more private privies have been built. People seem to resort to the open. Town free from smell. There is a good deal of rubbish about. Nothing has been done about the step-wells or cutting down the prickly-pear.
.....		...	8	In most cases from the nearest streamlet as long as there is water.	Natural surface drainage	The inhabitants clean the villages and resort outside for natural purposes.	In Niphád the pit-privies have been closed, and in Pimpalgaon Basvant the place is much cleaner, and a good deal of the prickly-pear has been cut down.
Niphád	...	4	...	In every case but one these towns take the water-supply from the river close by. There are also numerous wells and ads in the towns. In Vinchúr water is brought by a pipe from a large well into the town. The supply wants increasing.	The drainage is very indifferent, for the most part natural surface drainage. The main streets have open kutcha drains.	There is no proper arrangement for domestic cleansing. No establishment is kept up. The private privies are cleaned by private arrangement.	Prickly-pear being cut down.
.....		...	13	Mostly from streams	Natural drainage ...	By inhabitants	The latrines on the Bhatála tank have been closed.
Kalyán	...	1	...	Shivala tank chiefly. The Lendi tank is also used. Private wells 372. Water liable to fouling.	Only side drains to roads. A drainage scheme required.	3 sets public latrines, 420 private privies.	

Thana.									
.....	...	...	5	Mostly from wells...	Natural drainage ...	Cleansing Establishment—1 mukadam, 1 sepooy, 15 bhangis. Filth said to be deposited in creek.	Cleansing Establishment—1 mukadam, 1 sepooy, 15 bhangis. Filth said to be deposited in creek.	...	...
Bhiwandi ...	1	...	...	From Varala tank distributed by iron pipes free from soakage. 5 public wells, 2 for low castes. 171 private wells, 11 of them with steps. $\frac{3}{4}$ mile away a river is bunded, and there animals are watered and clothes washed.	Open road-side gutters, receptacles for dirty water. A drainage scheme required.	8 sets of public latrines with a total of 50 seats. Repairs are wanted, and the latrines are imperfectly cleaned by 6 bhangis.	8 sets of public latrines with a total of 50 seats. Repairs are wanted, and the latrines are imperfectly cleaned by 6 bhangis.	...	None at present.
.....	...	...	2	From wells: supply scanty in the hot season.	Natural drainage ...	Cleansing done by the inhabitants themselves.	Cleansing done by the inhabitants themselves.	...	None reported.
Murbád ...	1	...	...	8 public wells, 47 private wells. Great scarcity in the hot weather.	Side drains to the principal streets.	47 private privies cleaned by private arrangement. There are 2 bhangis in the town. Inhabitants remove the kutchra from time to time.	47 private privies cleaned by private arrangement. There are 2 bhangis in the town. Inhabitants remove the kutchra from time to time.	...	The Sanitary Committee are taking steps to improve the water-supply.
.....	...	...	4	From wells	Natural drainage ...	Villages cleansed by the inhabitants.	Villages cleansed by the inhabitants.	...	None reported.
Sháhápúr ...	1	...	...	5 public and 49 private wells; also the Bhandangi stream from which a good supply can be obtained.	Natural drainage into Bhandangi stream. Side drains to the roads.	37 private privies cleaned by private arrangement. One bhangis in the town. Sweepings and kutchra removed to fields at certain periods by inhabitants.	37 private privies cleaned by private arrangement. One bhangis in the town. Sweepings and kutchra removed to fields at certain periods by inhabitants.	...	Cesspits have been abolished. There are fewer manure heaps.
.....	...	...	3	From wells, and when these dry the nearest stream is resorted to.	Natural drainage ...	Cleansing by the inhabitants ...	Cleansing by the inhabitants ...	...	None reported.
Sálsette ...	1	...	...	The Pokhran tank supplies 25 public hydrants and 32 house connections. There are 23 public and 249 private wells. 11 Public Works Department wells in cantonment, 14 tanks for washing, &c.	No regular system. There are numerous road-side drains.	6 sets of public latrines, 555 private privies and 68 cesspits.	6 sets of public latrines, 555 private privies and 68 cesspits.	...	A committee has been appointed to consider the Sanitary Commissioner's recommendations, and Rs. 1,454 have been allotted to meet the expenses of a survey of the town for providing a drainage system.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1891—continued.

Collectorate.	Taluka.	PLACES INSPECTED.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.	Measures adopted.
		Towns.	Villages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Thana—continued.</i>							
	Sálsette	...	6	Mostly from wells. As a rule, these dry up about the end of April, and then water has to be obtained by digging in the bed of a tank or brought from the nearest available place.	Drainage is natural, and there is, as a rule, very slight fall, as most of these villages are near the creek.	Cleansing done by the inhabitants themselves.	None reported.
	Karjat	...	5	Mostly from wells, but the supply is scanty. In Karjat the Ulas river gives a good supply.	Natural drainage only, except in Karjat village, in which there are some side drains to the roads, but the drainage slope is bad.	Cleansing by inhabitants themselves. In Karjat 20 latrines and 3 bhangis, but no supervision, and so work indifferently done.	Do.
	Khálápur Petha.	...	3	Water-supply from wells. If there is a river near, the supply is taken from it, and it generally lasts throughout the year.	Natural drainage.	No establishment for cleansing.	Do.
	Pen	1	...	From reservoir. Water distributed by pipes to dipping wells and hydrants.	No regular drainage. Side drains to roads.	Road cleaning—1 mukádam, 4 sweepers. Latrines 46 seats, private privies 206. Cleansing establishment, 6 bhangis. No proper place of deposit.	Recommended that there should be 8 bhangis and 3 filth carts. Also that a drainage scheme should be prepared. No report received.
	Alibág	1	...	From tanks. Supply scanty ...	Village sites on salt marshes very little raised and very little fall for drainage. Side drains to roads, but drainage difficult owing to flatness of surface and sandy character of soil.	Cleansing by inhabitants, who appear to do it fairly well.	None reported.
	.....	...	6	From wells and tanks. As a rule the supply lasts.	Natural drainage.	Street sweepings and refuse stored and sold annually. Establishment.—8 sweepers and 2 carts. Latrines 125 public seats, private privies 190. Establishment.—9 bhangis and 1 filth cart. Filth thrown in creek.	Do.

Kolkata.	Roha	...	1	...	From a reservoir 5 miles away, which supplies Roha and Ashtami, but supply at present sparingly distributed. Also in Roha 3 public and 25 private wells and 3 tanks. In Ashtami 4 private wells and 2 tanks.	A large made drain to carry off the rain water. Drainage slope good. In Ashtami fall slight. No drains.	2 sweepers to remove street refuse, &c. 1½ private privies cleaned by private arrangement.	Do.	
	.....	...	1	...	From wells. Supply lasts.	Natural drainage.	By inhabitants ...	Do.	
Ahmednagar.	Pärner	...	...	8	5 from river, 3 from wells and ads.	.....	Surface cleanliness to be attended to; prickly-pear in 5 to be cut down.	Prickly-pear is cut in some.	
	Nagar	...	1	...	From cisterns and stand-pipes.	No surface drainage; gutters useless.	Private privies to be reconstructed.	No new works carried out.	
	.....	...	1	...	From wells and ads	Gutters full of filth in places ...	Surface cleanliness to be attended to.	.....	
	Ráhuri	...	...	3	1 from river and 2 from ads and wells.	.....	Surface cleanliness and latrines. Steps of wells to be closed.	None.	
	Akola	...	...	10	6 from river and 4 from wells and ads.	.....	Surface cleanliness. Steps of wells to be closed.	Do.	
	Kopargaon	...	...	4	3 from river and 1 from wells and ads.	.....	Do. do. ; removal of undergrowth; prickly-pear in one to be cut.	Prickly-pear is cut in some.	
	Sangamner	...	1	...	From wells and ads	.....	Surface cleanliness to be attended to; prickly-pear in 2 to be removed. Steps of wells to be closed.	Do.	
	Poona.	Haveli	...	...	13	From the Pravara river	More gutters required; old ones to be repaired.	Surface cleanliness and latrines to be properly attended to.	Do.
								Prickly-pear to be cut.	Do.
								Surface cleanliness, undergrowth and prickly-pear to be removed. Steps of wells to be closed.	Do.
Khed	...	1	...	18	7 from wells and ads, 2 from river, 2 from canal, 2 from spring, 1 from stand-pipes, and 4 from náls.	.....	Surface cleanliness. Steps of wells to be closed. Removal of undergrowth.	Do.	
							No drainage	Do.	

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1891—continued.

Collectorate.	Taluka.	PLACES INSPECTED.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.	Measures adopted.
		Towns.	Villages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Central Registration District—continued.</i>							
	Khed	...	5	2 from river, 2 ads and wells, and 1 from nálla.	.....	Surface cleanliness and removal of undergrowth.	Prickly-pear is cut in some.
	Sirúr	1	...	From river ...	More gutters required	Do. do.	A good water-supply is to be provided.
		11		2 from the Bhima river, 1 from tank and 8 from wells.	.....	Steps of wells to be closed. Surface cleanliness and removal of undergrowth.	
	Junnar	1	...	Howds, ads and river	Gutters out of repair	Surface cleanliness and latrines.	Prickly-pear removed in some.
		7		5 from river and 2 from river and ads.	.....	Surface cleanliness and removal of undergrowth.	
	Purandhar	1	...	From the Kara river	.....	Do. Latrines required.	
		6		1 from howds and stand-pipes, and 5 from wells and ads.	.....	Surface cleanliness and removal of undergrowth.	
	Bhimthadi	1	...	From canal and river	Covered side drains	Surface cleanliness. Latrines required.	A supply of water from the canal is to be laid on to the town.
		9		1 from tank, 1 from canal, 1 from river, and 6 from wells, nálla and ads.	.....	Surface cleanliness; and steps of wells to be closed.	Prickly-pear removed in some.
	Indápur	1	...	From ads supported from a tank.	Covered side drains	Surface cleanliness requires attention. Latrines needed.	Prickly-pear removed in some.
		5		2 from river and 3 from wells and ads.	.....	Do. do. Steps of wells to be closed.	Do.
	Pandharpur	1	...	From river and stand-pipes	Surface drainage imperfect	Surface cleanliness	Drainage in U-shaped gutters is being carried out. The Wadars are to be moved out of the town. Undergrowth is removed. Undergrowth is removed in some.
	Mádhá	...	2	Wells and ads	.....	Surface cleanliness and removal of undergrowth.	

Sholapur.	Bársi	...	1	...	Wells, ads and tank	...	Drains fairly kept...	...	More latrines required. Surface cleanliness requires attention.	More latrines are to be supplied. Undergrowth is removed.
		...	...	7	2 from river and 5 from wells and ads	...	.....	...	Surface cleanliness and removal of undergrowth. Steps of wells to be closed.	Undergrowth is removed in some.
	Karmála	...	1	...	From wells, ads and howds	...	Some side drains	...	Surface cleanliness and removal of undergrowth. Steps of wells to be closed. Latrines needed.	Latrines are being built.
		...	...	10	Step wells and ads	...	.....	...	Surface cleanliness. Removal of undergrowth. Steps of wells to be closed.	Undergrowth removed in some.
	Wái...	...	...	2	From nálás and well	...	.....	...	Surface cleanliness and removal of undergrowth.	None.
Sátara.	Phaltan State.	...	...	5	3 from nála and 2 from wells	...	.....	...	Do. do. Prickly-pear to be cut.	Do.
	<i>Southern Registration District.</i>									
Belgaum.		Khánápur.	...	...	From Malaprabha river and 95 wells.	...	The drainage of the south of the town flows into the Malaprabha river and of the north into rice fields.	...	Majority resort to the fields and open places and even the river-bed for natural purposes.	In none of the 12 towns inspected have the Executive authorities carried out the recommendations made by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. It would, therefore, appear advisable to request all Municipalities to inform the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, what steps, if any, have been taken to carry out recommendations offered in the sanitary inspections of their towns, a copy of which is forwarded to the President of each Municipality. Government orders on the subject are required.
		...	Bidi	...	From 1 tank and 40 private wells.	...	No system of drainage	...	The townspeople use the neighbouring waste places as latrines.	

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1891—continued.

Collectorate.	Taluka.	PLACES INSPECTED.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.	Measures adopted.
		Towns.	Villages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgaum <i>continued.</i>				<i>Southern Registration District—continued.</i>			
	Kalghatgi ...	Nánd-ghur.	...	From 1 Local Board well, 1 tank and 153 wells.	No system of drainage	Defilement of the inhabited area.	
	Bankápur ...	Kalghatgi. ...	Tadas ...	From 2 tanks and 1 well. From Basavan howd and 1 Local Fund well.	Do. Do.	No arrangements have been made for natural purposes. Do. The old ditch and numerous hollows within and around Tadas are used by the people as latrines.	
Dhárwár.	Hubli ...	Hubli ...	...	3 howds, 1 tank and 410 wells. Chief source of drinking water is from tank.	Do.	There are 13 latrines with 166 seats for a population of over 50,000. More latrines are required.	
	Bágevádi ...	...	Kolhár	From 5 wells and the Kolhár nála.	Do.	The vicinity of the village and nála, which supplies drinking water to most of villagers, is defiled.	
Bijápúr.	Bijápúr ...	Bijápúr.	...	There is an ample supply of drinking water from 103 wells.	Do.	There are 8 municipal latrines with 44 seats for a population of nearly 17,000. More latrines are required.	
	Indi ...	Indi ...	...	From 1 drinking well and Indi nála.	Do.	No sites for natural purposes have been selected.	
Kánara.	Haliyál ...	Haliyál.	...	From Moti Talau tank	Do.	No arrangements for sites for natural purposes have been made.	
	Yellápúr ...	Mundgod	...	From 2 howds, 4 private and 1 Local Fund well.	Do.	The numerous hollows and waste places within and around the town are used for natural purposes.	
	Sirsi ...	Sirsi ...	...	From 649 wells	Do.	There are no public latrines. 259 pit-prives exist.	

Gujarat Registration District.

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Mándvi	... Mándvi, T. M.	...	A certain proportion of the town population obtain drinking water from the Tapti river. Others obtain water for drinking purposes from wells situated in the town amidst habitations.	Monsoon drainage is fair. Household water is disposed of under ground.	The surface cleaning establishment of 12 sweepers and 1 daroga is sufficient. Little or no work is done by this establishment.	None. No information is received as to the action taken on this report.
Bárdoli	... Bárdoli, T. M.	...	A small portion of the town population drink the water of the Mindhola river. There is a large number of private drinking wells in the town. Almost all well-to-do houses have their own wells. Of public drinking wells there are 4, which are in fair repair.	Do.	6 sweepers and 1 mukádam and a sanitary inspector form the establishment. Surface cleaning is carried on fairly. Arrangements for fixing places of natural resort are being made.	No information is received as to the action taken on this report.
Olpád	... Olpád, T. M.	...	The chokhiát classes have 4 drinking wells and there are 2 wells for dhedás. The quality of the water is not good.	Monsoon drainage is fair. Household water is disposed of under ground.	There are 6 men engaged for the surface cleaning of the town. The work is not properly done.	The report being sent about the close of the year, no sufficient time has elapsed for any action to be taken thereon.
		10 Villages— 1 Masma. 2 Jothan. 3 Baroli. 4 Sandhier. 5 Puri. 6 Kareli. 7 Kosad. 8 Sian. 9 Gethan. 10 Oomra.	All the villages obtain drinking water from wells, which are mostly in fair repair. One village, Kareli, suffers from want of a well; at present the people drink taláo water or brackish water of the existing well.	Monsoon drainage of most villages is fair. Household water soaks in back yards.	There are no existing arrangements for carrying on of daily surface cleaning. Night-soil defilement of precincts and entrances of parts within exist in many.	Do. do.
Anklesvar and Hánsot.	... Anklesvar, T. M.	...	The town people obtain drinking water from several wells, most of which are not under municipal supervision and are without proper arrangements for drainage of waste water.	Monsoon drainage is fair. Household water soaks under ground.	Surface cleaning is fairly done, but irregular collections are made in the town of such refuse by private individuals for sale.	None. No intimation is received of any action having been taken on the present report.
	Hánsot, T. M.	...	There are 5 wells for chokhiát classes and one well for dhedás. Some wells are in good repair; others require repair very badly.	Do.	An establishment of 6 men is employed. The work is new and is being fairly carried on.	No intimation is received of any action having been taken on this report.

Surat

Broach.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency, inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1891—continued.

Collec- torate.	Táluka.	PLACES INSPECTED.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.	Measures adopted.
		Towns.	Villages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Gujarát Registration District—continued.</i>							
Broach—continued.		Broach City, M.	...	A large number drink the river water (Narbada), which becomes brackish from March. There are some wells on the west, some on the east, in the Rutton taláo and some on the north, and different classes obtain water from such wells. A large number of residents drink rain water collected in tanks. On the whole the water-supply is bad.	Monsoon drainage is fair. Household water soaks under ground.	The work of surface cleaning is fairly done. No attention is paid to conservancy, and such a large city is without any such provision.	None on former reports. The report being sent about the close of the year, no sufficient time has elapsed for any action being taken thereon.
	Vágra	...	1 village—An kies-var. Vágara...	The village people obtain water from 3 wells, all in fair repair.	Do.	None. Village very unclean and filthy.	None.
	A'mod and Jambusar.	...	...	There is only 1 public drinking well, the water of which is bad. Close to it is a well in the masjid, the water of which is good. The dheds and bhangis have separate wells. There are 3 public drinking wells 1 on the north side and 2 on the south. There are 2 wells of dhedás, one of which is broken. The supply of water is fair.	Do.	None. Village unclean ...	The public well has been repaired.
	Jambusar, T. M.	...	...	There are 3 wells for chokhiát classes and 1 for dhedás. The wells are in fair repair and clean. The precincts around the dhed well were filthy. The provision of water-supply is considered insufficient.	Do. Trenches are being dug in proper places for the monsoon flood water to pass rapidly away. Household water soaks under ground.	12 bhangis are appointed for the surface cleaning of the town and 1 inspector. The main road and principal streets are attended to.	These towns were visited about the close of the year, and the reports are now ready for despatch.

Jhalod	...	Limri ...	2 wells and rivers. Much waste nuisance existed near one well.	Drainage of monsoon water is good.	None exists. Manure collection is made near roads or in open places near dwellings.	None, but it is reported that action is to be taken on the present report to improve the wells and carry out surface cleaning.
	Jhalod, T.	...	There are 6 drinking wells for chekhiat classes and 1 kutcha pit for dhedás. Of the 6 wells 2 are largely used. A small portion of the town population still uses the talao water for drinking. Waste water drainage of wells is not attended to. The chamars, dabghars and bhangis drink from the talao.	Monsoon water drains rapidly. Household water soaks under ground.	No special establishment exists for the daily cleaning, but the main roads are kept fairly clean.	Recommendation for draining of wells was not attended to, but it is reported that steps will be taken on this and other points reported on during the year.
Dohad	...	Dohad, T. M.	4 wells and 1 váv are the present sources of obtaining drinking water. Of the 4 wells only 1 is municipal and the others are private. The váv is also beyond municipal limits, and its cleanliness not looked after. In addition to the above, a considerable number of the town people use for drinking the water of the Chabbu talao, which is impure and unfit. A small number of Mahomedans and low classes obtain drinking water from stagnant pools in the bed of the river Dudhi Matti.	Monsoon drainage of the town is fair. A portion of the drain provided for such a purpose is allowed to be used for discharge of household water, which is collected in deep pits and emptied, creating a nuisance. House water of other parts of the town is disposed of under ground.	There is an establishment of 24 sweepers only. No carts are provided. The work is done very imperfectly and little portion of the sweepings is really carried out of the town. The conservancy service is similarly defective.	No action has been taken on recommendations made in 1886. No intimation is received of any action being taken on the present report.
Godhra	...	Godhra, T. M.	At present people obtain drinking water from 16 small wells in the town, the water of which is bad and unfit for drinking. A large number of poor classes sink shallow pits in the dry bed of the Mesri river, and ladle out the water which percolates in such pits.	Monsoon drainage is fair. There is no other drainage. All household water soaks under ground.	An establishment of 32 sweepers, 2 mukadams and 1 inspector is kept up. No carts are provided for the carting away of town sweepings. The work done is nominal. There is no proper conservancy service.	No action was taken on recommendations made in 1887. On the present report, information is received that the Municipality has taken steps to put the surface cleaning establishment on proper bases. No information is communicated on other points.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1891—continued.

Collectorate.	Taluká.	PLACES INSPECTED.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.		Measures adopted.
		Towns.	Villages.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>Gujarát Registration District—continued.</i>								
Panch Mahals—continued.	Kálol	... Kálol, T. M.	...	There are 6 wells for the better classes and 1 for low classes. The supply is sufficient and the water fair. Some wells require repair and waste drains.	Monsoon drainage is fair. There is no other drainage. All household water soaks under ground.	A Municipality has lately been established and an establishment of 5 bhangis is kept for surface cleaning. The work done is imperfect, and there is much room for improvement. The main street is attended to, but other parts of the town are neglected.	On report of 1884 steps have been taken for the improvement of 1 well. No information is received of the steps taken on the present report.	
	Halol	... Halol, T.	...	There are 4 wells for the better classes and 1 for chamárs and dheds. Some wells require general repairs, and all require cleaning from the bottom.	Do.	do.	No action was taken on former reports. Intimation is received that the principal wells will be repaired by the Taluka Local Board.	
	Dhandhuka	Ránpur, T. M.	...	All classes of people obtain drinking water from shallow pits dug in the bed of the river Bhádúr, some distance from the running stream. It is under consideration to order 2 tube wells to drive in the bed of the river for the use of the town people.	Do.	do.	There are 12 bhangis and 1 inspector. The work is fairly carried on. Arrangements for the provision of public privy grounds are being made.	None. No intimation is received of the action taken on the present report.
<i>Sind Registration District.</i>								
Ahmedabad.	Mirpur Batoro.	Mirpur Batoro.	...	From wells in the municipal garden, tanks and canal. The canal water is used in hot season. The well water is good.	None	...	The Municipality employ 1 mukádam and 7 sweepers.	None.
	Sujáwal	Sujáwal.	...	From 3 wells and 1 tank. The well water deteriorated of late years.	Do.	...	Conservancy arrangements are under Pancháyat. They have entertained 2 sweepers.	Do.
	Ghorábári	... Saidpur, Pir Pa-tho.	...	From canal and dhand, which lies below the hills.	Do.	...	None	Do.

Karachi.		Hyderabad.									
.....	...	Kotri Al- lah Ra- khisshah.	From the river Indus ...	...	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	...	Do.
Mirpur Sákro.	Mir p u r Sákro.	...	From wells and tank. The well water is good.	...	Do.	...	...	...	Conservancy arrangements are under Ráj Maháján. 2 sweep- ers are engaged.	...	Do.
Dádú	Dádú ...	...	From wells and canal. The water-supply is ample. Canal water is used in the inunda- tion season.	...	Do.	...	...	...	Conservancy arrangements are under Pancháyat. 8 sweepers with donkeys are employed.	...	Do.
.....	Johi ...	...	From wells. The water is hard, and liable to pollution.	...	Do.	...	...	...	Do. do. They have entertained 4 sweepers.	...	Do.
.....	...	Phalji...	From private well. The water is hard, and not clean.	...	Do.	...	...	...	None	...	Do.
Nausháhro ...	...	T h á r u Sháh.	From wells and canals in hot weather.	...	No drainage	...	...	...	Conservancy arrangements are under Ráj Maháján and Pan- cháyat. 6 sweepers are en- tertained for keeping the vil- lage clean.	...	Do.
.....	...	Abji ...	From wells and canal. The well water is good. The canal water is used in hot season.	...	None	...	...	...	Conservancy arrangements are under Pancháyat. They have entertained 3 sweepers.	...	Do.
Moro	Moro ...	...	From wells. The water is good.	...	No drainage	...	...	...	Do. do. under Ráj Maháján. 4 sweepers are employed.	...	Do.
.....	...	Davlat - pur.	From wells. The water is good, though liable to constant con- tamination.	...	None	...	...	...	Do. do. under Pancháyat. They have enter- tained 4 sweepers.	...	Do.
Sakrand	Sakrand	...	From wells. The water is good, but liable to contamination.	...	Do.	...	...	...	Do. do. 1 sweeper is entertained.	...	Do.
.....	...	Kazi-jo- Goth.	From wells. The water is good, but liable to contamination.	...	Do.	...	...	...	No conservancy establishment.	...	Do.
Shahdádpur	S h a h - dádpur.	...	From wells and tanks. The well water is good, but liable to contamination. The tank water is used in hot season.	...	Do.	...	...	...	Conservancy arrangements are under Ráj Maháján. They have entertained 4 sweepers.	...	Do.
.....	...	Gul Mu- hamed Lagh- ri.	From wells and canal. The wells are unprotected, and the water is liable to contamina- tion. The canal water is used in hot season.	...	Do.	...	...	...	None of any kind	...	Do.
Tando Alah- yar.	T a n d o A l a h - yar.	...	From wells and canal. The wells are unprotected; so the water is liable to contamina- tion. Canal water is used in hot season.	...	Do.	...	...	...	The Municipality employ 2 mukádams and 13 sweepers for all purposes.	...	Do.

Kamhar	...	Kamhar.	...	water is liable to pollution. In hot season the water of the canal is used. From wells, tanks and hollows. The wells are unprotected, and the water is brackish. The water of tank and hollows is used for bathing and washing purposes.	Do.	...	The Municipality employed 9 sweepers and 1 mukadam. They give contract for the removal of the sweepings. There is a halalkhor cess. The night-soil is buried in pits a mile south of the town. For this purpose 7 sweepers are employed by the Municipality.	Do.
Ratodero	...	...	Hyderabad.	From canal in hot season. In cold season holes are dug in canal bed.	Do.	...	None	Do.
Naushahro.	{	...	Nim	From wells	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
		...	Garhi Yasin.	Do.	Do.	...	15 sweepers and 1 mukadam are entertained by the Municipality, of which 5 sweepers are employed on halalkhor work.	Do.
Shikarpur	...	...	Khaman.	From a well. The water is good, but liable to pollution.	Do.	...	Conservancy arrangements are under Panchayat. They employ 1 sweeper.	Do.
Sukkur	...	...	Lakhi	From wells unprotected	Do.	...	Conservancy arrangements are under Panchayat. They employ 2 sweepers for all purposes.	Do.
Kashmor	...	Kashmor.	...	From wells in cold season and from canal in hot season.	Do.	...	The people themselves keep the village clean.	Do.
.....	...	...	Kund Kote.	From wells	Do.	...	Conservancy arrangements are under Panchayat. They employ 3 sweepers for all purposes.	Do.
Thul	...	Thul	...	From wells during the cold season and from canal in hot season.	Do.	...	The conservancy arrangements are under Ráj Mahajan. They employ 4 sweepers.	Do.
Shahdadpur.	...	Shahdadpur.	...	From wells and canal. The well water is good and abundant. In hot season canal water is used.	Do.	...	None	Do.
Jacobabad	...	Garhi Kheiro.	...	From an old well in a hollow. The water is extremely bad. It gets so in hot weather. The Zamindar states that a bright metal vessel put into the well in hot season becomes at once black—no doubt owing to sulphuretted hydrogen.	Do.	...	None	Do.

From Reports by Civil Surgeons.

Collectorate.	Number of Towns Inspected.	Number of Inspection Reports.	Drinking water.	Drainage.	Action taken on previous suggestions.
Nasik	8	8	From rivers, wells and ponds. Trimbak gets its supply almost entirely from ponds. At Yeola well water is brought in pipes to five reservoirs within the town. The supply runs short in the hot weather, and it is in contemplation to supplement it by a new supply from a place 6 miles distant.	No drains. The town of Dindori has a natural drainage, being situated on a slope. At Yeola the drains do not appear to be well looked after, and are choked in various places from accumulation of dirt and filth. At Malegaon main streets clean and well swept; small streets and lanes dirty and offensive.	None.
Kolaba	4	4	From river, wells, tanks and reservoirs. At Pen it is excellent and plentiful, obtained from the water-works. The other towns get their drinking water from tanks. The water is of inferior quality, and, besides, the tanks run dry during the hot season.	No drains except road-side gutters for carrying off storm water; and they are choked here and there with house sweepings and refuse from cook-rooms.	Do.
Ahmednagar	6	6	From rivers and wells. At Akola the river water runs low in the hot weather. At Shevgaon the water of 3 wells is used for drinking purposes, of which 1 well is situated near a burial-ground.	Road-side gutters for rain water. At Shevgaon there is one main street provided with a gutter on each side, which appears to be used as a latrine by the children and as a receptacle for filth by their elders.	None. The Civil Surgeon states that last year a few suggestions were made about the burial-yard and the cleanliness of the immediate surroundings of the town of Pärner, but no attempt has been made to remedy any defects. At Akola some attempt is made to clean the streets and drains. At Mirajgaon a dispensary has been lately opened. It is suggested that a slaughter-yard and more latrines be erected at Sangamner and a slaughter-yard at Shevgaon. A thorough cleaning of the town and an improved drainage system for Shevgaon are also suggested.
Poona	6	6	From rivers, wells and tanks. At Alandi from the river Indráyani, which is a good deal contaminated by decaying vegetable matter. At Jejuri from a tank on rising ground to the west of the town. The water is distributed by pipes to 5 service reservoirs or dipping wells. The water is filtered through charcoal and sand before entering the dipping well on the highest level. Junnar—from a large well south-west of the town and from an old tank; the water from these is brought into the town in earthen and iron pipes and distributed to 11 dipping wells and 5 cisterns.	Road-side drains for storm water, but most of them are choked with rubbish. At Talegaon (Dhamdhera) there are no gutters or side drains to roads.	None. At Alandi it is suggested that a latrine be erected. At Jejuri 2 new service reservoirs are in course of construction. The town is clean and well kept. At Sasvad the surface conservancy of the streets is well attended to, but no steps have been taken towards the keeping clean of the waste places and back lanes of the town.
Sholapur	4	4	From wells, tanks and cisterns. At Bārsi there is a tank outside the town from which the water percolates into the wells.	No drains beyond side gutters to the streets for storm water except at Sholapur, where there are under-ground earthen drains.	At Sholapur the lime-kiln burners and the potters have been ordered to pursue their trade out of the town. The lime kilns have

			At Karmála the earthen water pipes have been replaced by iron ones.	At Sholápur the night-soil is converted into poudrette and used by cultivators.					
Sátára	...	1	From river and wells. The water at Pusesávil is good, but the wells should be kept free from rubbish. The river water is also used for drinking purposes. Washing of clothes should be restricted to the lower part of the river, but it is going on all along the course of the river about the town. Mainly from wells. Rájápur gets its supply from a reservoir 3 miles distant, but well water is also used.	No drains	...	...	...	At Barsi :— 1. The latrines are well ventilated. 2. Windlasses, chains and buckets are provided for the wells. 3. The gates leading down the steps of the wells have been provided and are kept closed. At Karmála :— Wells have been provided for Mángs and Mahárs. None.	been removed, but the Municipality decided not to remove the indigo dyers, as it would be a hardship on the trade. It is suggested that they should be removed.
Ratnágiri	...	2	From river, tank and wells. At Saundatli the wells are substantially built and not liable to soakage. The quality is good, but the quantity insufficient in the hot season. At Athni usually from tanks and wells; the former dry up rapidly and most of the latter dry up, and great distress prevails in consequence.	No drains except side gutters to roads and the natural nálkás, which carry off storm water.				The rest camp for bullocks in the vicinity of the reservoir at Rájápur objected to in May 1890 has been removed. None.	
Belgaum	...	3	From wells and tanks. At Hubli the tanks are situated outside the town, from whence the water is conveyed to reservoirs in the town by means of a conduit which is partly open and partly covered. The wells are too near dwellings in the town and liable to contamination and soakage. A new water-supply is expected shortly to be taken in hand. At Nargund and Ránebenur drinking water-supply is obtained from tanks and also from wells, but no care is taken to protect the tanks from pollution. At Bettigeri drinking water is obtained from wells. Some of them are merely large quarry holes and much exposed to surface drainage.	No drains but road-side gutters for rain water. At Hubli the drainage and conservancy arrangements are unsatisfactory. The existing conservancy establishment is totally inadequate, and should be increased. At Gadag Bettigeri to some of the streets side gutters are built, but the levels are bad, and dirty water stagnates; the drainage should be improved, or means provided for the removal of foul water.				None. At Háveri a guard has been placed to protect the water of the tank from pollution. It is suggested that pit-privies at Háveri, Ránebenur and Nargund be closed and latrines built.	
Dhárwár	...	7							
Bijápur	...	1	The rainfall at Bágeváradi has been scanty and the water is drying up in all the wells, and the water-supply has become scarce.	None	...	...	...	None.	

Collectorate.	Number of Towns inspected.	Number of Inspection Reports.	Drinking water.	Drainage.	Action taken on previous suggestions.
Kánara	6	6	From river, tank and wells. At Honávar, Sidápúr and Yellápúr the supply is good and abundant. At Haliyál the supply is sufficient, but the quality unsatisfactory; the tanks that chiefly supply drinking water are full of decaying vegetable matters. At Kumta drinking water supply is good and abundant during certain portions of the year, but during summer months there is a scarcity.	No drains beyond road-side drains to carry storm water.	None.
Surat	10	10	From rivers, tanks and wells. Ránder gets its supply chiefly from the river Tápti, which is subject to tidal influences. Bulsár from wells and a large tank called "Mallar Tank;" the water is good and abundant. Mándvi from the river Tápti.	None. At Mándvi, Bulsár and Ránder there are side drains to main roads to carry off storm-water.	Do.
Broach	8	8	From wells, and sufficient in quantity ...	No drainage beyond side drains to roads to carry off waste water in the rainy season.	It is suggested that enclosed trenches in towns and villages where there are no public latrines might be dug outside the village to leeward for people to resort to for natural purposes. At Kavi arrangements have been made to keep the village clean and in good order.
Panch Maháls	3	3	From river, tank and wells. At Dohad the tank water is absolutely unfit for drinking purposes. It has been very freely used for washing and bathing. The river has also been polluted in various ways.	No drains beyond road-side drains to carry away rain water, but they are very frequently used for throwing refuse matter and other sweepings.	At Kálol the Municipality has been paying attention to general conservancy and pure water-supply to the best of its ability.
Karáchi	2	2	From river, canal and wells. At Kotri from the river Indus, but the water is contaminated to a considerable extent by Dhobis washing above where the townspeople take their supply.	No drains	None.
Hyderabad	8	8	From wells and canal. Canal water during the hot season.	None beyond storm-water drains. At Tandol Alahyar there is good deal of stagnant water in the streets from the recent rains.	None.
Shikárpur	9	9	From river and wells. At Shikárpur the water of the 12 principal wells is reported by the Government analyst to be unfit for drinking purposes. The Gulamshah Koresah well, which the Sanitary Commissioner ordered to be immediately closed in December 1890, is still open, the Municipality having practically refused to close the well.	No drains beyond side drains to roads to carry away storm water.	At Dokri 2 additional sweepers are employed by the Pancháyat to keep the town clean.
Upper Sind Frontier.	1	1	From wells	No drains	None.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing daily recorded Deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological Conditions at the undermentioned City during the year 1891.

Month and Date.		Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR IN THE SHADE.			MOISTURE OF AIR PER CENT., 100 BEINGSATURATION		WIND.			Rainfall in Inches.
			Highest Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction.		Velocity Miles per diem.	
								10 H.	16 H.		
Bombay City.											
10th Jan.	1891 ...	1	81.5	66.5	15.0	66	52	E.N.E.	N.N.W.	294	...
15th Feb.	" ...	1	87.7	68.5	19.2	57	61	E.N.E.	N.N.W.	281	...
28th "	" ...	1	82.7	72.0	10.7	72	69	E.	W.N.W.	149	...
13th March	" ...	1	80.2	71.5	8.7	68	55	E.N.E.	W.N.W.	196	...
14th "	" ...	1	80.1	69.0	11.1	61	59	E.N.E.	N.W.	304	...
16th "	" ...	1	84.9	70.1	14.8	56	50	N.	N.N.W.	432	...
9th April	" ...	1	86.4	76.1	10.3	68	68	N.W.	W.N.W.	190	...
21st May	" .	1	90.1	81.3	8.8	70	69	W.	W.N.W.	250	...
25th June	" ...	1	88.2	79.8	8.4	85	77	S.S.E.	S.S.W.	398	0.24
3rd July	" ...	1	83.4	78.2	5.2	84	93	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	434	1.58
15th "	" ...	1	87.2	81.9	5.3	74	74	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	488	0.01
24th "	" ...	1	81.8	75.8	6.0	92	90	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	523	1.87
27th "	" ...	1	80.2	75.0	5.2	91	96	W.	W.	796	4.28
29th "	" ...	2	84.4	78.2	6.2	87	86	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	395	0.02
30th "	" ...	2	85.2	77.0	8.2	86	84	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	431	0.13
31st "	" ...	2	84.7	78.0	6.7	86	83	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	414	0.02
1st August	" ...	2	83.6	79.3	4.3	85	82	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	425	0.04
3rd "	" ...	3	82.7	78.4	4.3	88	85	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	495	0.46
4th "	" ...	1	82.3	78.2	4.1	85	85	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	506	1.43
7th "	" ...	1	83.7	79.0	4.7	90	86	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	422	0.08
17th "	" ...	2	86.2	78.0	8.2	80	73	W.	W.	365	0.11
18th "	" ...	1	86.4	78.0	8.4	80	82	W.	W.	363	0.12
19th "	" ...	1	85.2	78.1	7.1	86	80	W.	W.	421	0.21
20th "	" ...	2	84.0	78.0	6.0	85	82	W.	W.	327	0.45
23rd "	" ...	2	86.4	77.7	8.7	79	77	W.	W.	232	0.03
24th "	" ...	2	86.2	76.0	10.2	83	77	E.S.E.	W.N.W.	201	0.11
25th "	" ...	2	86.6	78.0	8.6	79	78	W.	W.	281	...
26th "	" ...	3	85.0	78.9	6.1	81	87	W.	W.	422	0.10
28th "	" ...	4	85.1	76.4	8.7	87	81	W.S.W.	W.	352	0.80
29th "	" ...	3	85.5	76.0	9.5	81	80	W.	W.	306	0.42
31st "	" ...	1	82.4	78.5	3.9	89	88	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	351	0.25
1st Sept.	" ...	1	81.0	76.0	5.0	95	93	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	227	5.82
2nd "	" ...	2	81.8	74.8	7.0	95	88	S.W.	W.	210	2.14
3rd "	" ...	3	82.0	75.1	6.9	93	93	S.S.E.	W.	266	0.97
4th "	" ...	2	83.3	75.8	7.5	87	93	S.	W.S.W.	270	0.56
5th "	" ...	2	84.4	76.9	7.5	83	78	S.W.	W.S.W.	251	0.26
6th "	" ...	1	82.9	76.3	6.6	80	87	W.S.W.	S.W.	284	0.64
7th "	" ...	1	85.4	77.3	8.1	82	78	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	374	0.09
8th "	" ...	1	81.0	75.6	5.4	82	87	W.	W.	455	2.77
11th "	" ...	1	86.0	77.8	8.2	76	73	W.	W.	305	...
12th "	" ...	1	86.1	77.5	8.6	81	76	S.	W.	234	...
13th "	" ...	1	86.3	78.4	7.9	77	72	W.	W.	300	0.03
14th "	" ...	2	86.8	77.1	9.7	80	75	W.	W.	290	0.01
16th "	" ...	3	84.7	75.0	9.7	80	77	W.S.W.	W.	220	0.21
17th "	" ...	1	84.9	77.5	7.4	83	78	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	240	0.32
18th "	" ...	2	84.3	76.0	8.3	91	83	S.	W.	215	0.78
19th "	" ...	6	84.6	75.7	8.9	87	91	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	278	1.48
20th "	" ...	4	85.5	74.9	10.6	82	77	S.W.	W.S.W.	258	...
21st "	" ...	10	86.3	77.0	9.3	81	77	S.	W.S.W.	208	...
22nd "	" ...	7	86.2	77.1	9.1	78	79	W.S.W.	W.	178	0.04
23rd "	" ...	6	85.4	77.1	8.3	87	75	E.S.E.	W.	205	0.09
24th "	" ...	2	84.5	77.0	7.5	92	83	E.S.E	W.S.W.	165	1.60
25th "	" ...	5	83.0	76.9	6.1	94	91	N.N.W.	W.	307	2.30
26th "	" ...	6	83.9	76.9	7.0	93	85	N.W.	W.N.W.	427	0.17
27th "	" ...	1	86.5	74.0	12.5	85	81	S.	W.	324	0.50
28th "	" ...	2	87.0	77.0	10.0	83	90	W.	N.E.	241	1.06
29th "	" ...	1	85.2	73.2	12.0	87	79	E.S.E.	W.N.W.	257	...
2nd Oct.	" ...	2	86.5	76.1	10.4	84	75	E.	N.W.	224	...

Statement showing the daily recorded Deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological Conditions at the undermentioned City during the year 1891—continued.

Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR IN THE SHADE.			MOISTURE OF AIR PER CENT., 100 BEINGSATURATION.		WIND.			Rainfall in Inches.
		Highest Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction.		Velocity Miles per diem.	
							10 H.	16 H.		
Bombay City—continued.										
3rd Oct. 1891 ...	4	85.7	77.0	8.7	84	69	E.N.E.	N.W.	240	...
4th " " ...	1	86.3	76.0	10.3	89	67	E.	N.W.	225	...
8th " " ...	1	88.4	75.9	12.5	68	68	E.N.E.	N.N.W.	277	...
9th " " ...	1	89.6	76.7	12.9	74	71	E.N.E.	N.W.	218	...
10th " " ...	1	90.0	77.6	12.4	64	66	E.N.E.	N.N.W.	248	...
11th " " ...	2	87.4	77.5	9.9	64	63	E.	N.N.W.	360	...
23rd " " ...	2	89.3	75.2	14.1	67	64	E.N.E.	W.N.W.	228	...
24th " " ...	1	88.5	76.0	12.5	69	65	E.N.E.	W.N.W.	198	...
25th " " ...	2	89.2	76.8	12.4	75	72	E.N.E.	N.W.	173	...
7th Nov. " ...	1	90.5	76.0	14.5	47	68	N.E.	N.N.W.	317	...
13th " " ...	1	86.0	73.0	13.0	66	53	E.	N.W.	186	...
20th " " ...	1	87.3	72.0	15.3	48	53	E.N.E.	N.W.	229	...
24th " " ...	1	84.5	69.3	15.2	56	47	E.N.E.	N.W.	246	...
27th " " ...	1	87.6	70.3	17.3	61	58	E.	W.N.W.	216	...
29th " " ...	1	88.4	71.0	17.4	62	66	E.N.E.	N.W.	221	...

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Deaths from Cholera in the City of Poona during the year 1891.

Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.		TEMPERATURE OF AIR IN THE SHADE.			MOISTURE OF AIR PER CENT., 100 BEINGSATURATION.		WIND.			Rainfall in Inches.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Highest Maxi-mum.	Lowest Mini-mum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction.		Velocity Miles per diem.		
								10 H.	16 H.			
Poona City.												
1st Jan. 1891 ...	2	1	84.3	50.0	34.3	24	9	E.	E.S.E.	171	0.00	
2nd " " ...	7	3	84.0	48.5	35.5	26	17	Calm.	E.S.E.	127	0.00	
3rd " " ...	4	4	85.4	48.3	37.1	25	11	S.E.	E.S.E.	136	0.00	
4th " " ...	...	1	87.4	45.9	41.5	22	28	Calm.	E.N.E.	109	0.00	
5th " " ...	1	...	88.0	46.4	41.6	21	9	E.	Calm.	110	0.00	
6th " " ...	...	1	88.4	47.8	40.6	31	11	Calm.	Calm.	107	0.00	
7th " " ...	1	1	89.0	47.5	41.5	26	10	Calm.	Calm.	71	0.00	
9th " " ...	1	...	87.6	48.0	39.6	28	14	Calm.	W.N.W.	94	0.00	
10th " " ...	...	1	88.0	48.0	40.0	36	15	Calm.	W.N.W.	96	0.00	
14th May " ...	2	...	101.1	74.9	26.2	29	23	W.	Calm.	198	0.64	
16th " " ...	1	1	100.5	70.6	29.9	34	21	W N.W.	N.W.	292	0.00	
17th " " ...	2	2	101.0	69.5	31.5	4	27	N.N.	N.W.	314	0.00	
18th " " ...	...	1	102.4	70.0	32.4	22	20	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	309	0.00	
19th " " ...	1	...	104.5	70.6	33.9	31	21	W.	W.N.W.	306	0.00	
20th " " ...	3	2	105.4	72.4	33.0	30	29	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	340	0.00	
21st " " ...	2	2	102.4	72.9	29.5	39	32	W.N.W.	N.W.	356	0.00	
22nd " " ...	1	1	99.4	70.0	29.4	27	25	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	428	0.00	
23rd " " ...	3	2	99.0	73.2	25.8	46	24	W.	N.W.	352	0.00	
24th " " ...	3	1	98.8	69.6	29.2	42	24	W.N.W.	W.	369	0.00	
25th " " ...	...	1	99.6	70.5	29.1	36	28	W.N.W.	N.W.	390	0.00	
26th " " ...	1	...	101.2	73.3	27.9	34	28	N.W.	N.W.	384	0.00	
27th " " ...	2	...	101.5	74.0	27.5	40	32	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	436	0.00	
28th " " ...	3	2	101.0	74.4	26.6	37	33	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	473	0.00	
29th " " ...	4	2	100.2	74.0	26.2	42	26	N.W.	N.W.	514	0.00	
30th " " ...	4	..	99.5	73.5	26.0	46	24	N.W.	W.N.W.	427	0.00	
31st " " ...	3	4	100.3	72.0	28.3	35	23	W.	W.N.W.	381	0.00	
1st August " ...	4	1	82.4	71.0	11.4	82	80	W.	W.	402	0.07	
2nd " " ...	3	...	81.6	70.0	11.6	85	79	W.	W.	408	0.22	
3rd " " ...	4	3	82.6	70.0	12.6	72	82	W.S.W.	W.	406	0.09	

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Deaths from Cholera in the City of Poona during the year 1891—continued.

Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.		TEMPERATURE OF AIR IN THE SHADE.			MOISTURE OF AIR PER CENT., 100 BEINGSATURATION.		WIND.			Rainfall in Inches.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Highest maxi- mum.	Lowest Mini- mum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction.		Velocity miles per diem.	
								10 H.	16 H.		
Poona City—continued.											
4th August 1891 ...	2	1	80.0	71.5	8.5	85	76	W.	W.	380	0.27
5th " " ...	11	4	80.0	68.5	11.5	79	74	W.	W.N.W.	403	0.04
6th " " ...	4	3	83.5	70.0	13.5	75	72	W.	W.	396	0.09
7th " " ...	11	5	79.5	70.9	8.6	90	78	W.	W.	341	0.16
8th " " ...	6	1	83.0	69.5	13.5	87	71	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	302	0.10
9th " " ...	8	7	82.3	69.2	13.1	82	87	W.	W.	266	0.09
10th " " ...	9	2	82.3	69.2	13.1	82	84	W.	W.S.W.	251	0.08
11th " " ...	14	8	85.6	69.4	16.2	70	69	W.S.W.	W.	356	0.15
12th " " ...	6	3	83.8	69.2	14.6	75	69	W.S.W.	W.	515	0.14
13th " " ...	7	2	83.4	69.0	14.4	70	69	W.	W.	532	0.03
14th " " ...	7	3	83.4	71.0	12.4	71	77	W.	W.	380	0.00
15th " " ...	10	5	85.4	70.5	14.9	70	61	W.S.W.	W.	350	0.00
16th " " ...	12	4	86.6	69.0	17.6	65	56	W.	W.	353	0.00
17th " " ...	23	6	85.3	69.4	15.9	65	67	W.	W.S.W.	327	0.00
18th " " ...	23	3	86.2	68.4	17.8	79	72	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	283	0.09
19th " " ...	13	5	79.3	69.5	9.8	78	80	W.	W.S.W.	259	0.16
20th " " ...	18	9	81.3	69.2	12.1	81	72	W.S.W.	S.W.	273	0.04
21st " " ...	16	2	83.0	68.6	14.4	66	70	W.	W.S.W.	335	0.06
22nd " " ...	14	6	84.1	69.2	14.9	89	69	W.	W.N.W.	271	0.04
23rd " " ...	14	7	87.0	67.4	19.6	57	56	W.N.W.	N.W.	250	0.00
24th " " ...	11	4	87.5	67.9	19.6	76	67	W.	W.N.W.	302	0.04
25th " " ...	9	6	86.6	69.3	17.3	65	63	W.	N.W.	347	0.00
26th " " ...	10	1	79.5	71.0	8.5	73	87	W.	W.	370	0.20
27th " " ...	11	6	80.0	69.8	10.2	82	77	W.	W.S.W.	301	0.21
28th " " ...	16	6	83.5	68.3	15.2	77	77	W.N.W	W.	297	0.04
29th " " ...	7	3	86.5	70.1	16.4	71	82	W.S.W	W.	295	0.06
30th " " ...	18	12	83.4	70.3	13.1	78	72	W.S.W.	W.	309	0.36
31st " " ...	7	4	79.8	70.1	9.7	92	82	W.	W.N.W.	277	0.16
1st Sep. " " ...	11	7	82.4	69.1	13.3	76	80	W.	W.N.W.	283	0.07
2nd " " ...	7	...	83.4	69.9	13.5	86	76	W.S.W.	W.	290	0.06
3rd " " ...	21	13	84.6	70.0	14.6	73	80	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	226	0.37
4th " " ...	16	3	84.4	69.4	15.0	79	78	W.	W.S.W.	294	0.00
5th " " ...	8	3	82.9	69.0	13.9	76	80	W.N.W.	W.	342	0.00
6th " " ...	20	8	84.0	69.5	14.5	69	69	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	356	0.00
7th " " ...	12	12	83.5	68.9	14.6	68	61	W.S.W.	W.	371	0.00
8th " " ...	11	3	81.4	69.2	12.2	71	75	W.	W.	393	0.00
9th " " ...	4	1	82.5	68.7	13.8	63	66	W.	W.N.W	307	0.00
10th " " ...	7	2	84.5	67.6	16.9	68	66	W.N.W.	W.	320	0.00
11th " " ...	3	1	86.0	67.5	18.5	68	63	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	290	0.00
12th " " ...	2	...	87.5	66.2	21.3	61	59	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	297	0.00
13th " " ...	9	3	84.5	66.8	17.7	64	63	W.S.W.	W.	307	0.00
14th " " ...	3	1	85.0	67.6	17.4	66	63	W.	W.N.W.	299	0.00
15th " " ...	8	5	85.0	66.4	18.6	58	65	W.	W.	308	0.00
16th " " ...	2	2	84.9	69.5	15.4	64	62	W.S.W.	W.	249	0.02
17th " " ...	5	2	83.7	66.5	17.2	76	70	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	237	0.00
18th " " ...	4	...	88.5	67.2	21.3	68	64	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	317	0.00
19th " " ...	5	1	85.1	70.4	14.7	68	68	W.N.W.	W.	264	0.02
20th " " ...	1	1	86.8	69.4	17.4	90	57	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	237	0.03
21st " " ...	1	1	87.9	64.6	23.3	60	58	W.	W.	259	0.00
23rd " " ...	1	...	88.8	68.4	20.4	61	55	W.N.W.	N.W.	283	0.00
25th " " ...	3	2	89.4	72.0	17.4	67	67	W.N.W.	N.W.	337	0.00
26th " " ...	1	1	84.4	71.8	12.6	84	72	W.	W.S.W.	320	0.30
27th " " ...	1	1	85.7	69.1	16.6	84	78	W.N.W.	N.W.	299	0.16
28th " " ...	2	1	87.9	69.4	18.5	75	76	W.N.W.	N.W.	273	0.00
29th " " ...	3	...	87.5	68.0	19.5	61	61	N.W.	N.W.	271	0.00
30th " " ...	3	1	88.0	68.5	19.5	67	65	W.N.W.	N.W.	220	0.23
1st Oct. " " ...	3	1	89.8	65.0	24.8	65	55	W.N.W.	W.	178	0.00

Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Deaths from Cholera in the City of Sholapur during the year 1891.

Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.		TEMPERATURE OF AIR IN THE SHADE.			MOISTURE OF AIR PER CENT. 100 BEING SATURATION		WIND.			Rainfall in Inches.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction.		Velocity miles per diem.	
								10 H.	16 H.		
Shola'pur City.											
3rd Jan. 1891...	2	2	87.5	49.8	37.7	26	28	E.	E.S.E.	171.18	0.00
5th " " ...	3	...	87.8	50.5	37.3	36	21	E.S.E.	E.	178.90	0.00
7th " " ...	3	...	89.5	54.3	35.2	46	35	E.S.E.	E.N.E.	161.18	0.00
8th " " ...	...	1	87.8	53.3	34.5	43	30	W.N.W.	N.N.W.	159.36	0.00
10th " " ...	1	...	89.6	54.1	35.5	47	34	S.S.E.	E.S.E.	138.42	0.00
12th " " ...	3	1	86.8	58.0	28.8	54	34	E.S.E.	E.	188.11	0.00
13th " " ...	1	...	87.2	60.5	26.7	58	40	E.S.E.	S.E.	204.18	0.00
14th " " ...	3	...	88.2	60.5	27.7	50	41	E.	E.	178.26	0.00
15th " " ..	1	1	87.7	56.5	31.2	41	31	E.	E.	173.47	0.00
17th " " ...	2	...	88.4	57.8	30.6	51	44	S.S.E.	S.E.	309.53	0.00
18th " " ...	1	...	89.0	60.0	29.0	52	41	E.S.E.	S.E.	285.08	0.00
20th " " ...	1	...	91.8	64.8	27.0	54	37	S.E.	S.	196.16	0.00
24th " " ...	1	1	90.8	58.8	32.0	49	34	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	173.23	0.00
25th " " ...	1	...	93.1	59.8	33.3	51	34	E.	E.S.E.	179.93	0.00
26th " " ...	1	...	92.8	63.5	29.3	48	36	N.E.	N.W.	162.43	0.00
27th " " ...	1	1	92.2	63.8	28.4	48	40	S.E.	S.S.E.	165.95	0.00
25th May " " ...	2	1	104.3	73.5	30.8	33	15	W.N.W.	N.N.W.	227.78	0.00
26th " " ...	5	3	109.0	77.8	31.2	30	18	W.N.W.	N.	214.17	0.00
27th " " ...	1	1	109.4	78.2	31.2	35	17	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	214.42	0.00
28th " " ...	3	2	110.2	78.8	31.4	36	16	N.W.	N.N.W.	265.52	0.00
30th " " ...	4	4	108.3	76.2	32.1	35	21	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	219.11	0.00
1st " " ...	3	2	109.3	77.1	32.2	36	22	W.	W.	207.18	0.00
1st June " " ...	4	...	109.3	77.1	32.2	36	22	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	229.43	0.00
2nd " " ...	1	...	109.5	76.7	32.8	41	22	W.	W.S.W.	224.78	0.00
3rd " " ...	1	...	109.4	76.6	32.8	38	21	W.	W.N.W.	229.18	0.00
15th " " ...	1	...	106.6	76.6	30.0	41	52	W.	W.N.W.	250.71	0.02
10th " " ...	1	...	106.2	74.8	31.4	43	24	W.S.W.	W.	217.48	0.00
12th " " ...	2	...	104.5	74.7	39.8	44	29	W.S.W.	W.	217.48	0.00
13th " " ...	1	1	107.8	76.2	31.6	51	26	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	225.10	0.00
14th " " ...	1	...	104.0	76.2	27.8	48	27	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	240.03	0.00
15th " " ...	1	1	105.3	74.1	31.2	37	17	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	223.18	0.00
16th " " ...	1	1	105.8	75.4	30.4	37	21	W.	W.	261.43	0.00
17th " " ...	1	...	104.6	75.6	29.0	39	23	W.N.W.	W.	229.25	0.00
28th " " ...	1	...	107.7	77.3	30.4	39	23	N.W.	W.N.W.	225.72	0.00
20th " " ...	...	1	105.5	80.8	30.4	30	20	N.W.	S.W.	229.76	0.00
21st " " ...	7	4	103.5	75.8	24.7	33	24	W.	S.W.	251.28	0.00
22nd " " ...	2	2	94.6	70.3	27.7	42	32	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	366.42	0.00
23rd " " ...	2	1	98.7	70.3	24.3	76	49	W.N.W.	S.W.	324.15	0.22
24th " " ...	6	3	98.7	71.8	26.9	58	42	W.S.W.	W.	265.41	0.18
25th " " ...	2	...	102.3	73.8	28.5	48	49	W.S.W.	W.	265.41	0.18
26th " " ...	2	...	97.0	69.8	27.2	69	44	W.S.W.	W.	254.40	0.08
27th " " ...	4	1	99.9	72.8	27.2	69	44	W.S.W.	W.	227.02	1.38
28th " " ...	1	...	99.9	72.8	27.1	58	36	S.W.	S.S.W.	233.62	0.00
29th " " ...	1	...	100.4	74.8	25.6	55	35	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	242.70	0.00
30th " " ...	3	1	98.8	74.2	24.6	55	37	W.S.W.	W.	219.26	0.15
1st July " " ...	1	...	88.7	73.0	15.7	73	54	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	246.24	0.30
5th " " ...	3	2	94.5	72.5	22.0	59	58	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	240.09	0.00
8th " " ...	1	1	95.1	72.8	22.3	60	65	W.S.W.	S.W.	242.26	0.00
9th " " ...	2	1	92.5	72.9	19.6	59	53	W.S.W.	S.W.	331.99	0.12
13th " " ...	2	...	90.3	73.8	16.5	62	60	W.S.W.	S.W.	473.01	0.00
14th " " ...	1	...	93.5	72.3	21.2	53	35	S.W.	S.W.	473.01	0.00
15th " " ...	2	2	94.0	73.2	20.8	53	41	W.S.W.	S.W.	396.00	0.00
16th " " ...	2	...	95.2	76.8	18.4	53	41	S.W.	S.W.	429.70	0.00
17th " " ...	8	4	98.8	69.8	29.0	56	37	W.	W.	438.06	0.00
18th " " ...	6	2	94.8	74.1	20.7	59	29	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	284.57	0.04
19th " " ...	5	5	93.3	73.1	20.2	53	38	W.S.W.	S.W.	253.25	0.00
20th " " ...	6	1	92.5	72.8	19.7	56	38	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	369.40	0.00
21st " " ...	7	2	92.5	71.6	20.9	55	38	S.W.	S.E.	350.72	0.00
22nd " " ...	7	4	87.8	71.0	16.8	57	74	S.W.	W.S.W.	312.78	0.00
23rd " " ...	7	...	87.8	71.0	16.8	72	61	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	354.10	0.57

*Daily Record of Meteorological Observations and of Deaths from Cholera in the
City of Sholapur during the year 1891—continued.*

Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.		TEMPERATURE OF AIR IN THE SHADE.			MOISTURE OF AIR PER CENT. 100 BEING SATURATION		WIND.			Rainfall in Inches.	
			Highest maxi- mum.	Lowest mini- mum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction.		Velocity, miles per diem.		
	Cases.	Deaths.						10 H.	16 H.			
Shola'pur City—contd.												
20th July 1891	6	4	83.8	69.8	14.0	80	61	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	210.10	0.04	
21st " "	10	4	94.8	70.7	24.1	67	43	S.W.	W.S.W.	329.15	0.06	
22nd " "	3	1	89.6	72.2	17.4	73	54	S.W.	W.S.W.	377.28	0.05	
23rd " "	10	3	93.6	72.1	21.5	62	46	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	331.40	0.00	
24th " "	7	3	88.4	73.1	15.3	59	62	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	470.97	0.00	
25th " "	6	...	88.1	72.9	15.2	57	78	W.S.W.	S.W.	463.02	0.00	
26th " "	5	1	87.9	72.6	15.3	61	79	S.W.	S.W.	449.68	0.08	
27th " "	3	1	83.9	71.8	12.1	64	67	S.W.	W.S.W.	464.70	0.00	
28th " "	2	1	90.4	73.2	17.2	62	59	S.W.	S.W.	626.24	0.00	
29th " "	3	1	94.3	71.8	22.5	58	52	S.W.	W.S.W.	511.00	0.00	
30th " "	4	1	94.8	72.2	22.6	55	45	W.S.W.	S.W.	427.76	0.00	
31st " "	10	3	91.8	73.1	18.7	60	46	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	488.23	0.00	
1st August 1891	1	...	90.8	73.8	17.0	70	45	W.S.W.	S.W.	472.75	0.00	
2nd " "	3	...	94.8	72.9	21.9	54	41	W.S.W.	S.W.	434.11	0.00	
3rd " "	...	1	94.9	72.7	22.2	47	43	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	450.31	0.00	
6th " "	1	1	92.6	72.8	19.8	53	50	S.W.	W.S.W.	411.73	0.00	
7th " "	1	...	94.3	71.2	23.1	60	61	W.	W.S.W.	393.04	0.00	
8th " "	1	1	89.5	71.1	18.4	66	59	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	359.28	0.06	
10th " "	3	...	91.8	69.6	22.2	75	50	W.S.W.	W.	277.13	0.45	
11th " "	3	...	92.5	69.7	22.8	64	46	W.S.W.	S.W.	222.62	0.00	
12th " "	1	...	94.5	70.7	23.8	60	55	W.S.W.	W.	320.49	0.00	
13th " "	1	2	92.6	69.8	22.8	59	56	W.	W.	408.30	0.00	
14th " "	1	...	82.7	70.5	12.2	61	65	W.	N.W.	374.26	0.00	
17th " "	1	...	98.6	69.5	29.1	49	35	W.S.W.	W.	269.98	0.00	
18th " "	1	...	97.2	69.8	27.4	56	68	W.	W.S.W.	228.07	0.03	
21st " "	1	1	91.6	70.8	20.8	59	47	W.	W.S.W.	244.18	0.00	
23rd " "	1	1	96.4	68.7	27.7	62	36	W.	W.N.W.	240.40	0.00	
24th " "	1	1	98.8	69.8	29.0	52	28	W.	W.	218.90	0.00	
26th " "	1	...	89.0	71.8	17.2	66	72	W.	W.N.W.	290.12	0.00	
27th " "	1	1	91.0	70.8	20.2	50	53	W.	S.W.	235.89	0.00	
4th September 1891.	1	1	85.2	69.7	15.5	78	76	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	194.51	0.29	

Statement showing the recorded deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological Conditions at Belgaum during the year 1891.

Belgaum City.

Month and Date.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Range.	Mean daily Air Mois- ture.	DIRECTION OF WIND.		Miles per day.	Rainfall in Inches.	
							Morning.	Evening.			
5th August 1891	...	1	1	74.6	68.0	6.6	89	S.W.	S.W.	883	1.35
7th " "	...	1	...	74.3	67.5	6.8	93	S.S.W.	S.W.	802	.76
10th " "	...	1	1	77.2	66.7	10.5	85	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	469	.13
11th " "	...	3	1	73.4	66.1	7.3	95	W.S.W.	S.S.W.	431	.32
13th " "	...	3	3	73.8	66.4	7.4	87	S.W.	W.S.W.	698	.12
15th " "	...	1	...	75.9	65.8	10.1	63	S.S.W.	S.W.	513	.02
17th " "	...	2	...	79.0	65.1	13.9	75	W.	W.S.W.	424	.03
18th " "	...	1	...	77.9	65.1	12.8	79	W.S.W.	S.W.	460	.07
20th " "	...	1	1	74.9	65.2	9.7	85	S.S.W.	S.W.	451	.46
21st " "	...	1	1	77.8	66.7	11.1	81	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	511	.07
23rd " "	...	2	2	80.4	66.1	14.3	74	W.	W.S.W.	405	.03
31st " "	...	2	1	73.5	67.3	6.2	95	*	*	*	.30

* Instrument was out of order.

Detail of Meteorological Observations for the City of Hyderabad, Sind, during the year 1891.

Hyderabad City.

Period.				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.			WIND.		Rainfall In inches.	
				Mean of daily maximum.	Mean of daily minimum.	Range.	Direction at 8 A.M.	Hourly velocity of wind regard- less of direction.		
									Ins. cts.	
January	1891	...	...	72.2	51.2	21.0	N.E.	4		0 90
February	"	...	...	76.9	50.9	26.0	N.E.	5		...
March	"	...	...	87.2	61.2	26.0	N.W.	7		0 25
April	"	...	...	101.3	72.5	28.8	S.W.	8		...
May	"	...	...	106.3	78.0	28.3	S.W.	9		0 53
June	"	...	...	106.0	80.2	25.8	S.W.	13		...
July	"	...	...	102.5	80.4	22.1	S.W.	18		0 51
August	"	...	...	97.8	77.6	20.2	S.W.	17		...
September	"	...	...	99.4	76.9	22.5	S.W.	13		0 10
October	"	...	...	95.0	73.2	26.0	S.W.	5		...
November	"	...	...	88.0	65.0	20.0	S.W.	4		...
December	"	...	...	77.4	54.2	18.2	N.E.	4		...

APPENDIX III.

Military Works—Sanitary.

Station.	Actual Cost in 1891.	Description of Military Works, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1891.
1	2	3
<i>Poona District.</i>		
	Rs.	
Poona	780	A cut-stone drain to the north side of Ghorpuri Bazar to catch sullage water and convey it a short distance from the most easterly end of the bazar.
Ahmednagar	2,197	Substituting a second-class stone pavement over a 6-inch bed of concrete for the moorum floors of Section Hospital, British Infantry Lines.
Do.	1,620	Similar improvements were made to the moorum floors of the Native Infantry Hospital.
Do.	512	Similar improvements were made to the moorum floors of the Adult and Infant Regimental School.
Kirkee ... ..	.....	None. It is suggested that packa floors be laid down in married quarters, which now are in many cases of moorum only; also to do the same in the Followers' Hospital and the Sappers and Miners' Hospital verandahs.
Sátára	3,181	Construction of permanent latrines, according to standard plan, for natives for the use of Native Infantry—8 blocks of 8 seats each for males, and 2 blocks of 10 seats for females.
Do.	In progress	The works in connection with the supply of water to the Camp and Sadar Bazar were commenced during the year.
Do.	Not stated...	Well No. 9 used by the British troops on the Hill Fort has been covered with a roofing of corrugated iron sheets.
Do. ... ..	.....	Proposals have been made for providing a concrete floor with coating of Portland cement for the ground-floor of the European Infantry Barracks on the Hill Fort, Sátára, and teak boarding, 1½ inches thick, supported on joists for the upper floor.
Sirúr ... ..	.....	None.
Purandhar	In progress	Substituting corrugated iron sheetings on rolled iron beams for those of wooden covering to the 3 drinking wells. Estimated cost Rs. 664.
Do.	Do. ...	Rain shades of teakwood framing with corrugated iron sheeting to doors and windows of the Hospital are in progress. Estimated cost Rs. 221.
Khandála ... ..	.....	None. The Executive Engineer states that the water in the larger tank from which the villagers obtain their supply is a source of some danger, owing, in a great measure, to the fact that the small tank just above it, and through which the larger tank receives its greatest supply of water, is used by Dhobies and others for washing purposes.
<i>Mhow District.</i>		
Nasirabád	3	Making water-courses round water-taps in Royal Artillery Lines.
Do.	25	Do. do. in N. I. Lines.
Do.	70	Connection of pipes from Dánta mains to Bhir well.
Do.	73	Erection of a latrine in Commissariat Cattle Lines. (Cantonment Fund Work.)
Do.	199	Renewal of kunker floor in Royal Artillery Stables.
Do.	403	Laying slab flooring in liquor bar of Regimental Institute.
Do. ... ..	.....	Scraping and white-washing, &c., done to several barracks and hospitals in Royal Artillery and European Infantry Lines on account of cholera cases.

APPENDIX III—continued.

Station.	Actual Cost in 1891.	Description of Military Works, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1891.
1	2	3
<i>Mhow District—contd.</i>	Rs.	
Mhow ... ..	.....	The drainage of the bazár has been improved during the year by the construction of numerous paved road-side drains for carrying off waste water from stand-posts. Cost not given.
Do. ... ..	.....	The water-supply from Baircha has been kept up during the year, and distribution has been extended to 17 houses outside bazár limits and to 6 houses in the bazár at the cost of individuals concerned.
Do. ... ..	.....	The construction of filter beds at Baircha is desirable, as also the covering in of the service reservoirs near the European Infantry Barracks.
Do. ... ..	.....	The usual white-washing of barracks, hospitals and other public buildings has been carried out, and some improvements effected in the surface drainage from barracks by the substitution of stone saucer drains for brick drains of indifferent section.
Neemuch	7,093	White-washing and scraping of all Government buildings carried out. Stable floors renewed. Wells in use cleaned, and repairs to Government buildings carried out.
Indore... ..	.....	None.
Mehidpur ... ..	.....	None.
Agar ... ..	.....	None.
Asirgarh ... ..	.....	None.
<i>Bombay District.</i>		<i>Royal Artillery at Colába (A and B Barracks).</i>
Bombay	In progress...	The drainage from Sergeants' bath-rooms, lavatories, cook-houses and urinals (Jenning's Patent) is carried off by an earthenware main into cesspools which are emptied by the regimental sweepers. Estimated cost Rs. 2,500.
Do.	4,162	Construction of latrines according to standard design.
Do.	411	In the quarters for families of British Infantry at Colába the waste water from all bath and cook-rooms is carried off by pipes fitted with the necessary syphons, gulley traps and manholes, and run into a cesspool, which is emptied by the regimental sweepers.
Do.	In progress...	Latrines on corrugated iron or angle iron supports with a concrete floor covered with asphalte.
Do.	79	Constructing a drain from No. 19, Quartermaster Sergeant's quarters to sea, 143 feet in length.
Do.	8	Providing an additional masonry receptacle for No. 44 Bungalow cook-house at Colába.
Do.	180	The floor of the quarter guard in the 21st Marine Battalion Lines is renewed with pebble cement on a bed of lime concrete.
Do.	403	Substituting the present moorum floors of the hospital verandahs of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry with pebble and cement on a bed of concrete.
Do.	774	The waste water from the quarters for Warrant and Non-commissioned officers, Bombay Arsenal, is carried down from each bath-room and cook-house by 3" pipes into a main earthenware pipe leading out into a Port Trust drain.
Do.	300	Construction of a latrine, for servants, of 4 seats.
Do.	44	Digging up and macadamizing the floor of the stables for the transport mules attached to Bombay Arsenal.

APPENDIX III—continued.

Station.	Actual Cost in 1891.	Description of Military Works, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1891.
1	2	3
<i>Bombay District—continued.</i>		
	Rs.	
Bombay	379	Providing a water tank to feed the flushing tanks of the urinals in the Bombay Arsenal.
Málegaon ... ..	.....	None. Suggests that surface drains be constructed to carry away bathing water, &c., from the lines occupied by the company of Native Infantry.
Baroda... ..	.....	None beyond the annual clearing of wells in camping grounds of Baroda, Itola and Miágám.
Bhúj ... ..	.....	None.
Surat ... ..	.....	None.
Devlali... ..	1,699	Construction of a laundry.
Do.	89	Improving the floor of the native latrines in the bazár. The old earthen floors have been dug up and renewed with cement pebble plaster, over 3" lime cement.
Thána ... ..	.....	None, but suggests ridge ventilation to the Lines and Hospital.
<i>Deesa District.</i>		
Deesa	29	Alterations, as recommended by the Medical Officer, to Staff Sergeant's Quarter No. 12, Royal Artillery Lines.
Do.	86	Improvements to the sick horse stable in the Native Cavalry Lines, &c.: west wall dismantled to admit of more fresh air, and windows opened in the wall of stable on the side of prevailing wind.
Do.	493	Chunam floor in Hospital.
Do.	11	Filling in the space under roof of sweepers' quarters attached to Hospital in Native Infantry Lines to shelter the occupants from climatic exposure.
Do.	29	Construction of a drain to carry off the waste water round the well near Dâk Bungalow.
Do.	294	Constructing the floor of the verandah of the Hospital.
Do.	12	Providing corrugated sheet iron covering to a well in Transport Lines of the Commissariat Lines.
Ahmedabad	40	Removal of a latrine for servants at the Native Infantry Hospital to a position further from the Hospital well.
Do. ... ..	.....	Cleaning of wells in Camp.
Rájkot... ..	793	The earthen floors of the Native Infantry Hospital have been replaced by lime concrete,
Do.	259	and the work of replacing earthen floors of the Native Cavalry is in progress.
Do.	273	The cantonment surface drainage has been repaired.
Do.	131	All wells in the Military Lines have been cleaned.
Mount Abu ... ..	.....	None.
<i>Nágpur District.</i>		
Kámpti	157	Two-seated latrine for Government Bakery.
Do.	27	An archway was made to improve ventilation in the Native Cavalry Officers' room in Royal Artillery Institute.
Do.	32	Urinal platforms in the urinal in the British Infantry Lines and Hospital.
Do.	195	Six-seated latrine for mill establishment at Commissariat godown.
Do.	15	Latrine at Cavalry Hospital.

APPENDIX III—concluded.

Station.	Actual Cost in 1891.	Description of Military Works, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1891.
1	2	3
<i>Nággpur District— continued.</i>	Rs.	
Kámpiti	6	A small table was provided to the magazine guard-room for the men to wash at, and a small drain to carry off water.
Seetábuldi ... ..	.....	None.
Ráipur... ..	.....	None.
Sambulpur ... ..	.....	None.
<i>Sind District.</i>		
Karáchi ... ..	.....	None.
Hyderabad ... ..	.....	None.
Jacobabad ... ..	.....	None.
Ghizri ... ..	.....	None.
<i>Aden District.</i>		
Aden—Steamer Point .	3,391	Construction of latrines and urinals for Royal Artillery Barracks.
Do.	12,932	Construction of a new condenser capable of producing 12,000 gallons of water at the north-east side of Morbut Hill.
Do.	In progress...	Construction of another condenser.
Isthmus ... ..	.....	None.
Crater	286	Providing ridge ventilator of galvanized iron sheets to give more air and light, and a cloth ceiling put up to give more light to European Infantry School.

APPENDIX IV.

APPENDIX IV.

Sanitary Civil Works—(Municipal).

Collector.	Serial Number.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to census of 1891.	Annual Income.	EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVANCY.					Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged and low-lying sites.	Disposal of Night-soil.	Sewage Farm.	New Works.
					On water-supply.	Drainage.	On Public and Private Latrines.	Street sweepings and watering roads, &c.	Vaccination.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
	1	Ahmedabad	143,664	2,75,020	3,89,658	18,080	52,498	43,384	672	From the river Sabarmati and wells. New water-works completed. The water is brought from the river above the city.	No low-lying sites. Only surface drains to remove storm water. There are no drains for waste water, which at present runs into deep cesspits and makes the city unhealthy.	The night-soil is removed by tram cars to a depot about 3 miles from the city and converted into pouddrette and sold as manure.	A sewage farm is under consideration.	His Excellency the Governor Lord Harris opened the new water-works on 11th June 1891. A drainage scheme is under consideration. 20 urinals and 1 public latrine.
	2	Dholka	16,489	15,094	144	300	1,049	2,596	152	From (75) wells and (2) tanks.	There is a drain on the east side of the town to drain away stagnant water.	The night-soil is carted away to two depôts outside the town and converted into pouddrette.	None	None.
	3	Viramgám	23,010	26,425	945	188	2,164	4,111	7	From (16) wells and (4) tanks. A scheme for a regular water-supply is under consideration.	Hollows round the town are gradually being filled up. There are gutters to carry away rain water.	The night-soil is removed to the depôt and buried in pits and covered over with dry earth.	A portion of the old depôt site constructed under the dry-earth system. 24 small pieces of urinals. A water-supply scheme is under consideration.	A new latrine has been constructed under the dry-earth system. 24 small pieces of urinals. A water-supply scheme is under consideration.
	4	Parantj...	8,764	6,136	195	...	179	451	...	From about (102) wells and (3) tanks. The Bhahori tank was supplied this year with water from the Hatmathi Canal.	There are no water-logged or low-lying sites. There are a few gutters to carry away rain water.	The night-soil is removed in baskets to 2 pits outside the town.	Do.	5 urinals.
	5	Modasa	7,031	5,423	238	...	255	234	48	From about (68) wells and a tank and the river Mahajam.	There are some road-side gutters to carry away surface water.	The night-soil is thrown into pits and covered with earth.	None	None.
	6	Dhandhuka	9,576	11,122	1,555	40	313	1,760	84	From wells and tanks...	None. There are underground drains for waste and rain water.	The night-soil is removed to a field outside the town.	Do.	A latrine and urinal.

7	Gogha ...	...	6,415	3,652	180	...	187	352	...	From (9) tanks and (22) wells. The supply is insufficient.	None	...	...	The night-soil is deposited at a distance from the town and is carried away by the sea.	Do.	...	None.
8	Sanand ...	...	7,784	5,607	70	...	...	373	...	From (17) wells and (3) tanks.	There are no water-logged or low-lying sites.	...	...	The night-soil is buried in pits and converted into manure.	Do.	...	Do.
9	Dholera ...	...	10,087	8,277	...	36	677	540	...	From tanks. In the hot season wells are dug in the beds of the tanks.	None. Kutcha gutters are annually dug to carry away rain water.	...	...	The night-soil is simply deposited outside the town.	Do.	...	Do.
10	Mandal ...	...	8,028	3,368	...	...	...	21	...	(Not stated)	None	...	...	No arrangement exists.	Do.	...	Do.
11	Rámpur ...	...	5,838	3,028	...	...	...	352	...	From the river Bhadar.	Do.	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
12	Bareja ...	...	4,066	2,409	...	...	...	63	...	No information is given in the report received.	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	...	Do.
13	Umarsad ...	...	4,285	1,541	...	...	...	62	...	From wells	None	...	...	The night-soil is removed outside the town and buried in small pits.	Do.	...	Do.
14	Bávla ...	...	3,906	1,439	...	...	...	158	...	From the river Sábarmati and (7) wells.	Do.	...	...	People resort to fields outside the town.	Do.	...	Do.
15	Kasandra	...	3,022	771	...	...	...	46	...	From the river Watrak and (8) wells.	Do.	...	...	The night-soil is removed to municipal depôts outside the town and buried in pits and converted into manure.	Do.	...	Do.
16	Kaira ...	...	261,965	3,60,322	3,93,010	18,644	57,322	54,523	963	From the river Watrak and (20) wells. The supply is sufficient.	None. The town is built on a high level, but there are road-side built gutters to carry away storm water.	...	...	The night-soil is conveyed outside the town and thrown into pits dug for the purpose and covered over with dry earth.	Do.	...	Gutters to roads.
17	Mehmadabad ...	...	7,842	7,077	49	1,210	214	700	...	From (11) tanks and (181) wells.	There are some masonry gutters to carry away storm water. A scheme for the effectual drainage of storm water accumulating in hollows and low-lying sites has been prepared by the Public Works Department.	...	...	The night-soil is carried to the manure depôt at Pilvai about a quarter of a mile from the town and buried in pits with alternate layers of sweepings, and converted into manure and sold.	Do.	...	Construction of walls round the latrines, and similar latrine works are under construction. Wastage water drains to drinking wells.
18	Nadiád ...	...	29,048	46,037	573	21	2,256	6,104	269	From the rivers Mahār and Waranasi and (159) wells.	None. The town is on high ground, and is well drained.	...	...	The night-soil is removed to a depôt outside the town.	Do.	...	None.
19	Kapadvanj ...	...	14,805	9,195	36	...	654	766	72	From about (134) wells and a tank.	There are masonry gutters to carry away storm water. Arrangements are made for filling up the only two hollows in the town.	...	...	The night-soil is deposited outside the town and sold annually.	Do.	...	Pucka built urinals and sewage drain.
20	Dākora ...	...	9,487	30,782	1,815	27	1,631	1,622	...								

APPENDIX IV—continued.

Collectorate.	Serial Number.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Annual Income.	EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVANCY.					Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged and low-lying sites.	Disposal of Night-soil.	Sewage Farm.	New Works.
					On Water-supply.	Drainage.	On Public and Private Lardines.	Street sweepings and watering roads, &c.	Vaccination.					
	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	2			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
	21	Borsad ...	12,160	7,960	...	...	342	599	...	From (13) wells and (51) tanks.	None	No arrangement exists. People resort to four plots of open lands on different sides of the town; these are daily cleaned by bhāngis.	None	None.
	22	A nand...	9,214	5,665	...	...	38	212	...	From (14) wells and (3) tanks.	Nothing has been undertaken under this head; the storm water flows into the tanks along natural channels.	The night-soil is carried away to a distance outside the town and deposited in pits and covered with earth.	Do.	Do.
	23	Umreth...	15,638	11,701	11	...	18	1,009	...	From (76) wells and (3) tanks.	The low-lying sites are being filled up.	The night-soil is removed to a place outside the town.	Do.	Do.
	24	Ode ...	8,082	2,613	...	...	...	447	...	From (16) wells and (3) tanks.	There are no low-lying sites. The storm water flows into the tanks along natural channels.	The night-soil is removed to a spot outside the town and side the town and sold as manure.	Do.	A well.
	25	Mátar ...	4,642	4,040	43	...	...	628	...	From the river Watrak and about (19) wells and (4) tanks.	None. There are some masonry open side gutters.	The night-soil is removed outside the town.	Do.	None.
	26	Mahudha ...	9,436	8,140	32	...	187	238	...	From about (37) wells and 4 tanks.	No water-logged sites were reclaimed during the year.	The night-soil is removed to depôts.	Do.	Do.
		Total ...	130,455	1,44,259	2,559	1,357	6,523	13,901	341					
	27	Godhra ...	14,691	11,411	454	...	25	1,416	158	From the river Mesri, a tank and (73) wells.	Nothing has been done to fill up the hollows. There are masonry roadside drains for storm water.	The night-soil is removed to a small spot north of the town.	Do.	A channel for bringing water into the tank. 40 pit privies were erected during the year. The building of pit privies should be discontinued.
	28	Dohad ...	12,935	9,833	320	...	459	940	100	From the river Dudhimati, (50) wells, and a tank. There is a great want of pure water.	There are no low-lying sites. There are some gutters to carry away storm water.	The night-soil is removed outside the town and buried.	Do.	Two cesspools for catching the waste water from the gutters.

Kaiba—continued.

Mablis.

29	Kálol	...	4,096	1,338	100	...	...	107	...	From the river Goma and wells.	Do.	do.	Do.	...	Do.	...	The people resort to waste lands and on both sides of the river. The night-soil is removed to a spot south-east of the town.
	Total	...	31,722	25,602	874	...	484	2,463	258								
30	Broach	...	40,168	94,025	1,618	...	3,810	11,773	280	From the river Narbada, (38) wells and (2) tanks, and by collecting rain water from roofs of houses in masonry tanks underneath the houses.	None. There are masonry drains to carry away rain and waste water.		Do.	...	Do.	The night-soil is removed outside the town and deposited in pits and covered with thick layers of earth.	
31	Anklesvar	...	10,625	18,066	...	...	15	3,101	...	From (60) wells and (4) tanks and by storing rain water in masonry tanks. Well water is defiled by the foul soakage from pit privies and by percolation of the filthy waste water which collects round the well.	There are not many such places in the town. There are side gutters to carry away rain water.		Do.	...	Do.	The night-soil is removed outside the town and mixed with ashes and burnt in appointed places.	
32	Jambusar	...	12,079	13,093	18	99	570	1,836	...	From (117) wells and (2) tanks.	The two channels to the east of the town were repaired.		Do.	...	Do.	The night-soil is thrown outside the town.	
33	Hánsot	...	4,435	3,007	...	...	...	24	...	From wells and (2) tanks.	The town is built on a high level and the storm water is drained away.		Do.	...	Do.	No arrangements made. There are some pit privies to open spaces. People resort outside the town.	
34	A'mod	...	5,007	4,056	...	...	...	316	...	From (75) wells and (3) tanks.	None	...	Do.	...	Do.	The sweepings and night-soil refuse are collected outside the town.	
	Total	...	72,314	1,32,247	1,636	99	4,395	17,050	280								
35	Surat	...	108,693	3,54,966	...	...	30,175	33,186	696	From the river Tápti and wells, and by storing rain water in underground tanks. The supply is scanty and bad. The Municipality has under consideration a project for pumping water from the river Tápti at Nana Vachra four miles from the city and bringing it by means of cast-iron pipes to different parts of the city by gravitation.	None. A drainage scheme is under consideration. There are road-side gutters to carry away rain water.		Do.	...	Do.	The night-soil is carted to one of the two depôts and made into poudrette and sold as manure.	

Panch

Broach.

Surat.

1479-28

APPENDIX IV—continued.

Collectorate.	Serial Number.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Annual Income.	EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVANCY.					Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged and low-lying sites.	Disposal of Night-soil.	Sewage Farm.	New Works.
					On Water-works.	Drainage.	On Public and Private Latrines.	Street sweepings and watering roads, &c.	Vaccination.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	36	Ränder ...	10,926	Rs. 15,643	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,460	Rs. 2,058	Rs. 72	From the river Tapti and (5) wells, and by storing rain water in under-ground tanks. The supply is scanty.	The low-lying sites are gradually filled in. There is a surface drain in the central and western portions of the town. There are also temporary surface drains to carry away rain water.	The night-soil is buried in pits outside the town.	None ...	None.
	37	Bulsár ...	14,779	23,482	...	...	2,582	2,743	228	From a large tank and wells. The water-supply is good.	The low-lying sites are gradually being reclaimed. Surface drainage scheme is under consideration.	The night-soil is removed in air-tight iron carts to a distance of 2 miles east of the town and buried in pits.	Sewage farm was tried, but failed on account of various causes.	2 latrines with 8 seats and 5 dust-bin carts.
	38	Mándvi ...	3,965	7,051	46	...	128	816	24	From the river Tapti and (147) wells.	There are no low-lying sites, as the town is on high ground. Kutcha gutters are dug to carry away rain water.	The night-soil is removed outside the town and buried.	None ...	None.
		Total ...	138,363	4,01,142	46	...	34,345	38,803	1,020					
	39	Thána ...	16,839	27,266	996	...	4,393	2,955	314	From the Pokhran tank about 2½ miles from the town. The water is brought in covered iron pipes and distributed in several parts of the town. Also from (12) public tanks and 36 wells.	The marshy ground on the east of the town is being reclaimed. Almost all the streets have side drains to carry away storm water.	The night-soil is thrown into the adjoining creek.	Do. ...	A drainage scheme is under consideration. The Pokhran water-supply being found insufficient, the question of increasing it and providing filter beds is under consideration.
	40	Kurla ...	11,406	8,203	1,519	...	639	1,559	74	Partly from the Vehár water-works and partly from wells and tanks. There is an insufficiency of good water-supply.	Some of the low-lying sites are gradually being filled up with sweepings of the town. Nothing beyond channels to carry away rain water.	The night-soil is removed to the Bombay municipal pits at Chembur.	Do. ...	None.

Gurat—continued.

41	Bándra ...	17,465	39,179	8,376	...	5,517	201	Partly from Vohar water-works and from tanks and wells. The scarcity of water is felt in hot season.	There are no low-lying places.	The night-soil is thrown into the creek to the south and west of the town.	Do.	...	Do.
42	Bassein ...	11,182	13,042	32	...	679	...	From (3) tanks and (382) wells. A good water-supply is wanted.	None. There are some open side masonry drains, and the rest are mere cuttings.	The night-soil is thrown off near the Khádi side.	Do.	...	Do.
43	Máhuim ...	6,923	5,605	23	52	85	...	From tanks and about (295) wells and from a stream.	None. There are some side gutters to carry away rain water.	The night-soil is thrown into the creek.	Do.	...	Do.
44	Bhiwandi ...	14,213	24,710	783	...	316	209	From the Verola tank water-works about 1½ miles distant from the town; the water is brought in covered channels and distributed, and from tanks, wells, and from a dharun at about ¾ of a mile to the south-east of the town.	None. There are some open side gutters to carry away rain water.	Do.	...	...	Extension of water-pipes in Nizámpur and construction of 3 hydrants.
45	Kalyán ...	11,685	14,993	1,429	...	1,512	158	From (5) tanks and (372) wells. The scarcity of water is felt in April and May.	None. There are open side gutters to carry away rain water.	Do.	...	...	None. A scheme for erecting water-work is under contemplation.
46	Ahmednagar ...	89,713	1,32,998	13,158	52	7,624	956	The water-supply is insufficient. The town receives its supply from 6 aqueducts—Kapadvádi, Nágabái, Vaggaon, Nepti, Nimbgaon and Anandi. In years of ordinary scanty rainfall the aqueducts have to be fed from wells.	There are no low-lying sites.	The night-soil is carted to a depôt situated about a mile south of the town and buried in pits during the monsoon and made into poudrette in fair weather.	Do.	...	*
47	Bhingár ...	5,490	4,670	330	97	1,044	15	Principally from aqueducts. The supply is deficient, and the question of water-supply is under consideration.	There are no low-lying sites. There are road side gutters partly covered and partly open.	The night-soil is removed to the municipal depôt to the east of the town, mixed with earth and buried in pits and sold as manure after two years.	Do.	...	A well.
48	Sangamner ...	10,633	10,447	43	135	1,295	30	From the rivers Pravara and Mahalungi, and about (616) wells. The supply is abundant.	There are no low-lying sites. There are road side gutters to carry away rain water.	The night-soil is carried away to the north of the town and buried in pits and sold as manure.	Do.	...	None.

* Information not received.

APPENDIX IV—continued.

Collector.	Serial Number.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Annual Income.	EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVANCY.					Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged and low-lying sites.	Disposal of Night-soil.	Sewage Farm.	New Works.
					On water-supply.	Drainage.	On Public and Private Latrines.	Street sweepings and watering roads, &c.	Vaccination.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	49	Vaimburi	5,159	Rs. 2,221	Rs. 38	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 374	Rs. ...	From (15) wells. The supply is sufficient.	There are no low-lying sites.	No arrangement exists.	None	None.
		Total												
	50	Amalner	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	From the river Bori and wells.	There are no low-lying sites. There are road-side gutters and underground drains.	There are no arrangements for the disposal of night-soil.	Do.	*
	51	Párola	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	From wells; the supply is deficient.	Do.	Do.	Do.	*
	52	Erandol...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	From the Angani river, wells and a nála.	Do.	Do.	Do.	*
	53	Dharangaon	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	From wells ...	Do.	The night-soil is carried to a depôt and converted into manure.	Do.	*
	54	Bhadgaon	7,287	4,112	5	...	...	621	...	From the river Girma and about (476) wells.	Pucka gutters for rain water have been built in some parts of the town. Water that lodges in low-lying sites is removed.	The people resort to fields for the calls of nature, and hence no arrangement exists.	Do.	None.
	55	Máheji	998	13,97	341	...	...	...	...	From the river Girma and (2) wells.	None	Do.	Do.	Do.
	56	Chopda	15,535	9,780	83	1,535	141	775	...	From about (52) wells and shewadis.	There are no low-lying sites. There are gutters on both sides of the road to carry away rain and kitchen water.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	57	Shirpur	7,864	7,884	6	331	...	991	...	From the river Arunawati and (173) wells.	None. There are 16 pukka built gutters to carry away rain and sullage water.	The night-soil is removed to the north of the town at a considerable distance.	Do.	Side drains to roads.
	58	Sindkheda	4,293	2,416	412	140	...	361	...	From the river Burai and (125) wells.	None. There are some drains to carry away sullage and rain water.	No arrangement exists.	Do.	None.

Information not received.

Ahmednagar—contd.

* Information not received.

59	Betárad	...	3,464	2,064	...	...	266	...	...	From the river Pánjra and (149) wells.	None. There are gutters to roads to carry away rain water.	Do. do.	Do.	...	Do.
60	Sánda	...	7,142	8,300	6	1,153	71	705	...	From about (653) wells. The supply is insufficient.	None. There are gutters to roads for storm water.	It is in contemplation to close all pit-pri- vies.	Do.	...	Do.
61	Yával	...	10,801	7,422	...	653	...	720	...	From the rivers Hadkai and Khadkai and from (720) wells. The supply is sufficient.	Do. do.	No arrangements exist. The people either use pit-pri- vies or resort to open fields.	Do.	...	Gutters.
62	Varangaon	...	5,091	2,240	12	...	...	240	...	From the river Bhoga- wati and (353) wells.	No reclamation or drain- age of low-lying sites is carried out. There are open gutters on both sides of the roads to carry away storm water.	Do. do.	Do.	...	None.
63	Faizpur	...	9,482	5,001	16	...	...	434	...	From about (513) wells.	None ...	No arrangements ex- ist.	Do.	...	Do.
64	Rhusával	...	11,445	21,343	...	5,273	172	1,829	...	From the river Tápti and (197) wells.	There are open surface gutters for storm water.	The night-soil is re- moved to a field south of the town.	Do.	...	Stone surface road-side gutters.
65	Jalgaon	...	14,538	37,528	2,049	1,984	1,729	2,193	...	From the Mekran tank. The water is brought in cast-iron pipes and from about (225) wells.	There are side gutters to roads.	The night-soil is re- moved to a depot about a mile and a half from the town, where it is mixed with ashes and con- verted into manure and sold.	Do.	...	Road-side gutters.
66	Dhulia	...	21,888	57,428	27,000	2,280	3,874	2,628	323	From the river Pánjra and (179) wells. The supply is insufficient.	There are no low-lying sites. There are closed and open-side built gutters. A drainage scheme is under consideration.	The night-soil is re- moved outside the town to the south-east, and buried in pits.	Do.	...	Dedargaon tank water- works are under con- struction. 75 running feet of masonry gut- ters.
67	Songir	...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	From (21) wells	Do. do.	No arrangements ex- ist.	Do.	...	None.
68	Taloda	...	6,292	4,139	...	263	...	1,016	...	From about (58) wells and 3 masonry springs.	The waste water of the town is drained to places below the town.	No arrangements ex- ist : the people re- sort to fields out- side the town.	Do.	...	Do.
69	Sháháda	...	5,441	4,651	3	...	...	605	...	From the river Gomai and (75) wells.	None. There are some gutters to carry away rain water.	Do. do.	Do.	...	Do.
70	Prakásha	...	3,776	2,169	...	...	...	401	...	From the rivers Tápti and Gomai and from (54) wells.	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	...	Do.
71	Nandurbár	...	7,666	5,116	660	...	...	958	...	From wells and a river. The supply is insuffi- cient.	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	...	Do.
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						

* Information not received.

APPENDIX IV—continued.

Collectorate.	Serial Number.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Annual Income.	EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVANCY.					Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged and low-lying sites.	Disposal of Night-soil.	Sewage Farm.	New Works.
					On water-supply.	Drainage.	On Public and Private Latrines.	Street sweepings and watering roads, &c.	Vaccination.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
72	Mālegaon	...	15,503	Rs. 18,112	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. *	Rs. *	From the river Mosam and (92) wells. In the hot weather a temporary dam of sand is constructed to keep sufficient water in river.	Nothing has been done to reclaim the water-logged and low-lying sites. There are open side gutters.	The people resort to fields outside the town, the night-soil is accumulated in the corners of the field, and is mixed with ashes and sold as manure.	None	None.
73	Yeola	...	18,861	29,970	4,152	...	3,252	1,062	...	Water is brought into dipping wells by covered earthen pipes from a storage well about a mile from the town. There are, besides the above, (10) wells.	There are no water-logged sites. There are road-side gutters.	The night-soil is removed to depôts outside the town, and buried in pits and covered with dry earth.	Do.	Do.
74	Nāsik	...	24,400	*	*	*	*	*	*	From the river Godāvari and from a fountain fed by the river Nasurdi and from wells. The supply is insufficient.	There is a drain for sewage and gutters to carry away rain water.	The night-soil is removed to depôts in open squares and mixed with ashes, and is allowed to remain three days exposed to the sun and sold as manure.	Do.	Do.
75	Sinnar	...	*	4,720	60	60	559	368	...	From (2) rivers and wells. The water-supply is insufficient.	There are road-side gutters	The night-soil is removed to a depôt and thrown into pits and covered with dry earth.	Do.	Do.
76	Igatpuri	...	6,814	*	*	*	*	*	*	From (18) wells and from the G. I. P. Railway tank, for which the Municipality pay Rs. 200 annually. The supply is insufficient.	Do. do. These are only flushed in the rainy season.	The night-soil is removed to a depôt about one mile from the town, buried and sold as manure.	Do.	2 latrines.
77	Trimbak	...	4,084	4,232	63	...	524	564	...	From a tank and (21) wells.	There are no water-logged sites. The waste water runs into covered cesspools and is removed when the cesspools are full.	The night-soil is removed to a distance of half a mile to the east of the town and buried.	Do.	None.
		Total	...											

*Information not received

78	Poona City	118,647	2,70,006	19,590	10,365	74,719	17,301	1,163	From the following five sources:—Katraj, Chowdhari's, Nána Fadnavis' and Raste's aqueducts, and from Lake Fife.	Built gutters (closed and open) and an under-ground old drain. Solid U-shaped gutters to carry storm water, the waste water of public watering places, private houses, cisterns and stand-pipes are being built. An under-ground drainage scheme is under consideration.	The night-soil is removed 2½ miles south of the town to the depot and mixed with ashes and made into poudrette under the "sun-drying process" and sold twice a month.	Do.	...	Public latrines (Rs. 3,498), urinals (Rs. 493), drain (Rs. 1,499), cleaning Chowdhari's aqueduct (Rs. 270), Katraj tank (Rs. 926), making trenches in Katraj tank (Rs. 3,012).
79	Sásvad ...	5,684	3,860	146	...	302	462	12	From the river Kurha; the water is brought by pipes.	There is an under-ground drain, and closed and open gutters to carry away rain water.	The night-soil is removed to depôts and sold by auction.	Do.	...	None.
80	Jejuri ...	3,479	7,280	854	...	1,119	563	36	From Holkar's tank and from (5) wells.	There are closed and open gutters. No low-lying sites.	The night-soil is removed and buried at a distance to the east of the town.	Do.	...	2 cisterns.
81	Báramati	5,410	6,112	78	...	500	1,055	13	From the river Kurha and the Nira Canal and wells. A scheme for providing canal water to the town is under consideration.	There are under-ground drains and closed and open gutters. No low-lying sites.	The night-soil is removed to a considerable distance, and buried in pits and afterwards sold as manure.	Do.	...	None.
82	Indápur	5,246	3,392	...	...	...	581	...	From the Bhargavram tank and (186) wells.	There are a few gutters closed and open for storm water.	No arrangement exists.	Do.	...	Do.
83	Sirúr ...	5,574	9,280	914	...	1,325	780	60	From the river Ghod and from a well constructed on the bank of the river Ghod from which it is brought in pipes into the town.	There are open side mansony gutters.	The night-soil is removed to a distant spot outside the town, buried, and sold as manure.	Do.	...	Connection of water-pipes was made to the pumping well from the bed of the river Ghod for additional supply of water.
84	Talegaon bháda.	4,476	6,687	207	...	193	181	15	The water is brought from a tank by pipes.	There is an under-ground drain and closed and open gutters to roads for rain and waste water.	The night-soil is deposited in convenient spots at a distance from the town and converted into manure.	Do.	...	None.
85	Lonálya	3,582	3,489	405	39	503	446	17	From the G. I. P. Railway tank and from the municipal tank and river Indráyani.	None. The town is built upon a slope. There are gutters built to principal roads to carry away rain water.	The night-soil is deposited in pits, covered over and sold as manure.	Do.	...	A well.
86	Khed ...	3,947	1,246	19	...	...	256	...	From the river Bhima and wells.	None. There are closed and open road-side gutters.	No arrangement exists.	Do.	...	None.
87	Alandi ...	2,143	5,676	43	18	486	332	24	From the river Indráyani and (10) wells and a spring.	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	...	Do.
88	Junnar ...	11,984	4,840	205	...	...	617	...	Chiefly from wells. The supply is deficient.	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	...	Do.

APPENDIX IV—continued.

Collector's District	Serial Number	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1921.	Annual Income.	EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVANCY.					Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged and low-lying sites.	Disposal of Night-soil.	Sewage Farm.	New Works.	
					On water-supply.	Drainage.	On Public and Private Latrines.	Street sweepings and watering roads, &c.	Vaccination.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Poona—continued.	89	Poona Suburban Municipality.	7,910	Rs. 19,697	Rs. 867	...	Rs. 957	Rs. 4,808	...	Rs. ...	From the Khadakvasla Canal, wells and Mula Mutha river.	There are no water-logged or low-lying sites. There are open gutters to carry off storm water.	The night-soil is buried in trenches to the east of the Fitzgerald Bridge and sold as manure to cultivators. There is a good demand for it.	None	2 latrines.
	90	Otur	4,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	From the river. The supply is plentiful.	There are some gutters.	The people resort to fields outside the town.	Do.	None.
		Total	122,486	3,41,515	23,418	19,442	80,104	27,412	1,360						
Satara.	91	Satara	25,749	54,237	4,198	149	4,636	1,693	293		From the Ewtashwar, the Mahardura, and the Kas water works. From the first the water is brought into the town in a closed earthenware channel of about 2 miles in length. The Mahardura works draw their supply from a storage tank in the Mahardura valley, a mile to the west of the town. The Kas works consist of a large storage reservoir enclosed by an earthen dam, 720 feet in length and 60 feet in height, in the valley of the Urmodi river, 12 miles from the town. The supply is sufficient.	There are no water-logged sites. The town being built on the slope of a range of hills, the natural drainage is excellent. The road-side gutters carry away storm water.	The night-soil is removed to a spot about a mile from the town, and buried there in trenches for 12 months and sold afterwards as manure.	Do.	Do.
	92	Wai	12,473	10,854	169	...	1,635	818	16		From the river Krishna, the Kichak Vira stream and wells.	None	The night-soil is removed to a spot outside the town and sold as manure.	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX IV—continued.

Collectorate.	Serial Number.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Annual Income.	EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVANCY.					Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged and low-lying sites.	Disposal of Night-soil.	Sewage Farm.	New Works.
					On water works	Drainage.	On Public and Private Latrines.	Street sweepings and water-laying roads, &c.	Vaccination.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
105		Bársi ...	Rs. 20,575	Rs. 37,254	Rs. 43	Rs. 1,431	Rs. 3,381	Rs. 1,812	Rs. 246	From about (120) wells and a municipal reservoir.	There are side drains to roads and in some places drains in the middle of the roads to carry away waste and storm water.	The night-soil is removed to a spot to the north of the town, and buried, and afterwards sold as manure.	None ...	Gutters to roads.
106		Karmála ...	6,165	6,992	193	5	122	562	...	From about (60) wells and a tank.	There are road-side gutters to carry away rain water. Measures are under contemplation to provide proper drains to the trench of old fort.	The night-soil is deposited at a distance from the town.	Do. ...	A well.
107		Pandharpur ...	19,976	71,772	2,223	8,479	7,120	3,696	383	From the river Bhima and the municipal storage tank. From tank a 9" pipe is laid down to the service reservoir, and after filtration the water is distributed in the town.	None. Road-side masonry gutters for storm and waste water.	The night-soil is removed to a distance of 2 miles to the south of the town and converted into poudrette and sold.	Do. ...	12,973 feet of gutters.
108		Sángola ...	5,748	2,095	22	60	84	126	7	From a stream and wells.	None. There are side gutters to roads to carry away storm water.	The night-soil is removed to a distance and buried.	Do. ...	Do.
		Total	1,14,379	2,55,059	41,106	13,838	30,366	17,749	1,040					
109		Belgaum ..	27,952	46,788	12	...	14,931	3,122	363	From municipal and private wells.	None. There are side gutters to carry away rain water. A surface drainage scheme is under consideration.	The night-soil and foul water are carted to the depot on Tuork-mati hills north-east of the town about 4 miles from the town, and buried.	Do. ...	11 cisterns for house sullage.

110	Nipani ...	11,731	14,438	1,035	...	...	1,620	30	From wells, tanks and cisterns. Water to the cisterns is brought from the tank near the village of Shirguppi, but the supply is insufficient, and a scheme is under consideration to make a new store of water near the above village.	There are only road-side drains to carry away storm water; no low-lying sites.	The Municipality are trying to introduce the system of private privies being served by municipal sweepers. There are public latrines, but at present the town people go to field outside the town to answer the calls of nature.	Do. ...	...	None.
111	Athni ...	10,405	10,437	1,227	...	1,032	1,353	53	From tanks and wells...	There are no water-logged or low-lying sites.	The night-soil is removed to a depot outside about 1½ miles distant from the town.	Do. ...	...	Do.
112	Gokak ...	12,106	8,324	...	...	1,158	1,792	161	From the river Ghatprabha and (3) wells.	Do. do.	The night-soil is removed to a place about 1½ miles from the town.	Do. ...	...	Do.
113	Saundatti Yellama.	7,180	15,451	51	236	...	1,260	36	From a tank and wells. The supply is insufficient.	Do. do.	No arrangement exists.	Do. ...	...	A well and 3 drains under construction.
114	Yamkanmardi ...	5,752	1,976	15	...	54	514	...	From a tank and (20) wells.	Do. do.	People resort to fields outside the town.	Do. ...	...	None.
	Total ...	75,126	97,414	2,340	236	17,175	9,661	643						
115	Dhárwar ...	32,672	36,906	3,183	131	3	3,041	539	From 3 tanks and wells.	There are no low-lying or water-logged sites. There are closed pukka built gutters and road-side water channels; these are kept clean.	The night-soil is removed in carts and simply deposited in pits on the southern side of the town.	Do. ...	...	Do.
116	Hubli ...	50,782	55,028	491	238	3,212	7,200	771	From tanks and wells and (3) howds. A new project for a larger and better supply is under construction.	None. There are only road-side gutters, which carry away storm water.	The night-soil is removed to 2 depôts to the south of the town and buried in pits.	Do. ...	...	Do.
117	Gadag-Bettigeri ...	23,208	33,350	...	344	1,107	3,183	393	From wells and a tank.	There are some low-lying and water-logged sites, but the monsoon water in them soon dries up. There are gutters to carry away rain water, but no drains for house sullage.	The night-soil is removed to a rented place and stored.	Do. ...	...	Do.
118	Navalgund ...	9,040	7,762	301	...	...	914	...	From (3) tanks and (5) wells. The supply is insufficient.	There are no low-lying sites.	No arrangement exists.	Do. ...	...	Do.
119	Yámmur (temporary).	(Not stated).	3,561	2,664	...	...	72	...	From tanks and nálas...	Do. do.	Do.	Do. ...	...	Do.
120	Navgund ...	9,149	4,627	732	...	121	462	...	From tanks and wells.	Do. do.	Do.	Do. ...	...	Do.

APPENDIX IV—continued.

Collector.	Serial Number.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Annual Income.	EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVANCY.					Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged and low-lying sites.	Disposal of Night-soil.	Sewage Farm.	New Works.
					On water-supply.	Drainage.	On Public and Private Latrines.	Street sweepings and watering roads, &c.	Vaccination.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dharwar—contd.	121	Ráneennur ...	12,559	Rs. 6,836	Rs. 107	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,063	Rs. ...	From tanks and well ...	There are no low-lying sites.	The people resort to fields outside the town.	None	...
	122	Gudguddápur (temporary).	768	1,033	168	...	...	16	...	From a tank ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...
	123	Byádrí ...	4,460	4,909	245	...	...	493	...	From a howd, (2) tanks, viz., Kurbagath and the Mahár, and wells.	There are road-side gutters to carry away rain water.	Do.	Do.	...
	124	Háveri ...	5,652	4,040	51	...	...	602	...	From a howd or tank to the north of the town and from (3) wells.	Do.	No arrangement exists.	Do.	...
Bijapur.	Total ...				1,48,590	1,58,052	7,942	713	4,443	17,046	1,703			
	125	Bijapur ...	16,717	21,556	1,333	334	465	3,353	206	Chiefly from wells. The Juna Masjid Peit gets its supply from the Begam tank.	There are no low-lying sites. In the new bazar gutters are constructed to carry away storm water and sewage.	The night-soil is deposited in a field about 1/4 of a mile from the town.	Do.	...
	126	Bégalkot ...	17,897	18,292	137	3	625	2,837	108	From wells and the river Ghatprabha.	There is an irregular ditch round the fort, and part of it has been filled up with the town sweepings. The road-side gutters carry away both the rain and waste water.	The night-soil is carted away and thrown into a field some distance from the town.	Do.	...
	127	Ilkal ...	11,201	7,563	...	...	...	1,273	33	From wells and a nála. The supply is sufficient.	None. There are road-side gutters for storm water.	No arrangement exists. 2 fields have been set aside for the use of the people.	Do.	...
	128	Guledgadd ...	15,354	9,743	527	...	...	1,307	20	From wells and a nála; the latter dries up in the hot season.	No low-lying sites. The town is partially drained. There are road-side gutters in most of the streets.	No arrangement exists.	Do.	...
	Total ...				61,169	57,154	1,997	337	1,090	8,770	367			

129	Kārwār...	14,293	11,361	4	43	1,355	902	132	From wells : the supply is sufficient.	None. There are 2 sewage drains besides road-side drains to carry away storm water.	The night-soil is removed to a depôt 2 miles distant from the town and buried in pits.	Do.	...	Do.
130	Kumta ...	10,640	13,579	30	80	290	1,071	103	From tanks and wells. The supply is sufficient only for some parts of the year; it becomes scarce during the hot season.	The street sweepings are used for reclaiming low-lying sites. There are gutters to few roads to carry away storm water.	The night-soil is removed to a pit far from the town and buried.	Do.	..	The 2 municipal wells were dug deeper.
131	Sirsi ...	6,644	10,943	114	37	...	1,904	55	From tanks and wells ...	None. There are some masonry gutters and side cuttings to roads.	The night-soil is removed to the jungles and buried.	Do.	..	None.
132	Haliyal ...	6,180	7,838	154	...	36	1,342	60	From tanks and wells ...	None. There are only a few road-side gutters for rain water.	No arrangement exists.	Do.	...	A new well.
133	Gokarn (temporary).	4,342	1,992	701	3	35	221	...	From tanks and wells. The supply is sufficient.	None. One drain to the principal street to carry away the water.	Do.	...	..	None.
134	Ulvi (temporary).	11,284	972	18	...	...	65	...	From tanks and wells. The chief source from which the drinking water is obtained is from a natural spring.	None	Do.	...	..	Do.
	Total ...	53,383	46,685	1,021	163	1,746	5,565	350						
135	Vengurla	10,134	13,927	310	50	...	2,946	120	From a river, tanks and wells. The water is brought by pipes from Náráyan tank into the town.	There are no water-logged or low-lying sites. There are covered drains to carry off waste water from the troughs and stand-pipes.	The night-soil is deposited in a creek at a distance from the town.	Do.	...	Do.
136	Rajapur	7,446	5,109	...	...	...	639	...	Water is brought by iron pipes from the Kodáli river to 3 reservoirs and distributed in the town by pipes. Water is also obtained from tanks and wells.	Do. do. Only road-side drains.	No public latrines. People resort to the hills and river-bed.	Do.	...	Do.
137	Ratnágiri	14,306	11,268	865	...	742	119	...	From tanks and wells. In addition to this, water is brought into the town by means of iron pipes from a spring situated at a distance of about 3 miles in the village of Natchána.	Do.	No public latrines. The night-soil from private privies is removed to the depôt.	Do.	...	Do.

APPENDIX IV—continued.

Collectorate.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Annual Income.	EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVANCY.					Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged and low-lying sites.	Disposal of Night-soil.	Sewage Farm.	New Works.
				On water-works.	Drainage.	On Public and Private Latrines.	Street sweepings and watering roads, &c.	Vaccination.					
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ratnagiri—continued.	Chiplún...	11,378	Rs. 23,237	Rs. 625	...	Rs. 187	Rs. 1,396	Rs. 50	From the river Shiva and from the Kamtha storage reservoir. Water is brought by means of pipes into the town, and from (10) tanks, (173) wells, and a fountain.	None. There are road-side gutters to carry away rain water.	None ...	...	None.
	Dápoli ...	2,685	1,868	30	...	6	334	3	From natural springs, wells, and 2 reservoirs.	None. There are side gutters to roads to carry away rain water.	Do. ...	...	Do.
	Total ...	45,949	55,409	1,830	50	935	5,434	173					
140	Alibág ...	5,809	9,148	486	...	1,561	2,487	50	From a tank 2 miles from the town; the water is brought in covered channels and from (390) wells.	The low-lying sites are being reclaimed by street sweepings. There are open side gutters to the main street.	The night-soil is thrown into the sea every morning.	Do. ...	Do.
141	Pen ...	7,462	10,185	184	...	747	893	50	From a reservoir the water is brought by pipes into the town, and from wells, tanks and a river.	There are no arrangements nor are any required. There are some open side gutters.	The night-soil is removed and deposited in pits outside the town.	Do. ...	22 dust-bins constructed.
142	Roha Ashtami ...	5,212	4,897	1,549	...	...	386	37	Water is brought by pipes from Karewane Hill and from wells and tanks.	Do. do. ...	No arrangements exist.	Do. ...	None.
143	Mahad ...	6,804	6,894	382	...	317	788	...	From a river, tanks and wells.	No arrangement exists ...	The night-soil is thrown into a ditch.	Do. ...	A dam to the Huba tank.
144	Panvel ...	10,298	10,316	...	...	581	946	81	From tanks and wells. A scheme is under consideration for bringing water from the Ghadhver, or springs, about 8 miles from the town.	There are no arrangements, nor are any required. There are some kutcha gutters to roads.	The night-soil is thrown into the adjoining creek.	Do. ...	None.
Kolábara.													

145	Uran	...	11,422	6,183	171	455	979	50	...	From tanks and wells...	No low-lying sites. There are 2 underground drains and side gutters to carry away rain water.	Do.	do...	Do.	...	Do.
	Total	...	47,007	47,623	2,772	455	4,185	5,550	218							
146	Karachi	...	104,250	3,79,148	13,790	...	1,156	67,364	5,000	Water from the Mahi water-works is brought into the town in a covered channel. Excellent in quality and sufficient in quantity.	There are no water-logged or low-lying sites. No drainage. But a scheme is under consideration.	Do.	The night-soil is removed to the depot and buried in pits.	Do.	...	Do.
147	Kotri	...	7,909	10,709	...	...	1,846	1,943	...	The rain water, which lodges in a hollow to the south of the town, is drawn off with Persian wheels. There are only gutters to roads for storm water.		The night-soil is removed to a depot 1 mile to the south of the town, and burnt.	There is a sewage farm to the north of the town.	Do.		Do.
148	Mánjhand	...	2,538	1,520	37	...	354	106	...	From a back water creek which runs up to east of the town forming a "dhund."	The rain water that collects in low-lying sites is dried up by throwing sand over it.	The night-soil is burnt.		Do.		Do.
149	Sehwan	...	4,524	9,026	232	...	1,613	401	...	From the canal and wells.	Do.	The night-soil is removed to the west of the town and buried.	There is a sewage farm to the south-west corner of the town.	Do.		Do.
150	Bubak	...	2,880	3,917	99	...	871	187	...	From the Dusterwah Canal and wells.	None	The night-soil is removed to the east of the town and buried.	None	Do.		Do.
151	Tatta	...	8,966	13,580	154	327	...	1,980	202	From tanks and wells...	None. There are drains to carry away storm water.	The night-soil is removed to the southern and northern corners of the town, and burnt.	Do.	3 drains with culverts.		
152	Keti Bandar	...	2,141	7,022	...	62	328	684	...	From the Ochitts or Hajamri river.	Do.	The night-soil is removed to a distance and burnt.	Do.	None.		
153	Mirpur Batoro	...	3,200	3,545	48	...	72	706	...	From a canal, a tank and wells.	Low-lying sites around the town are gradually being filled up.	The night-soil is removed to a spot to the east of the town and burnt.	Do.	Do.		Do.
	Total	...	136,408	4,28,467	14,360	389	6,240	72,641	5,202							

APPENDIX IV—continued.

Collectorate.	Serial Number.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Annual Income.	EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVANCY.					Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged and low-lying sites.	Disposal of Night-soil.	Sewage Farm.	New Works.
					On water-supply.	Drainage.	On Public and Private Latrines.	Street sweepings and watering roads, &c.	Vaccination.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
	154	Hyderabad	57,791	1,20,519	24,261	5,774	790	12,551	433	From the river Indus the water is pumped into two settling tanks and from these tanks the water is carried through a covered masonry conduit a distance of 3½ miles into a storage gallery near the foot of the plateau on which the cantonment is built. From this gallery the water is raised to a height of 52 feet and delivered into a reservoir on the top of the plateau from whence it is distributed in the cantonment.	None. There are open side and central drains to carry away storm water.	The night-soil is buried in pits situated about 1 mile from the town.	None	Waste water drains.
	155	Tando Muhammad Khán.	4,126	5,561	...	...	...	1,537	...	From Guini Canal and wells.	None. There are side gutters to carry away rain water.	The night-soil is removed outside the town.	Do.	None.
	156	Hála	5,002	5,100	51	20	115	907	...	From wells, a tank and a canal which runs on the north-east side of the town. The water-supply is abundant.	None. There are a few cuttings to roads to carry away rain water.	The night-soil is buried in trenches at a distance from the town.	Do.	Do.
	157	Matári	5,815	4,433	507	50	42	779	...	From a tank and hollow which are fed during the inundation season and from the Rajwah Canal and from wells.	None. The town is built on an elevated ground, and the rain water runs off at once.	The night-soil is removed to places outside the town.	Do.	A well.
	158	Tando Alahyar...	4,308	5,940	34	...	...	1,017	...	From tanks and from the Gobaro Canal, which is below the town and from wells.	None. There are surface drains to carry away rain water.	Do. do.	Do.	None.

159	Tando Adam ...	5,033	7,958	900	...	10	870	...	From a tank and from wells.	Do. do.	The night-soil is buried at a distance from the town.	Do	...	None.
160	Nasarpur ...	3,914	3,228	...	...	...	359	...	From a dhara or hollow which gets its supply from the Sujaval Canal during the inundation season and from wells.	None. The town is situated on an elevated sand hill.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
	Total ...	85,989	1,52,739	25,753	5,844	957	18,020	423						
161	Shikarpur City	41,979	61,832	2,052	302	3,292	9,745	392	Chiefly from wells, and is plentiful.	Most of the low-lying sites have been filled in; there are a few, but the water is drained off.	The night-soil is conveyed to a distance outside the town and converted into poudrette, for which there is a ready demand.	Do.	...	A road-side drain.
162	Sukkur City	29,374	1,25,396	213	18,171	5,965	11,244	456	From the river Indus, wells and a tank. A water-supply scheme is under consideration.	The improvement of the under-ground sewers and the works in connection with the pumping, flushing and ventilating arrangements were completed last year. Taken together the sewers are nearly 2 miles in length. They worked well, and the town has improved. The drains were cleaned during the year, and are flushed twice daily.	The night-soil is carted to the depot north-west of the railway station and manufactured into poudrette. It is under contemplation to remove this depot beyond the hills.	Do.	...	None.
163	Garhi Yasin	5,960	8,273	429	...	586	3,466	...	From (13) wells and a tank supplied by a canal.	None ...	The night-soil is carried to a pit about half a mile to the west of the town.	Do.	...	Covers to wells.
164	Rohri ...	8,786	12,693	...	28	247	2,059	185	From the river Indus and from wells.	There is only one such site, and a scheme to drain it is under consideration.	The night-soil is removed to the depot and sold.	Do.	...	None.
165	Gotki ...	3,288	2,913	203	...	...	698	...	From wells. Canal water for bathing purposes.	None ...	The night-soil is removed to a depot about half a mile from the town and buried.	Do.	...	Do.
166	Larkhana	11,806	45,170	651	214	3,345	2,863	278	From the Ghar Canals, wells and tanks.	There are drains to carry away storm water.	The night-soil is removed to the south to a distance of a mile from the town, made into poudrette, and sold by auction.	Do.	...	Do.

APPENDIX IV—continued.

Collectorate.	Serial Number.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Annual Income.	EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVANCY.					Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged and low-lying sites.	Disposal of Night-soil.	Sewage Farm.	New works.	
					On water-supply.	Drainage.	On Public and Private Latrines.	Street sweepings and watering roads &c.	Vaccination.						
Shikarpur—contd.	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	167	Kambar	5,341	Rs. 8,143	Rs. 59	...	Rs. 576	Rs. 1,080	...	From tanks and wells...	The water-logged or low-lying sites are being gradually filled up with sweepings and refuse. There is a drain to carry away storm water.	The night-soil is removed to a distance and covered over by earth.	None	...	Clearing of undergrowth round the town.
	168	Rato-dero	3,554	4,912	45	19	408	923	...	From the Indus, Sukkur Canal, tanks and wells.	Do.	do.	Do.	...	Do.
Thar and Parkar.	169	Umarkot	3,702	7,280	78	...	197	729	...	From tanks and wells...	None. The town is situated on the edge of a sand hill, and has a good natural drainage.	The night-soil is removed daily and buried in pits.	Do.	...	None.
	170	Mitti	2,991	2,496	229	...	109	607	...	Do.	None. The drainage is naturally good, as the soil is sandy and the water is absorbed.	The night-soil is buried in pits far away from the town.	Do.	...	Do.
Upper Sind Frontier.		Total	6,693	9,776	307	...	306	1,336	...						
	171	Jacobabad	8,294	28,624	1,314	121	835	5,943	120	From wells, a tank and from canals running through the heart of the town. They afford abundant and excellent water during the inundation season.	None. The water that remains in hollows after the canals cease to flow is removed. Several of the main streets have open drains to carry away rain water.	The night-soil is removed to a depot about a mile to the west of the town and buried.	Do.	...	Do.
		Total	8,294	28,624	1,314	121	835	5,943	120						

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

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APPENDIX IV—continued.
District and Taluka Local Fund Civil Works.

No.	District and Taluka Local Board.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Annual Income.	EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVANCY.					Remarks.
				On water-supply.	Drainage.	On Public and Private Latrines.	Street sweepings and watering roads.	Vaccination.	
1	Ahmedabad	921,712	1,15,965	Rs. 18,619	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. *2,075	Rs. 3,596	20 new wells and 3 troughs were constructed at a cost of Rs. 8,592; and 25 tanks, 23 wells, 1 trough, 5 channels and 1 bund were repaired at a cost of Rs. 10,027. * This amount was paid to Dholera Municipality in a lump sum.
2	Kaira	94,197	19,572	2,021	...	...	...	...	Rs. 822 were spent on new wells, and Rs. 1,199 on repairs to wells.
	Mohmadabad	169,636	31,799	7,719	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5,679 do. and Rs. 2,040 on tanks.
	Nadiad	130,248	10,572	5,773	...	...	...	...	Rs. 3,161 were spent for constructing 5 new wells and Rs. 2,612 on repairs, &c.
	Borsad	168,619	11,040	4,191	...	...	...	...	Rs. 3,602 were spent for constructing 6 new wells and Rs. 589 on repairs, &c.
	Anand	91,295	4,938	5,060	...	...	...	...	Rs. 3,494 were spent for constructing 7 new wells and Rs. 1,566 on repairs.
	Thasra	101,173	3,428	648	...	...	...	...	Rs. 475 on a new well, Rs. 74 for filtering 5 wells, and Rs. 100 were spent on frames to 4 wells.
	Kapadvanj	74,532	1,713	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,131 on 5 new wells and Rs. 582 were spent on repairs to wells and tanks.
	Matar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Panch Mahals	91,091	6,712	1,468	...	...	...	...	Rs. 476 were spent on 1 new well and Rs. 993 were spent on improvements to tanks and repairs to wells.
	Godhra	55,366	6,220	1,970	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,943 on 4 new wells and Rs. 866 were spent on repairs to tanks and wells.
	Dohad	49,323	4,754	1,413	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5,090 were spent on 12 new wells and Rs. 1,455 were spent on repairs and improvements to tanks and wells.
	Jhalod	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kalol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Halol	...	10,925	6,545	...	...	...	...	

4	Broach ...	Broach ...	...	70,535	45,468	6,217	...	...	...	452	Rs. 1,428 were spent on 4 new wells and Rs. 4,789 were spent on improvements of wells and a tank.
		Vágra	...	36,918	7,652	5,613	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,976 were spent on 6 new wells and Rs. 2,637 on repairs to tanks and wells.
		A'mod	...	36,736	26,700	4,099	...	...	...	276	Rs. 1,260 were spent on 3 new wells and Rs. 2,839 on repairs to tanks and wells.
		Jaunbuser	...	70,324	10,738	4,114	...	...	...	329	Rs. 4,114 were spent on improvements to tanks and wells.
		Anklesvar	...	67,511	9,494	7,825	...	...	...	...	Rs. 6,074 were spent on 8 new wells and Rs. 1,751 were spent on repairs to wells.
5	Surat ...	.....	...	515,150	2,52,772	29,086	...	...	...	2,779	Rs. 10,372 were spent on original works and Rs. 29,086 on repairs.
6	Thána ...	.....	...	812,381	1,26,569	460	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,113 were spent on 7 incomplete water-works in 1889-90; Rs. 24,152 were spent on 82 new water-works; and Rs. 4,533 were spent in repairing works.
		Dabánu	...	134,395	3,172	1,183	...	...	...	...	
		Máhim	...	78,881	2,661	4,285	...	...	...	...	
		Váda	...	39,334	1,558	825	...	...	...	...	
		Shahápur	...	124,080	4,020	4,232	...	...	...	...	
		Murbád	...	65,641	2,143	1,360	...	...	...	...	
		Kalyán	...	67,563	2,987	5,789	...	...	...	...	
		Bhawandi	...	73,103	3,634	1,898	...	...	...	...	
		Bassein	...	64,819	2,699	1,978	...	...	...	...	
		Sálsette	...	79,277	24,740	5,301	...	...	...	...	
		Karjat	...	85,288	4,086	2,487	...	...	...	...	
7	Ahmednagar	Nagar	...	77,121	4,015	1,717	...	...	...	...	The amount was spent on 4 new wells and repairs to water-works.
		Akola	...	60,800	4,532	1,652	...	...	...	...	The amount was spent on 4 new wells, 1 zira and 1 dam.
		Jámkhed	...	77,020	6,070	1,088	...	...	...	...	
		Párner	...	77,584	4,195	1,011	...	...	...	...	
		Shrigonda	...	66,323	4,108	1,165	...	...	...	...	The amount was spent on improvements and repairs to water-works.
		Karjat	...	48,776	2,411	499	...	...	...	...	Rs. 474 were spent on building 3 new cisterns in the river beds and Rs. 25 on repairs to water-works.
		Nevása	...	82,093	5,860	2,238	...	...	...	...	
		Kopargaon	...	71,966	5,557	997	...	...	...	...	The amount was spent on 3 new wells and repairs and improvements to water-works.
		Sangauner	...	87,302	6,087	873	...	...	...	...	The amount was spent on 2 new wells and repairs to water-works.
		Ráhuri	...	63,289	4,832	1,466	...	...	...	...	The amount was spent on 3 new wells and on repairs and improvements to water-works.
		Shergaon	...	81,670	4,307	955	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX IV—continued.

No.	District and Taluka Local Board.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Annual Income.	EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVANCY.					Remarks.
				On water-supply.	Drainage.	On Public and Private Latrines.	Street sweepings and watering roads.	Vaccination.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
8	Khandesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No details received up to date. Rs. 200 were spent on a new well and Rs. 96 on improving a well. Rs. 172 were spent on 2 new wells and Rs. 603 on repairs to water-works. Rs. 447 were spent on 3 new wells and Rs. 236 on repairs to wells. Rs. 233 were spent on a new well and Rs. 442 on repairs to wells. Rs. 331 were spent on 2 new wells and Rs. 883 on repairs to wells. Rs. 1,193 were spent on 3 new wells and one shewdi and Rs. 2,319 on repairs and improvements to wells. Rs. 455 were spent on 4 wells and 2 shewdies and Rs. 859 on repairs and improvements to wells. Rs. 492 were spent on 5 new wells and Rs. 442 on repairs and improvements to water-works. Rs. 530 were spent on repairs to wells and constructing a hal. Rs. 2,046 were spent on repairs to wells and on construction of 4 water troughs. Rs. 598 were spent on 2 new wells and Rs. 362 on repairs to wells. Rs. 122 were spent on a new well and Rs. 296 on repairs to wells. No details received up to date. Rs. 9,818 were spent on 30 new wells, 1 tank and 1 artificial zira, and Rs. 1,954 were spent on improvements to water-works.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		110,128	19,735	296	...	...	...	...	
		66,881	...	775	...	...	...	...	
		59,173	3,001	683	...	...	...	...	
		90,727	2,918	675	...	...	...	...	
		55,428	3,218	1,214	...	...	...	...	
		48,682	769	...	...	...	...	...	
		74,081	8,618	3,512	...	...	...	...	
		50,166	5,688	1,314	...	...	...	...	
		52,616	6,751	934	...	...	...	...	
		120,561	7,580	530	...	...	...	830	
		91,023	17,361	2,046	...	...	...	...	
		78,961	3,489	960	...	...	...	...	
		85,568	13,176	418	...	...	...	...	
9	Nasik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No details received up to date. Rs. 9,818 were spent on 30 new wells, 1 tank and 1 artificial zira, and Rs. 1,954 were spent on improvements to water-works.
10	Poona	1,067,187	1,29,210	11,772	...	...	...	4,467	

11	Sátára	...	...	1,062,350	1,22,158	6,369	...	...	...	...	5,566	Rs. 1,369 were spent on 5 new wells, 7 hals and 3 springs, and Rs. 5,000 were given as contribution to Sátára Municipality.
	Sátára	...	...	103,592	3,996	1,173	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 589 were spent on 2 new wells and 2 springs, and Rs. 50 on repairs to wells and springs.
	Jávli	...	...	67,209	1,907	639	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 458 were spent on 3 new wells, and Rs. 289 were spent on repairs to wells.
	Wái	...	...	84,947	11,212	747	...	...	...	...	...	No details received up to date.
	Karád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No details received up to date.
	Válva	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 581 were spent on 1 new well and 2 hals.
	Tásgaon	...	...	95,821	2,491	666	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 150 were spent on a new hal.
	Khánápúr	...	...	94,978	2,951	150	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 134 were spent on 4 new hals.
	Khatáv	...	...	68,895	2,255	268	...	...	...	...	...	No details received up to date.
	Mán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No details received up to date.
	Koregaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,136 were spent on 3 new wells and Rs. 951 on repairs to wells.
	Pátan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,733 were spent on repairs to 7 wells and Rs. 100 on a new well.
12	Sholápúr	...	...	167,244	10,625	2,087	...	...	...	...	...	The amount was spent on repairs to wells.
	Bársi	...	...	136,646	13,836	1,833	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 550 were spent on 3 new wells and Rs. 268 on repairs to wells.
	Mádha	...	...	91,752	9,949	1,166	...	...	...	...	...	This amount was spent to complete the 2 new wells which remained incomplete last year.
	Karnála	...	...	86,646	9,554	818	...	...	...	...	...	No details given.
	Pandharpur	...	...	71,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 17,715 were spent on improvements to wells and tanks and Rs. 6,525 on repairs to wells and tanks.
	Sángela	...	...	78,409	6,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 8,210 were spent on 21 new wells; Rs. 2,356 and Rs. 1,089 were spent, respectively, on repairs and improvements to wells and tanks.
	Málsiras	...	...	58,332	6,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	A new well at Kunipel was constructed at a cost of Rs. 174.
13	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A new well at Baad was constructed at a cost of Rs. 202.
14	Dhárwár	...	...	1,051,314	2,86,313	24,240	...	...	...	...	6,174	
15	Bijápúr	...	...	734,849	3,19,378	11,654	249	...	...	...	3,732	
	Kánara	...	...	38,478	3,397	204	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kunta	...	...	64,811	1,716	276	...	...	...	...	552	
	Ankola Petha	...	...	36,076	1,533	14	...	...	...	...	...	
	Honávar	...	...	93,303	3,217	64	...	...	...	...	657	
	Bhatkal Petha	...	...	51,820	3,125	794	...	...	...	...	675	
	Sirsi	...	...	39,106	4,255	*155	...	...	...	...	389	
	Siddápúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+100	

{ * On repairs to a tank.

{ † This amount was spent at Siddápúr Town.

APPENDIX IV—concluded.

No.	District and Taluka Local Board.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Annual Income.	EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVANCY.					Remarks.
				On water-works.	Drainage.	On Public and Private Latrines.	Street sweepings and watering roads.	Vaccination.	
17	Ratnágiri	Yellápur ...	Rs. 4,206	Rs. 1,091	...	Rs. ...	Rs. 350	...	Rs. 940 were spent on 3 new wells; 3 sweepers have been entertained to sweep the roads at Yellápur.
		Mundgod Petha ...	5,173	793	...	...	72	...	Rs. 770 were spent on 3 new wells; 1 sweeper is permanently engaged to sweep the roads at Supa.
		Haliyál ...	34,115	4,564	...	...	...	4,567	Rs. 3,462 were spent on 3 new tanks; 16 new wells and 1 water-course and a dam, and Rs. 1,048 on repairs to tanks and wells.
		Supa Petha ...	1,937	108	...	...	...	...	Rs. 108 were spent on repairs to tanks and a cistern.
		.....	1,455	30	...	...	...	...	Rs. 30 were spent on improvements to wells.
18	Kolába	Málvan ...	2,691	417	...	...	...	...	Rs. 417 were spent on repairs to tanks and wells.
		Devgad ...	1,758	84	...	...	...	...	Rs. 84 were spent on repairs to wells and tanks.
		Rájapur ...	2,115	501	...	...	...	...	Rs. 325 were spent on 1 new well and a dam, and Rs. 176 on repairs to water-works.
		Ratnágiri ...	3,220	631	...	...	...	...	Rs. 598 were spent on 4 new wells and Rs. 33 on repairs to water-works.
		.....	1,815	1,161	...	...	...	...	Rs. 569 were spent on 5 new wells and Rs. 20 on repairs to wells and Rs. 571 on a trench at Jumbad.
19	Karáchi	Dápoli ...	3,041	341	...	...	...	...	Rs. 330 were spent on 2 new wells and a tank, and Rs. 11 on repairs.
		Vengurla ...	819	79	...	...	...	...	Rs. 79 were spent on a new well.
		.....	67,327	11,263	...	...	...	3,505	Rs. 9,639 were spent on 30 new wells and 3 other water-works, and Rs. 1,624 were spent on repairs and improvements to water-works.
		.....	74,857	3,987	...	...	...	4,005	Rs. 2,441 were spent on 6 new wells and Rs. 1,546 on repairs to wells and tanks.
		.....	1,63,062	...	...	...	...	3,643	
20	Hyderabad	Hyderabad ...	4,152	...	...	...	34	...	
		Guni ...	5,376	15	...	...	10	...	
		Badin ...	4,246	18	...	...	78	...	
		Tando Bago ...	2,699	20	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX V.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

ANNUAL FORM NO. I.—BIRTHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during the year 1891.

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8
No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1891.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Western Registration District.											
1	Khândesh	1,460,319	33,024	31,087	64,111	22.61	21.29	43.90	106.23	9.18	.....
2	Nâsik	841,087	18,646	17,373	36,019	22.05	20.86	42.91	106.75	6.71	.....
3	Thâna	904,203	13,839	13,394	27,233	15.31	14.81	30.12	103.32	7.25	.....
4	City of Bombay	806,144	7,806	7,408	15,209	9.68	9.16	18.86	105.44	.....	10.29
5	Kolâba... ..	509,543	8,299	7,868	16,167	16.29	15.43	31.72	105.54	7.86	.....
Central Registration District.											
6	Ahmednagar	887,656	20,624	19,553	40,177	23.23	22.03	45.26	105.48	11.29	.....
7	Poona... ..	1,061,449	19,875	18,407	38,282	18.72	17.34	36.06	107.97	8.63	.....
8	Sholâpur	750,255	16,615	15,674	32,289	22.15	20.89	43.04	108.00	13.50	.....
9	Sâtâra	1,225,511	25,332	23,847	49,179	20.67	19.46	40.13	106.23	14.62	.....
10	Ratnâgiri	1,105,862	17,184	15,902	33,086	15.54	14.38	29.92	108.06	10.15	.....
Southern Registration District.											
11	Belgaum	1,011,453	20,922	20,001	40,923	20.69	19.77	40.46	104.60	16.55	.....
12	Dhârwar	1,050,533	23,659	22,865	46,524	22.52	21.77	44.29	103.47	17.76	.....
13	Bijâpur	796,286	17,858	17,327	35,185	22.43	21.76	44.19	103.06	12.95	.....
14	Kânara... ..	446,166	7,011	6,712	13,723	15.71	15.04	30.75	104.45	4.63	.....
Gujarât Registration District.											
15	Surat	649,824	13,756	13,070	26,826	21.17	20.11	41.28	105.24	11.17	.....
16	Broach... ..	341,450	7,593	6,933	14,526	22.24	20.30	42.54	109.51	0.43	.....
17	Kaira	871,529	17,077	15,092	32,169	19.59	17.32	36.91	113.15	7.51	.....
18	Panch Mahâls	313,381	6,605	6,210	12,815	21.08	19.81	40.89	106.36	19.39	.....
19	Ahmedabad	920,923	17,522	15,883	33,405	19.02	17.25	36.27	110.31	0.34	.....
Sind Registration District.											
20	Karâchi	561,013	8,514	7,222	15,736	15.18	12.87	28.05	117.89	6.69	.....
21	Hyderabad	918,043	11,492	8,721	20,213	12.52	9.50	22.02	131.77	6.56	.....
22	Thar and Pârkar	298,189	3,389	2,462	5,851	13.04	10.00	23.04	130.42	5.38	.....
23	Shikârpur	915,058	15,045	12,409	27,454	16.44	13.56	30.00	121.24	9.03	.....
24	Upper Sind Frontier	174,489	2,543	2,117	4,660	14.58	12.13	26.71	120.12	11.72	.....
Total for the Presidency ...		18,820,346	354,630	328,047	682,677	18.84	17.43	36.27	108.10	9.01	.....

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during the year 1891.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8		
No.	Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of Males died to every 100 Deaths of Females.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.			MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Western Registration District.													
1	Khândesh	9,944	146.85	26,544	24,154	50,698	109.89	35.60	33.79	34.72	28.53	26.48	27.46
2	Nâsik	5,940	141.59	15,878	14,404	30,282	110.23	36.90	35.07	36.00	30.52	29.19	29.74
3	Thâna	3,936	229.73	10,627	10,048	20,675	105.76	22.54	23.21	22.87	21.69	21.71	21.70
4	City of Bombay	22	36,642.91	12,204	11,297	23,501	108.08	24.04	37.85	29.15	23.90	32.37	27.28
5	Kolâba... ..	1,811	281.36	6,306	5,891	12,157	106.37	24.57	23.15	23.86	22.22	20.54	21.40
Central Registration District.													
6	Ahmednagar	6,666	133.16	15,687	14,476	30,163	108.04	34.79	33.14	33.97	28.51	26.38	27.46
7	Poona	5,348	198.48	15,288	13,829	29,117	110.55	28.26	26.56	27.43	23.22	22.28	22.76
8	Sholâpur	4,621	165.95	11,562	10,666	22,228	109.07	30.33	29.74	29.54	26.66	24.51	25.09
9	Sâtâra	4,988	245.69	15,046	15,322	31,268	104.07	25.90	25.03	25.51	26.54	25.93	26.24
10	Ratnâgiri	3,922	281.06	10,950	10,914	21,864	100.33	21.32	18.43	19.77	17.27	14.36	15.71
Southern Registration District.													
11	Belgaum	4,657	217.19	12,204	11,985	24,189	101.80	23.91	23.92	23.91	25.99	25.75	25.87
12	Dhârwar	4,135	234.65	14,279	13,566	27,845	105.02	27.06	26.01	26.53	28.29	27.73	28.01
13	Bijâpur	5,757	138.32	12,526	12,349	24,875	101.43	31.42	31.01	31.24	25.07	25.42	25.62
14	Kânara... ..	3,911	114.08	6,140	5,514	11,654	111.35	26.21	26.02	26.12	26.71	26.33	26.53
Gujarât Registration District.													
15	Surat	1,662	390.99	9,756	9,811	19,567	90.45	30.34	29.88	30.11	32.49	31.04	31.77
16	Broach	1,463	235.00	7,412	6,902	14,319	106.53	42.40	41.81	42.11	39.54	37.68	38.64
17	Kaira	1,609	541.66	14,953	11,679	26,632	121.46	30.51	28.15	29.40	32.40	31.19	31.88
18	Panch Mahâls	1,612	194.28	3,619	3,430	7,049	115.33	22.28	20.60	21.50	25.01	23.85	24.44
19	Ahmedabad	3,821	241.02	17,377	15,817	33,094	109.23	36.53	35.31	35.98	35.89	33.10	34.54
Sind Registration District.													
20	Karâchi	14,115	39.75	6,440	5,545	11,985	116.14	20.75	22.12	21.36	18.14	18.84	18.45
21	Hyderabad	9,039	101.67	7,939	6,251	14,190	127.00	15.89	14.94	15.46	14.85	14.29	14.60
22	Thar and Pârkar	12,729	23.43	2,908	2,267	5,265	132.25	18.15	17.05	17.66	12.61	12.51	12.57
23	Shikârpur	9,377	98.64	10,249	8,941	19,190	114.63	20.76	21.21	20.97	17.90	17.62	17.77
24	Upper Sind Frontier	2,868	60.94	1,445	1,171	2,616	123.40	15.12	14.97	14.99	11.66	11.23	11.46
Total for the Presidency ...		124,130	151.62	267,282	245,850	513,132	106.64	27.46	27.07	27.26	28.16	27.41	28.09

N.B.—Those born dead are not included in this or any of the other statements.

ANNUAL FORM NO. III.—DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during each month of the year 1891.

1	2	3												4	5
No.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.	No.
<i>Western Registration District.</i>															
1	Khandesh	2,893	2,418	2,567	3,748	4,469	3,564	2,961	5,800	7,746	4,964	3,904	5,664	50,698	1
2	Nasik	2,556	1,966	1,733	2,190	2,305	2,427	2,735	3,331	3,383	2,671	2,173	2,912	30,282	2
3	Thana	2,441	1,837	1,668	2,569	1,649	1,217	924	1,523	1,417	1,399	1,625	2,156	20,675	3
4	City of Bombay	1,740	1,799	2,039	2,046	1,973	1,836	1,812	2,118	2,151	2,042	1,766	2,120	23,501	4
5	Kolaba	1,195	1,049	1,330	1,512	891	751	747	893	999	881	874	1,035	12,137	5
<i>Central Registration District.</i>															
6	Ahmednagar	1,793	1,595	1,566	1,735	2,084	2,297	3,426	4,669	4,110	3,243	1,800	1,845	30,163	6
7	Poona	1,908	1,530	1,496	1,842	1,889	2,035	2,314	3,335	3,713	2,727	2,047	3,231	29,117	7
8	Sholapur	1,335	1,127	1,200	1,347	1,375	2,197	2,374	2,465	2,350	2,013	1,655	1,929	22,168	8
9	Satara	2,334	1,872	2,070	2,209	2,348	2,280	2,718	3,498	3,194	3,110	2,642	2,924	31,268	9
10	Ratnagiri	2,197	2,257	2,140	2,367	1,561	1,329	1,527	1,664	1,687	1,607	1,584	1,944	21,864	10
<i>Southern Registration District.</i>															
11	Belgaum	1,702	1,494	1,707	1,914	2,181	2,163	2,357	2,506	2,444	2,443	1,906	2,969	24,136	11
12	Dhārwar	2,227	1,899	1,964	2,096	2,397	2,140	2,439	2,497	2,258	2,272	2,654	2,823	27,875	12
13	Bijapur	1,363	1,051	1,134	1,272	2,586	3,917	3,625	2,902	2,305	1,848	1,558	1,314	24,875	13
14	Kanara	1,190	963	873	895	880	794	1,908	1,026	947	963	940	1,176	11,654	14
<i>Gujarat Registration District.</i>															
15	Surat	1,575	1,529	1,472	1,516	1,397	1,172	1,056	1,348	1,390	1,646	2,316	3,150	19,587	15
16	Broach	1,155	1,087	1,109	1,250	1,031	674	602	771	914	1,100	1,724	2,812	14,379	16
17	Kaira	2,011	1,880	2,376	2,309	2,474	1,841	1,773	1,733	1,891	3,969	2,350	3,346	25,623	17
18	Panch Mahals	493	463	387	652	555	529	394	410	525	579	835	810	6,740	18
19	Ahmedabad	2,688	2,559	2,684	2,407	1,982	1,408	1,249	1,473	2,217	2,586	3,683	6,258	33,094	19
<i>Sind Registration District.</i>															
20	Karachi	1,171	1,085	863	894	892	768	663	553	723	875	1,334	2,164	11,985	20
21	Hyderabad	1,139	1,094	839	1,123	901	820	892	634	708	890	1,617	3,671	14,190	21
22	Thar and Parkar	328	453	394	445	450	287	204	220	227	201	507	1,519	5,265	22
23	Shikarpur	1,542	1,393	1,226	1,124	1,241	1,495	1,775	1,148	1,352	1,770	2,455	2,694	19,190	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier	216	166	473	152	139	220	298	163	177	237	319	365	2,616	24
Total for the Presidency.		39,201	34,493	35,120	39,674	39,891	38,179	41,024	47,207	48,313	43,636	44,477	61,917	513,132	
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.		2.08	1.83	1.86	2.11	2.12	2.03	2.18	2.51	2.57	2.32	2.36	3.29	27.26	

ANNUAL FORM NO. IV.—DEATHS registered according to Age in the DISTRICTS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during the year 1891.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13
No.	Districts.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		No.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Western Registration District.																						
1	Khândesh	7,210	5,960	8,176	7,991	1,333	1,150	524	528	355	560	1,206	1,640	1,473	1,377	1,622	996	1,605	1,000	3,040	2,948	1
2	Nâsik	4,177	3,332	4,358	3,995	901	810	425	382	269	472	836	1,139	1,076	1,067	1,113	764	994	732	1,729	1,711	2
3	Thâna	2,048	1,963	1,995	2,046	618	547	285	230	254	312	811	1,020	1,120	1,014	1,204	738	995	751	1,296	1,527	3
4	City of Bombay	3,945	3,406	1,716	1,865	227	305	184	350	477	742	1,441	1,391	1,190	847	908	531	955	677	1,071	1,183	4
5	Kolâba	1,161	1,054	994	980	290	276	165	137	132	184	411	556	570	511	619	453	762	527	1,162	1,213	5
Central Registration District.																						
6	Ahmednagar	4,464	3,666	3,608	3,536	890	812	428	395	309	406	798	1,095	980	909	1,003	745	1,145	839	2,067	2,072	6
7	Poona	2,946	2,325	3,543	3,025	861	791	479	491	446	532	984	1,239	1,174	1,123	1,146	819	1,209	1,024	2,411	2,435	7
8	Sholâpur	2,768	2,217	3,084	2,763	675	624	343	322	359	389	729	811	884	874	828	655	754	666	1,138	1,255	8
9	Sâtâra	3,863	3,166	3,842	3,321	837	814	361	327	364	445	892	1,142	1,028	894	1,165	911	1,288	1,183	2,306	2,724	9
10	Ratnâgiri	1,553	1,316	1,526	1,504	450	431	330	318	330	310	800	948	864	915	946	778	1,180	1,050	2,971	3,334	10
Southern Registration District.																						
11	Belgaum	2,591	2,150	3,266	3,361	777	809	292	286	243	266	655	860	844	846	933	625	899	698	1,701	2,094	11
12	Dhârwar	3,722	2,955	3,137	3,123	834	733	344	271	300	351	903	1,363	1,050	1,114	1,169	810	1,083	851	1,737	2,020	12
13	Bijâpur	2,313	1,904	3,244	3,341	1,139	1,046	372	260	315	337	1,019	1,178	957	1,073	959	749	845	756	1,359	1,606	13
14	Kânara	1,305	1,107	710	717	219	256	140	191	187	236	655	728	828	618	750	420	581	433	735	841	14
Gujarat Registration District.																						
15	Surat	2,391	2,095	2,011	2,080	496	476	192	234	164	196	580	836	710	816	798	620	849	680	1,565	1,778	15
16	Broach	1,965	1,640	1,539	1,484	267	235	105	124	168	147	565	638	629	592	708	583	750	620	798	890	16
17	Kaira	2,382	2,154	2,391	2,247	409	314	265	194	313	216	1,117	997	1,264	993	1,467	892	1,597	1,039	1,867	2,023	17
18	Panch Mahâls	812	736	703	662	185	168	112	72	87	101	308	286	369	300	384	195	340	222	311	398	18
19	Ahmedabad	3,124	2,802	2,940	2,736	562	551	386	290	508	341	1,334	1,576	2,002	1,764	2,104	1,630	1,863	1,628	1,964	2,419	19
Sind Registration District.																						
20	Karachi	1,736	1,594	789	722	313	320	157	133	172	204	570	650	705	582	552	372	568	314	878	654	20
21	Hyderabad	1,479	1,348	830	824	337	260	229	151	243	232	951	898	1,042	734	895	539	810	408	1,073	797	21
22	Thar and Pârkar	456	423	273	201	165	129	406	71	119	76	344	254	356	270	328	225	208	208	520	449	22
23	Shikârpur	2,290	2,200	1,125	1,068	457	347	223	157	293	293	992	1,106	1,173	1,061	1,140	785	1,060	729	1,496	1,255	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier	350	329	204	173	71	64	31	31	34	32	107	95	153	118	147	89	126	72	222	1,268	24
Total for the Presidency.		61,490	52,342	56,554	54,320	13,306	12,270	6,478	5,914	6,438	7,405	19,508	22,346	22,461	20,342	22,978	15,834	22,673	17,168	35,397	37,990	
Ratio per 1,000 living.		180.85	153.44	53.05	48.82	9.77	9.30	6.31	7.45	8.30	10.65	11.32	13.25	15.26	15.72	23.03	18.16	37.60	31.77	83.56	76.67	

ANNUAL FORM No. V.—DEATHS registered according to CLASSES in the DISTRICTS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during the year 1891.

1	2	3					4					5				
No.	Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.					NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.					RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				
		Maho- medans.	Hindus.	Chris- tians.	Other classes.	Total.	Maho- medans.	Hindus.	Chris- tians.	Other classes.	Total.	Maho- medans.	Hindus.	Chris- tians.	Other classes.	Total.
Western Registration District.																
1	Khandesh	112,040	1,260,341	612	87,287	1,460,319	2,858	47,820	8	12	50,698	25.51	37.94	12.46	0.14	34.72
2	Nasik	42,050	784,713	1,188	13,127	811,087	1,627	28,601	22	32	30,282	38.68	36.45	18.52	2.44	36.00
3	Thana	40,292	810,181	42,630	10,800	904,203	833	18,929	849	64	20,675	20.67	23.56	29.02	5.93	22.87
4	City of Bombay	155,247	568,516	29,712	52,669	806,144	5,931	15,553	700	1,317	23,501	38.20	27.36	23.56	27.00	29.15
5	Kolaba	25,328	480,306	782	3,127	509,543	539	11,551	20	47	12,157	21.28	24.05	25.58	15.03	23.86
Central Registration District.																
6	Ahmednagar	47,071	834,787	5,234	564	887,656	1,539	28,568	53	3	30,163	32.48	35.42	10.12	5.32	33.97
7	Poona	51,209	1,002,248	4,911	3,090	1,061,449	1,325	27,622	84	86	29,117	23.93	27.56	17.10	27.83	27.43
8	Sholapur	53,971	695,384	647	253	750,225	1,384	20,766	11	7	22,168	25.64	20.96	17.00	27.67	29.54
9	Satara	43,256	1,181,540	425	290	1,225,511	1,036	30,165	5	62	31,268	23.90	25.53	11.76	21.38	25.51
10	Ratnagiri	79,673	1,021,907	4,142	50	1,105,862	1,346	20,474	44	...	21,864	16.89	20.03	10.62	...	19.77
Southern Registration District.																
11	Belgaum	80,484	924,892	5,890	268	1,011,453	1,780	22,298	90	9	24,186	22.12	24.10	17.04	33.58	23.91
12	Dharwar	131,900	915,898	3,441	184	1,050,533	3,331	24,384	51	109	27,875	25.43	26.62	14.82	...	26.53
13	Bijapur	88,522	796,957	774	83	796,286	2,400	22,430	24	21	24,875	27.11	31.73	31.01	...	31.24
14	Kanara	26,460	404,208	15,444	44	446,156	483	10,789	344	38	11,654	18.25	26.69	22.27	...	26.12
Gujarat Registration District.																
15	Surat	52,307	584,348	375	12,704	649,924	1,595	17,670	11	282	19,567	30.48	30.25	29.33	2.04	30.11
16	Broach	71,238	248,998	88	21,101	341,450	2,650	11,061	...	68	14,379	37.18	46.83	...	3.22	42.11
17	Kaira	77,443	791,085	2,222	179	871,529	1,943	23,641	38	1	25,623	25.08	29.86	17.10	5.58	29.40
18	Panch Mahals	18,651	283,488	48	11,194	313,381	365	6,374	...	1	6,740	19.56	22.48	...	0.68	21.50
19	Ahmedabad	90,487	828,383	808	1,250	920,928	3,341	29,715	21	17	33,094	36.92	35.87	25.99	13.60	35.93
Sind Registration District.																
20	Karachi	453,188	100,646	2,447	4,722	561,013	9,036	2,778	45	126	11,935	19.94	27.00	18.39	26.63	21.36
21	Hyderabad	713,000	185,625	180	19,243	918,048	19,588	3,546	...	56	14,190	14.85	19.10	...	2.91	15.46
22	Thar and Parkar	161,890	80,676	7	52,616	295,189	3,001	1,568	...	696	5,265	18.20	13.44	...	13.23	17.66
23	Shikarpur	723,661	152,906	88	3,408	915,058	15,242	3,880	3	65	19,190	20.92	21.21	36.14	19.07	20.97
24	Upper Sind Frontier	155,108	18,606	50	405	174,469	2,228	361	1	26	2,616	14.34	19.40	20.00	64.20	14.99
Total for the Presidency ...		3,501,910	14,897,629	122,089	298,718	18,820,346	76,401	431,153	2,433	3,145	513,132	21.82	28.94	19.93	10.53	27.26

N.B.—This and all the other statements refer to Natives only and not to Europeans. Hindus include Hindus of all castes, Jains, Brahmo, low castes and aboriginals. In the Western, Central, Southern and Gujarat Registration Districts aboriginals are included among Hindus and in Sind among Mahomedans. "Other classes" include Buddhists, Jews, Sikhs, Parsis, and unspecified.

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.—DEATHS registered from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the DISTRICTS and TOWNS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during the year 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11								12
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhea.	INJURIES.					All other Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								No.
							Suicide.		Wounding or Accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhea.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	From all Causes.		
							Males.	Females.												For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	
A.—DISTRICTS.																						
Western Registration District.																						
1	Khândesh	1,403,661	1,854	373	38,400	6,002	16	10	234	59	319	1,983	48,891	1.32	0.23	27.36	4.28	0.23	1.41	34.83	27.83	1
2	Nasik	791,768	622	85	20,882	3,243	2	4	124	18	148	3,376	28,656	1.16	0.11	26.37	4.10	0.19	4.26	36.19	29.77	2
3	Thana	874,140	139	81	16,836	729	16	9	203	137	365	2,132	20,282	0.16	0.09	19.26	0.83	0.42	2.44	23.20	21.95	3
4	Kolaba	486,371	112	30	9,136	613	8	7	160	22	197	1,654	11,742	0.23	0.06	18.78	1.26	0.41	3.40	24.14	21.48	4
Central Registration District.																						
5	Ahmednagar	887,162	2,257	2	18,796	2,515	1	7	139	25	171	4,221	27,962	2.70	...	22.45	3.01	0.20	5.04	33.40	27.01	5
6	Poona	8,00,004	2,074	19	18,840	1,018	2	5	122	50	179	2,642	24,752	2.33	0.02	21.12	1.21	0.20	2.97	27.85	22.83	6
7	Sholapur	698,186	2,189	8	12,248	1,115	3	1	112	16	132	2,763	18,435	3.38	0.01	18.87	1.72	0.20	4.26	28.44	23.70	7
8	Satara	1,175,242	837	96	23,618	1,626	8	19	203	31	261	3,547	29,985	0.71	0.03	20.10	1.38	0.22	3.02	25.51	20.19	8
9	Ratnagiri	1,081,468	180	133	11,478	1,672	2	5	162	116	286	7,627	21,325	0.12	0.12	10.61	1.55	0.26	7.05	19.71	15.58	9
Southern Registration District.																						
10	Belgaum	949,856	226	136	11,848	5,333	15	24	185	36	260	4,766	22,619	0.24	0.14	12.47	5.67	0.27	5.02	23.81	25.01	10
11	Dharwar	928,179	944	107	15,095	4,553	23	32	148	28	256	4,053	24,958	0.98	0.12	16.20	4.82	0.25	4.37	26.9	28.84	11
12	Bijapur	774,915	5,016	69	12,193	3,564	19	17	185	32	203	3,255	24,280	6.47	0.09	15.73	4.60	0.26	4.17	31.23	25.53	12
13	Kanara	420,928	13	16	6,875	438	10	5	146	21	182	3,637	11,161	0.03	0.04	16.33	1.04	0.43	8.64	26.52	26.81	13
Gujarat Registration District.																						
14	Surat	526,479	...	33	14,258	...	8	14	131	46	199	1,904	16,573	...	0.06	27.09	0.34	0.37	3.62	31.47	32.67	14
15	Broach	289,243	1	11	11,895	179	1	6	67	31	105	971	13,047	...	0.03	41.13	0.22	0.37	3.35	45.10	39.59	15
16	Kaira	845,420	...	36	19,503	64	16	22	235	74	347	3,566	23,615	...	0.04	24.33	0.09	0.43	4.13	29.32	31.61	16
17	Panch Mahals	285,755	...	19	5,442	73	2	4	43	50	99	190	5,773	...	0.06	19.08	0.05	0.35	0.66	20.20	21.03	17
18	Ahmedabad	726,332	212	14	22,520	207	13	10	160	68	260	1,944	24,947	0.02	0.02	30.98	0.23	0.31	2.68	34.32	31.93	18
Sind Registration District.																						
19	Karachi	461,004	...	24	7,898	31	2	2	186	87	277	625	8,855	...	0.05	17.02	0.07	0.60	1.35	19.09	17.75	19
20	Hyderabad	863,536	...	14	12,085	38	10	10	175	159	354	128	12,619	...	0.02	13.99	0.04	0.41	0.15	14.61	13.95	20
21	Thar and Parkar	294,491	...	...	4,922	21	1	1	23	56	81	72	5,096	...	...	16.72	0.07	0.27	0.24	17.20	12.34	21
22	Shikarpur	832,122	5	7	16,721	49	7	6	227	127	367	102	17,251	0.01	0.01	20.09	0.06	0.44	0.12	20.73	17.24	22
23	Upper Sind Frontier	166,211	...	...	2,285	16	1	1	33	19	54	47	2,402	...	...	13.75	0.10	0.32	0.28	14.45	10.71	23
Total of Districts		16,515,978	16,701	1,273	333,814	33,222	190	221	3,352	1,308	5,071	55,186	445,266	1.01	0.08	20.21	2.01	0.31	3.34	26.96	27.54	

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ANNUAL FORM NO. VI.—DEATHS registered from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the DISTRICTS and TOWNS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during the year 1891—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							12		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diar- rhea.	INJURIES.					All other Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.							No.		
							Suicide.		Wounding or Acci- dent.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diar- rhea.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	From all Causes.			
							Males.	Females.												For the year		Mean of pre- vious five years.	
	Kardchi District.																						
57	Karachi	97,009	..	2	1,734	261	3	4	34	..	41	1,092	3,130	..	0.02	17.86	2.69	0.42	11.26	32.26	22.92		57
	Hyderabad District.																						
58	Hyderabad	54,512	..	..	1,325	..	2	..	15	5	22	224	1,571	..	..	24.31	..	0.40	4.11	28.82	25.18		58
	Thar and Parkar District.																						
59	Umarnkot	3,698	..	..	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	169	..	..	41.10	..	..	4.60	45.70	30.79		59
	Shikarpur District.																						
60	Shikarpur	41,991	..	..	979	3	3	..	14	..	17	10	1,009	..	..	23.31	0.07	0.40	0.24	24.03	19.83		60
61	Bukkur	28,935	1	..	454	10	..	..	15	..	15	98	578	0.03	..	15.69	0.35	0.52	3.39	19.08	25.02		61
62	Larkhana	12,010	..	..	303	1	..	1	6	..	7	41	352	..	..	25.23	0.08	0.58	3.41	29.31	31.12		62
	Upper Sind Frontier District.																						
63	Jacobabad	8,258	..	..	175	8	..	..	3	..	3	28	214	..	..	21.19	0.97	0.36	3.39	25.91	19.28		63
	Total of Towns ..	2,304,373	1,149	218	35,099	4,506	84	69	638	25	816	26,078	67,866	0.50	0.10	15.23	1.95	0.35	11.32	29.45	30.28		
	Total for the Presidency ..	18,820,346	17,850	1,491	368,913	37,728	274	200	3,990	1,333	5,897	81,263	513,132	0.95	0.08	19.60	2.00	0.31	4.32	27.26	28.09		

N. B.—Districts A in this statement do not include the population or deaths of towns B. In other statements "Districts" include Towns.

ANNUAL FORM NO. VII.—DEATHS registered from CHOLERA in the DISTRICTS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during each month of the year 1890.

1	2	3	4	5												6			7			8	9		
No	Districts.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean Ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No
		Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Cholera were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Cholera were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khândesh	26	23	2,828	197	4	13	8	22	5	..	..	761	1,083	83	..	..	956	1,023	1,979	1.28	1.44	1.36	1.26	
2	Násik	16	14	1,647	99	59	..	..	26	7	114	243	260	208	31	23	..	509	462	971	1.18	1.12	1.15	1.43	
3	Thána	12	10	1,891	22	51	3	..	..	..	..	..	31	22	9	27	..	69	74	143	0.15	0.17	0.16	1.75	
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	..	1	..	6	33	73	19	4	2	90	56	146	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.31	
5	Kolába... ..	10	5	1,201	8	52	1	..	..	..	..	8	18	30	11	..	..	50	70	120	0.19	0.27	0.23	0.96	
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	12	1,348	177	..	..	..	21	..	38	448	1,100	491	182	4	..	1,184	1,100	2,284	2.62	2.52	2.57	1.47	
7	Poona	12	11	1,191	185	20	..	..	..	..	74	358	832	806	218	8	..	1,173	1,143	2,316	2.17	2.19	2.18	1.07	
8	Sholápur	10	10	716	215	20	15	35	123	401	497	889	275	106	42	39	..	1,322	1,120	2,442	3.47	3.03	3.25	1.83	
9	Sátara	15	13	1,346	109	30	15	..	..	..	26	145	317	171	95	36	20	435	420	855	0.71	0.69	0.70	1.81	
10	Ratnágiri	10	2	1,310	5	4	101	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	54	76	130	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	9	1,076	31	2	..	..	..	1	30	76	56	37	65	20	8	100	135	235	0.31	0.27	0.29	1.21	
12	Dhárwár	18	13	1,303	109	..	..	..	..	..	60	192	123	96	69	213	273	562	469	1,031	1.07	0.89	0.98	1.36	
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,112	434	13	..	..	21	899	1,816	1,326	626	284	54	25	..	2,624	2,440	5,064	6.59	6.12	6.35	2.94	
14	Kánara	13	3	1,185	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	13	11	6	17	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.06	
	Gujáráť Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	..	797	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.25	
16	Branch	8	1	405	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2.12	
17	Kaira	11	..	583	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.53	
18	Panch Maháls ...	7	1	656	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	5	..	12	10	22	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.58	
19	Ahmedabad	12	4	857	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	3	3	2	23	5	28	0.94	0.01	0.03	1.37	
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karachi	15	..	792	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.54	
21	Hyderabad	14	..	1,348	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.05	
22	Thar and Párkar ...	8	..	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.17	
23	Shikárpur	17	2	1,106	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	0.01	..	0.01	0.12	
24	Upper Sind Frontier.	5	..	295	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	
	Total for the Presidency	285	144	25,206	1,600	256	149	63	214	1,315	2,656	3,698	4,437	3,427	901	412	322	8,240	8,610	17,850	0.95	0.95	0.95	1.19	

ANNUAL FORM NO. VIII.—DEATHS registered from SMALL-POX in the DISTRICTS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during each month of the year 1891.

1	2	3	4	5												6			7		8			9	10		
No.	District.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.			Under 1 year.	Under 12 years.	TOTAL RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean Ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
		Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Small-pox were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Small-pox were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.		
Western Registration District.																											
1	Khandesh	26	22	2,828	121	29	49	68	77	56	31	15	10	3	6	4	9	183	174	357	105	241	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.52	1
2	Nasik	16	9	1,647	18	16	31	10	6	10	4	1	6	5	4	1	9	38	50	88	22	62	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.32	2
3	Thana	12	8	1,891	30	5	6	6	4	4	6	7	6	5	4	10	19	35	47	32	49	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.23	3	
4	City of Bombay ..	1	1	1	1	3	11	7	28	19	11	11	4	8	4	4	13	65	53	118	28	44	0.13	0.18	0.15	0.27	4
5	Kolaba	10	4	1,201	14	1	3	1	5	2	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	14	16	30	5	22	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.22	5
Central Registration District.																											
6	Ahmednagar	14	2	1,348	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.11	6
7	Poona	12	5	1,191	8	7	1	2	1	2	2	2	4	..	2	..	..	14	9	23	7	7	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.24	7
8	Sholapur	10	4	716	5	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	5	3	8	4	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	8
9	Satara	15	13	1,346	47	3	6	19	9	12	20	2	8	4	7	8	3	55	46	101	45	36	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	9
10	Ratnagiri	10	6	1,310	37	13	9	15	32	17	12	9	3	3	4	2	14	70	63	133	23	85	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.11	10
Southern Registration District.																											
11	Belgaum	11	10	1,076	53	16	27	23	17	17	10	10	3	8	4	4	9	72	76	148	42	59	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.09	11
12	Dharwar	18	13	1,303	42	12	16	11	10	11	6	16	11	3	9	5	18	68	65	133	23	56	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.22	12
13	Bijapur	10	7	1,112	14	20	10	15	2	4	8	2	2	..	1	..	5	27	44	71	12	17	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.18	13
14	Kanara	13	8	1,185	8	..	1	..	4	3	..	..	1	1	1	1	4	6	10	16	1	1	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.26	14
Gujarat Registration District.																											
15	Surat	10	6	797	19	4	11	9	8	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	17	18	35	12	14	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.13	15
16	Broach	8	5	405	9	1	9	7	3	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	14	13	27	11	10	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.21	16
17	Kaira	11	4	583	15	3	6	7	7	7	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	18	18	36	21	12	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.26	17
18	Panch Mahals ..	7	4	656	12	1	3	4	..	5	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	14	19	5	6	0.03	0.09	0.06	0.72	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	4	857	4	..	5	6	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	17	5	9	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	19
Sind Registration District.																											
20	Karachi	15	3	792	15	..	..	5	1	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	9	26	4	10	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.42	20
21	Hyderabad	14	3	1,348	7	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	7	14	3	6	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.30	21
22	Thar and Parkar ..	8	..	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	..	..	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.10	22
23	Shikarpur	17	3	1,106	5	..	..	3	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7	..	..	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.17	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ..	5	..	235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.11	24
Total for the Presidency.		285	144	25,206	486	133	203	220	224	191	130	89	63	40	42	43	109	747	744	1,491	410	748	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.22	

ANNUAL FORM NO. IX.—DEATHS registered from FEVERS in the DISTRICTS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during each month of the year 1891.

1 No.	2 Districts.	3 CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		4 VILLAGES.		5												6 TOTAL.			7 RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			8 Mean Ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	9 No.	
		Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Fevers were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Fevers were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Western Registration District.																										
1	Khandesh	26	26	2,828	2,508	2,387	1,917	1,975	2,976	3,579	2,941	2,348	3,976	5,284	4,023	3,323	4,908	20,644	19,088	39,732	27,69	26,71	27,21	20,59	1	
2	Nasik	16	16	1,647	1,572	2,023	1,498	1,341	1,665	1,708	1,707	1,724	2,168	2,232	1,834	1,664	2,260	11,372	10,452	21,824	28,42	25,44	25,95	21,13	2	
3	Thana	12	12	1,891	1,789	2,042	1,596	1,412	2,256	1,375	967	695	1,167	1,096	1,126	1,509	1,849	8,705	8,383	17,090	18,47	19,37	18,90	16,14	3	
4	City of Bombay ..	1	1	1	1	464	503	658	565	612	538	502	619	653	594	503	612	3,613	3,210	6,823	7,12	10,76	8,46	8,22	4	
5	Kolaba	10	10	1,201	1,130	899	822	1,137	1,311	659	549	518	621	711	647	656	850	4,728	4,632	9,360	13,53	18,19	18,37	15,25	5	
Central Registration District.																										
6	Ahmednagar	14	14	1,348	1,260	1,271	1,071	1,062	1,236	1,438	1,529	2,033	2,431	2,430	2,095	1,821	1,391	10,028	9,280	19,308	22,24	21,25	21,75	18,85	6	
7	Poona	12	12	1,191	1,093	1,487	1,194	1,170	1,499	1,533	1,609	1,950	2,304	2,138	1,887	1,511	2,678	11,032	9,928	20,960	20,39	19,07	19,75	16,03	7	
8	Sholapur	10	10	716	697	1,026	870	922	949	1,164	1,235	1,392	1,510	1,450	1,467	1,231	1,590	7,732	7,074	14,806	20,29	19,17	19,78	17,87	8	
9	Satara	15	15	1,346	1,260	1,897	1,538	1,726	1,934	1,922	1,817	2,024	2,363	2,273	2,313	2,090	2,445	12,383	11,959	24,342	20,18	19,54	19,86	18,82	9	
10	Ratnagiri	10	10	1,310	1,148	1,049	1,220	1,213	1,431	808	667	724	787	799	1,052	858	1,065	5,745	5,923	11,673	11,19	10,01	10,56	8,20	10	
Southern Registration District.																										
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,076	1,031	910	808	916	1,074	1,203	1,166	1,101	1,222	1,002	1,035	987	1,065	6,244	6,245	12,489	12,23	12,46	12,35	12,79	11	
12	Dharwar	18	18	1,303	1,261	1,414	1,214	1,245	1,328	1,548	1,271	1,471	1,303	1,239	1,339	1,440	1,599	8,216	8,195	16,411	15,57	15,67	15,63	16,01	12	
13	Bijapur	10	10	1,112	1,038	892	703	756	849	1,123	1,318	1,354	1,353	1,223	1,109	959	814	6,139	6,317	12,453	15,41	15,86	15,64	14,47	13	
14	Kanara	13	13	1,185	1,113	751	613	556	568	549	448	591	575	512	672	579	748	3,630	3,429	7,059	15,49	16,18	15,82	15,18	14	
Gujarat Registration District.																										
15	Surat	10	10	797	752	1,303	1,270	1,230	1,250	1,137	957	813	1,105	1,125	1,377	2,054	2,855	8,098	8,378	16,476	25,18	25,52	25,35	22,77	15	
16	Broach	8	8	405	390	925	1,032	1,096	916	588	589	626	761	976	1,559	2,068	6,385	6,150	12,735	37,64	37,93	37,29	31,48	16		
17	Kaira	11	11	533	581	1,706	1,576	2,067	1,932	1,737	1,423	1,363	1,815	1,499	1,618	1,962	2,935	11,658	9,410	21,068	25,31	22,39	24,17	25,81	17	
18	Panch Mahals ..	7	7	656	586	477	442	464	618	524	493	381	439	518	796	782	3,423	2,900	6,323	21,12	19,16	20,17	22,59	18		
19	Ahmedabad	12	12	857	848	2,375	2,258	2,250	2,089	1,636	1,189	940	1,114	1,772	2,221	3,277	7,837	15,087	13,861	28,948	31,89	30,94	31,44	27,29	19	
Sind Registration District.																										
20	Karachi	15	15	792	792	922	916	697	756	726	582	482	394	522	689	1,134	1,812	5,165	4,467	9,632	16,64	17,82	17,17	14,03	20	
21	Hyderabad	14	14	1,348	1,348	1,033	963	805	1,075	852	724	688	589	624	828	1,562	3,617	7,475	5,985	13,410	14,95	14,18	14,60	13,21	21	
22	Thar and Parkar ..	8	8	212	212	314	436	383	430	439	273	185	198	202	179	496	1,534	2,872	2,202	5,074	17,38	16,56	17,02	11,45	22	
23	Shikarpur	17	17	1,106	1,196	1,490	1,328	1,176	1,089	1,205	1,430	1,702	1,034	1,272	1,687	2,405	2,639	9,824	8,633	18,457	19,00	20,48	20,17	16,56	23	
24	Upper Sind Frontier ..	5	5	295	295	210	152	160	144	169	207	235	149	162	218	311	333	1,340	1,120	2,460	12,92	13,22	13,05	10,91	24	
Total for the Presidency.		285	285	25,206	23,811	29,385	25,33	26,298	30,120	23,559	25,628	25,769	29,304	31,464	31,409	34,187	50,954	191,786	177,178	368,913	19,70	19,30	19,60	19,28		

ANNUAL FORM NO. X.—DEATHS registered from DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA in the DISTRICTS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during each month of the year 1891.

1	2	3	4	5												6			7			8	9				
				CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.	VILLAGES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						
																		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.			Female.	Total.		
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhoea were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhoea were reported.																					Mean Ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	No.
Western Registration District.																											
1	Khindesh ...	26	25	2,828	1,170	317	290	351	456	688	434	417	835	1,058	814	402	399	3,444	2,717	6,161	4'62	3'89	4'22	3'96	1		
2	Nasik ...	16	15	1,647	666	191	189	178	227	260	290	394	453	499	363	215	257	1,981	1,535	3,516	4'60	3'74	4'18	3'43	2		
3	Thana ...	12	12	1,891	347	82	58	44	46	57	60	42	72	84	61	78	82	429	327	756	0'91	0'76	0'84	1'17	3		
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	103	100	118	155	121	110	85	138	140	131	116	140	844	613	1,457	1'66	2'05	1'81	2'01	4		
5	Kolaba ...	10	10	1,201	295	62	68	43	39	44	36	38	87	104	68	35	48	409	253	662	1'60	1'00	1'30	1'69	5		
Central Registration District.																											
6	Ahmednagar ...	14	14	1,348	539	126	145	125	160	159	199	341	407	509	324	116	154	1,486	1,279	2,765	3'80	2'98	3'11	2'50	6		
7	Poona ...	12	12	1,191	223	78	85	78	83	103	92	129	132	155	122	123	102	770	512	1,282	1'42	0'92	1'21	1'46	7		
8	Sholapur ...	10	10	716	294	96	89	90	118	124	183	116	125	123	117	92	74	767	610	1,377	2'01	1'65	1'84	1'82	8		
9	Satara ...	15	15	1,346	371	125	86	101	101	151	138	156	247	237	213	131	136	949	873	1,822	4'55	1'43	1'49	1'96	9		
10	Ratnagiri ...	10	10	1,310	637	194	167	148	148	131	99	153	196	212	65	100	110	969	764	1,723	1'89	1'27	1'56	1'81	10		
Southern Registration District.																											
11	Belgaum ...	11	11	1,076	772	386	294	328	353	442	484	637	740	606	607	458	414	2,973	2,785	5,758	5'82	5'56	5'69	6'38	11		
12	Dhargwar ...	18	18	1,303	872	409	332	333	369	388	392	496	573	460	413	475	429	2,771	2,298	5,069	5'35	4'39	4'83	5'18	12		
13	Bijapur ...	10	10	1,112	664	204	156	156	128	270	413	506	551	510	395	244	214	1,946	1,801	3,747	4'09	4'52	4'70	4'87	13		
14	Kanara ...	13	13	1,185	218	50	45	17	20	19	31	24	111	47	44	34	32	277	197	474	1'18	0'93	1'06	1'49	14		
Gujarat Registration District.																											
15	Surat ...	10	9	797	71	10	14	12	14	24	24	14	13	29	20	13	9	112	94	196	0'35	0'25	0'30	0'00	15		
16	Broach ...	8	8	465	31	6	4	11	6	9	5	6	12	15	3	5	4	43	43	86	0'25	0'25	0'25	0'88	16		
17	Kaira ...	11	11	683	13	1	3	13	13	10	5	16	15	15	14	9	7	68	53	121	0'14	0'12	0'13	1'45	17		
18	Panch Mahals ...	7	5	656	10	2	2	...	...	2	...	3	6	6	4	5	2	20	12	32	0'12	0'07	0'10	0'47	18		
19	Ahmedabad ...	12	11	857	77	28	20	31	31	23	11	21	24	38	24	21	14	161	125	286	0'24	0'28	0'31	1'62	19		
Sind Registration District.																											
20	Karachi ...	15	13	792	26	38	21	21	17	20	35	24	16	22	26	21	31	159	133	292	0'51	0'53	0'52	0'46	20		
21	Hyderabad ...	14	11	1,348	31	2	4	1	...	4	8	...	3	3	5	3	5	17	21	38	0'03	0'05	0'04	0'08	21		
22	Thar and Parkar ...	8	3	212	15	3	3	...	3	3	2	1	2	...	1	...	3	12	9	21	0'07	0'07	0'07	0'07	22		
23	Shikarpur ...	17	17	1,106	26	12	3	2	2	4	1	2	8	1	22	2	4	37	20	63	0'08	0'06	0'07	0'14	23		
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	5	295	11	1	3	1	2	1	...	...	1	2	7	1	5	19	5	24	0'18	0'08	0'14	0'14	24		
Total for the Presidency.		255	269	25,206	7,410	2,526	2,181	2,202	2,491	2,957	3,042	3,651	4,776	4,875	3,653	2,699	2,675	20,663	17,065	37,728	2'12	1'88	2'00	2'54			

Annual Report of the Sanitary Department for 1891.

No. 2536.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1892.

Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, No. 1118-B., dated 14th May 1892—Submitting the Annual Report of his Department for the year 1891.

Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, No. B.—1211, dated 26th May 1892.

RESOLUTION.—The total number of births recorded in 1891 was 682,677 as compared with 641,115 in 1890. The increase occurred generally throughout the Presidency, the only districts in which there was any decrease being Thána, Kolába, Hyderabad, Shikárpur and the City of Bombay. The rate per mille for the whole Presidency was 36·27, that of the previous year being 38·97. The falling off is, however, only apparent as last year's rates were calculated on the population of 1881 (16,454,414), while this year's are calculated on that of 1891 (18,820,346). The table given in paragraph 8 of the report shows a reduction in 20 districts out of 24, which is in great measure due to the cause mentioned above. The highest rate this year is found in Ahmednagar (45·26), while Dhárwár (44·29), Bijápur (44·19), Khándesh (43·90) and Sholápur (43·04) are not far behind. The lowest (18·86) is again found in Bombay City, there being, as remarked above, a falling off in the actual number of births registered, and it seems clear that in this City arrangements for registration are not as satisfactory as could be desired. In the Presidency proper the figures are lowest in Ratná-giri, Thána and Kolába, and in Sind the results show little improvement in the three larger collectorates over those of 1890. The rates among the urban population of Thána and Kolába are 12·77 and 19·94 respectively, two towns in the former district, Kalyán and Thána, again appearing at the bottom of the list, while Alibág and Mahád in the latter occupy a lower position than they did before. The attention of the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners of the Districts mentioned in paragraph 15 of the report should be invited to the defective state of registration of births in their charges. In Ahmedabad a considerable improvement is observable in the year under review, and the work is reported by the Sanitary Commissioner to be good. The other districts which were unfavourably commented on by the Sanitary Commissioner last year again appear in the same position, and endeavours should be made by the responsible officers to remedy the shortcomings noticed.

2. The number of deaths registered was 513,132 against 463,616 in 1890, the rate per mille being 27·26 against 28·18 in the latter year. In the City of Bombay the number of deaths recorded again far exceeded the number of births, and in Broach the numbers were about equal. The districts already referred to as showing defective work in the registration of births and in addition Poona, Sátára, Belgaum, and Panch Maháls are mentioned by the Sanitary Commissioner as giving unsatisfactory results in the registration of deaths, and the attention of the officers concerned should be directed to his remarks.

3. The deaths registered are classified below under the usual heads for the years 1890 and 1891:—

Causes of Death.	1890.		1891.	
	No.	Rate per 1,000.	No.	Rate per 1,000.
Cholera	3,259	0·20	17,850	0·95
Small-pox	2,877	0·17	1,491	0·08
Fevers... ..	344,897	20·96	368,913	19·60
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	36,037	2·19	37,728	2·00
Injuries	5,883	0·36	5,887	0·31
Other Causes	70,663	4·30	81,263	4·32
All Causes	463,616	28·18	513,132	27·26

The number of deaths from cholera, though below the average, exceeded largely that for the previous year. The districts in which no cases occurred were Surat, Kaira, Karáchi, Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier. In Gujarát, however, the mortality was insignificant, and Bombay City, Kánara, Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri and Shikárpur show a very small number of deaths.

	No.	Rate per 1,000.
Bijápur	5,064	6·35
Sholápur... ..	2,442	3·25
Poona	2,316	2·18
Ahmednagar	2,284	2·57

The Deccan districts, on the other hand, suffered severely as will be seen from the marginal table, and in Khándesh, Násik and Dhárwár 1,979, 971 and 1,031 deaths respectively occurred. These results were probably due for the most

part to the unfavourable nature of the season and the scarcity of water in the Deccan. The number of deaths from small-pox was very small, 1,491 only as compared with 2,877 in 1890, and a decennial average of 5,087. The highest rate was 0·24 per mille in Khándesh, and in Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar no cases occurred.

Under "Fevers" the deaths recorded rose from 344,897 to 368,913, this being the highest number recorded during the period commencing in 1880. The annual average for the six years ending 1885 was 270,100, and that for the six years ending 1891, 325,885, and the very large increase under this head in recent years is somewhat difficult to understand. The cases were most numerous in December, and this is attributed to a return of the influenza epidemic in the latter portion of 1891. Taking the Presidency by Registration Districts, the highest rate (27·62) is found in the Gujarát and the lowest (14·65) in the Southern District, and by Collectorates the highest rates are found in Broach (37·30) and Ahmedabad (31·44). In Sind the proportion of deaths attributed to fever is again very high, and more careful supervision appears to be required.

The most noteworthy fluctuations under the head "Dysentery and Diarrhoea" were the increase of cases in Khándesh, Násik, and Bijápur and the decrease in Gujarát. The figures under the heads subordinate to "Injuries" show no important variations. The number of suicides reported was 568.

4. Registration of vital statistics in Cantonments situated in British Territory does not seem to have been carefully carried out. In Kirkee the birth-rate fell from 33·43 to 9·23 and in Ahmedabad from 20·10 to 6·99. This may be due in part to the change in the figures of population, which have not been given

by the Sanitary Commissioner, but it seems unlikely that this should be the only cause and the District Magistrates concerned should submit an explanation of the decrease. The highest birth-rate, which is only 30.59, is found in Málegaon, and in no Cantonment does the work seem to have been properly done. Paragraph 71 of the report should be communicated to the Military Department for such action as it may consider necessary.

5. The Sanitary Commissioner has given an interesting account of his observations in the municipal towns visited by him during the year. From his remarks, it would appear that in only a very few cases is there any improvement from a sanitary point of view. The towns in Násik especially seem to be in a very dirty condition and the description of Surat, Broach, and Sholápur, towns in which some remedial measures might have been looked for, is not very encouraging. Collectors and Presidents of Municipalities should be requested to urge on the local bodies the necessity of taking action on the lines indicated by Dr. MacRury.

6. The number of cases of infectious diseases on board vessels which entered the Port of Bombay during the year was 23, of which 5 were cases of cholera and 4 of small-pox. There was an attack of cholera during the month of September on board H. M.'s Ships *Marathon* and *Redbreast* and out of 43 cases in ships in harbour 24 proved fatal. Quarantine was imposed at Suez against arrivals from Bombay from the 28th September to the 15th October. The sanitary condition of the foreshore of Bombay has improved since last year and the nuisances remarked on before have been to a great extent abated. The attention of the Port and Municipal authorities should be invited to the remarks in paragraphs 161—165 of the report.

W. L. HARVEY,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of
Bombay,
The Surgeon General with the Government of
Bombay,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors and District Magistrates in the
Presidency proper and Sind,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of
Bombay,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Military Department of the Secretariat,
The Compiler, General Administration Report for
1891-92.

With copies of the
report.

The Chairman, Bombay Port Trust (with extract paragraphs 161—165 of
the Sanitary Commissioner's report),
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India. } By letter.

No.

of 1892.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

